

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**(Tenth Session)**



***(Vol. XXXVIII contains Nos. 21 - 30)***

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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## LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, March 24, 1970/Chaitra  
1892 (SAKA).*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven  
of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Shares of Foreigners in Foreign Firms in India

+

\*571. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :  
SHRI SHARDA NAND :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) the names and addresses of foreign firms or companies in which more than 51 per cent shares are owned by foreigners and those in which more than a crore of rupees have been invested by them ;

(b) the names of such foreign firms which take more profit on their goods in India than in their own countries ;

(c) the gross and net rate of profit of these companies in the last three years and what is their gross and net rate of profit in their own country for the same period ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to reduce their profit on their sales in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) According to the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, there were 243 Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies at work in the country as on 31st December, 1966. The names of these companies are indicated on pages 103 to 122 of Vol. II of the Appendices to the Report. Of the 243 companies there were 38 companies in which share ownership of foreign companies was Rs. 1 crore or more. The names of such companies are indicated in statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2939/70].

(b) The foreign holding companies are not required under the Companies Act, 1956 to file their balance-sheets including profit & loss accounts in respect of their business outside India. Hence the comparative figures of their profits on accounts of business in India and abroad are not available.

(c) The information about rate of profits of foreign companies is not readily available. However, the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin of June, 1968 published the following data relating to gross and net profits as well as dividends in respect of foreign controlled rupee companies

and branches of foreign companies

operating in India :

|                                                           | 208 branches of foreign companies |         | 320 foreign controlled rupee companies |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------------|---------|
|                                                           | 1964-65                           | 1965-66 | 1964-65                                | 1965-66 |
| 1. Gross profits as percentage of sales.                  | 4.7                               | 4.5     | 12.3                                   | 12.2    |
| 2. Gross profits as percentage of total capital employed. | 7.6                               | 7.8     | 13.8                                   | 13.8    |
| 3. Profits after tax as percentage of net worth           | N. A.                             | N. A.   | 12.4                                   | 12.3    |
| 4. Dividends as percentage of paid up capital             | N. A.                             | N. A.   | 13.5                                   | 13.7    |
| 5. Dividends as percentage of net worth                   | N. A.                             | N. A.   | 7.7                                    | 7.5     |

The information about the profitability in respect of business outside India of the holding companies is not available for the reasons mentioned in (b) above. Fuller information relating to Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies in respect of their business in India is being collected.

prices in relation to their cost of production. All these and other measures will help in maintaining the rate of profits at a reasonable level.

- (d) The Government has adopted various measures with a view to keeping in check the making of undue profits by various undertakings. Prices of essential commodities are controlled under the Essential Commodities Act of 1955. The Government has recently liberalised policies pertaining to grant of industrial licences under Industrial Development and Regulation Act, 1951 with a view to increasing competition in the market. The Government have decided to constitute a Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices in the Department of Industrial Development to tender advice to Government on the various issues pertaining to cost reduction and improvement of industrial efficiency, and pricing problems in relation to industrial costs. Again Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act when brought into force would enable the Government to prevent, to an extent, undertakings from charging high

श्री सूरज भान : मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर के भाग (बी) के जवाब में कहा है कि कम्पनीज एक्ट, 1956 के मातहत फारेन कम्पनीज का यह फर्ज नहीं है कि वे अपनी बैलेंस-शीट्स को फाइल करें। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस एक्ट को अमेंड कर के यह व्यवस्था करेगी कि ये फारेन कम्पनीज घाँघली मचा कर जो करोड़ों रुपये इस देश से बाहर ले जाती हैं, गवर्नमेंट और इस देश के लोगों को उनके बारे में पता चले ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : May I explain the position ? The question asked was whether in respect of the foreign holding company, that is, the Indian subsidiary to a holding company incorporated a foreign country, we can get the figure of their business here. I respectfully submit that it is not possible under the existing law and perhaps it will not be possible to legislate to that effect also.

MR. SPEAKER : Are you intending to amend it ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : No. Sir.

श्री सूरज मान : ये फारेन कम्पनियाँ यहाँ पर 22 फीसदी तक मुनाफा कमाती हैं, जबकि यहाँ की कम्पनियाँ साधारणतया 6 या 7 फीसदी मुनाफा लेती हैं। ये कम्पनियाँ अपने मुलाजिमों को हजारों रुपये तक की तत्स्वाह देती हैं। क्या गवर्नमेंट कोई ठोक कदम उठा कर यह व्यवस्था करेगी कि ये फारेन कम्पनियाँ 22 फीसदी मुनाफे के बजाये सिर्फ यहाँ का नार्मल मुनाफा हासिल कर सकें ; यदि हाँ, तो वे कदम क्या हैं ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : Sir, I do not have the figure about the percentage of profits. I cannot say whether it is 22 per cent ; but I can say that several steps are being taken for reducing the cost of production and also consequently the profit which a company can make.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : In the liberalised industrial licensing policy which has been announced recently and also published in driplets in some newspapers, I would like to know from the hon Minister, whether they have prescribed any limit for which an Indian businessman can enter into foreign collaboration without having to go for controls of the Government before entering into such collaboration arrangements. This is my first question. And, my second question which has a nexus with this is : The Foreign collaboration so far has been a very close preserve of the monopolists, thanks to the very incompetent handling of the entire licensing apparatus. May I know from the Minister as to how they are going hereafter to evolve a scheme which would, fairly and equitably, afford opportunities to smaller entrepreneurs to have foreign collaboration so that there is a desirable devolution and diversification of the industrial capacity, away from the stronghold of the monopolists ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : I would like the hon Member to appreciate the difficulty. So far as foreign collaboration is concerned that matter will have to go before the Foreign

Investment Board whenever there is any such proposal. Now as the hon Member is aware according to the new policy, in respect of investments upto Rs. 1 crore with some foreign exchange commitments, that to say, capital and equipments required etc. upto 10% or 10 lakhs, whichever is less no one need apply for licence except the larger houses and foreign companies. The foreign companies and larger houses are required to apply for licence if they want to enter in this field for the purpose of foreign collaboration. They have to come before the Foreign Investment Board and other bodies and it will be considered on merits.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : I asked about small entrepreneurs. What opportunities are being afforded to smaller entrepreneurs for foreign collaboration ? That is what I wanted to know.

SHRI F.A. AHMED : I have said that so far investment upto one crore is concerned, they are debarred from entering into that field.

SHRI UMANATH : Government has announced the policy about the participation of the foreign interest upto 49% in regard to these collaboration agreements and despite this policy, it is understood from the recent Survey of the Reserve Bank that between 1960 to 1957 in 827 companies the inflow was Rs. 88 crores whereas the outflow as Rs. 115 crores. That Committee has gone on record saying that in 1965-66 alone the net outflow was Rs. 250 crores. I would like to know from the Government about this. Despite the policy of 49% of foreign participation in respect of these foreign collaboration agreements, this outflow is to our disadvantage. So, I would like to know this from the Government as to what action has been taken by the Government to reverse this trend. I also come to know that at a very recent meeting of the Indo-British technological group at which the British team was here, they insisted that this stipulation of 49 per cent foreign participation must be given up. So also did the German team which came here under the leadership of Mr. Abs. In view of this pressure from foreign monopolists

on the question of giving upto the stipulation of 49 per cent foreign participation and 51 per cent in our favour, will Government give an assurance that at the next meeting of this technical committee in London which is fixed to take place very shortly, Government will make it clear that so far as this question of stipulation is concerned, they will not give it up?

**SHRI F.A. AHMED :** So far as the present question is concerned, that is entirely different from what the hon. Member has referred to. The main question relates to the foreign companies which have invested over Rs. 1 crore and which have invested over 51 per cent in our country, and the reply has been given to that question. So far as the foreign companies are concerned, most of these companies are registered in their own countries, and they have their place of business in our country...

**SHRI UMANATH :** They have their subsidiaries here.

**SHRI F. A. AHMED :** There are over 400 such companies. Out of these, 243 are companies which have Shareholdings in their subsidiaries here, of over 51 per cent; and there are 38 companies out of these, which are companies which have investments of over Rs. 1 crore.

So far as these companies are concerned, the only question which can arise is whether we are prepared to disgorge the amount which they have invested in this country; that will mean that we shall have to pay them in foreign currency, and today we are not in a position to invest what they have already invested in our country. But whenever they come up for expansion, we try to see that their foreign holding in these companies is reduced and more participation is given through Indian shareholding, and that is done whenever they come up for expansion. But if they want to expand with their own resources, then there is very little that Government can do.

So far as the question of allowing 51 per cent or 49 per cent in the shareholding is concerned, we have strictly laid down

that no majority shareholding will be allowed to foreign companies unless and until it is in a critical and highly sophisticated sector which is in the national interest. Otherwise, we do not encourage such participation by foreign companies in our Indian companies.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, सभी विकसित पूँजीवादी देशों की यह शिकायत रहती है कि हिन्दुस्तान की विदेश नीति, औद्योगिक नीतियों या कम्पनी कानून के कारण उन को यहां पूँजी लगाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि ये कम्पनियां यहाँ, और अपने देश में, जो मुनाफ़ा कमाती हैं, उसके तुलनात्मक भाँकड़े इस देश की जानकारी के लिए, और उन देशों की जानकारी के लिए भी, पेश किए जायें। इन सभी देशों में हमारे दूतावास हैं और उन दूतावासों में व्यापारिक और औद्योगिक रिश्तों के सम्बन्ध में भी कर्मचारी रखे हुए हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह विदेश मंत्रालय को यह हिदायत देंगे कि इस बारे में जो भी जानकारी उन देशों में इकट्ठी की जा सकती है, उसको सदन के सामने रखा जाये, ताकि पूँजीवादी देशों की ओर से यह जो शिकायत की जाती है, सरकार उसका ठीक जबाब दे सके।

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY :** We are trying to get as much information as possible, and when it is available, we shall certainly place it on the Table of the House.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** विदेश मंत्रालय पर इतना पैसा खर्च किया जाता है। इंग्लैंड में इस संबंध में इतने लोग रखे हुए हैं। मंत्री महोदय ठीस जबाब दें कि क्या वह विदेश मंत्रालय के साथ इस मामले को उठावेंगे। इन कम्पनियों के बारे में सब जानकारी विदेशों में मिलती है।

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY :** As I have already submitted, under the existing law, we cannot get information about com-

panies which are registered in other countries...

these foreign companies operate ; it is as follows :

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सरकार अपने दूता-वासों के द्वारा यह जानकारी हासिल करेगी ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : May I clarify the position ? Those subsidiaries which are registered here have to submit their accounts and balance-sheets, and from these we can find out what the position in our country is. But so far as the holding in their own countries is concerned, they are published in the places where they are registered.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या आप आवश्यकता नहीं समझते हैं ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : As the hon. Member desires that we must certainly have a picture of it, we shall certainly try to get it.

श्री रवि राय : आपके लिए भी जरूरत है अहमद साहब ।

SHRI F. A. AHMED : If the hon. Member suggests that that information should be made available, we shall certainly get that information.

SHRI R. BARUA : May I know whether Government have made an assessment product-wise in regard to foreign collaboration in different industries ? From the answer given by the hon. Minister, it was not very clear whether they are going to make a further proliferation of foreign collaboration in the smaller sector, that is, from Rs. 1 crores to Rs. 5 crores. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify these two points.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : I do not know whether the hon. Member is referring to foreign collaboration...

SHRI R. BARUA : I want product-wise clarification.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : I think the hon. Member wants to know the product-wise classification under which

|                                                                                       |     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Agriculture & allied activities :                                                     | 126 |
| Mining and quarrying                                                                  | 10  |
| Processing and manufactures—<br>foodstuffs, textiles, leather<br>and products thereof | 21  |
| Processing and manufacture—<br>metals and chemicals and the<br>products thereof       | 75  |
| Processing and manufacture not<br>else-where classified                               | 31  |
| Construction and utilities                                                            | 22  |
| Commerce, (i) trade                                                                   | 59  |
| (ii) Finance etc.                                                                     | 93  |
| Transport, communications &<br>storage                                                | 33  |
| Community & business services                                                         | 81  |
| Personal and other services                                                           | 13  |
| Total                                                                                 | 564 |

SHRI R. BARUA : What about the question of further proliferation of foreign collaboration ?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Lobo Prabho.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : The hon. Members is referring to the country-wise distribution in regard to this collaboration...

SHRI R. BARUA : I want to know the policy in regard to further proliferation.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : My senior colleague has already explained...

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : What is this ? Three questions are being allowed for one Member ?

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : You had called Shri Lobo Prabhu. But the hon. Minister is replying to somebody else's question. This is gross indiscipline. It is contempt of the House.

SHRI P. G. SEN : It is indiscipline.

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** As yet, this country is not efficient in technical know-how and in finance, and so, it has to import these in order to industrialise itself and serve the people. The question is whether this import should be in the public sector through aid or whether it should be through private investment. I find from the reply that the rate of profit of these companies, after payment of tax, ranges up to 12 per cent, whereas the rate of profit of the public sector is well known and it is minus. I would like, therefore, to know from Government two things, firstly, whether they will encourage foreign investment in this country, because it is necessary to bring our country up to date with the world for industrial purposes and also for defence purpose, and secondly whether Government are prepared to enter into collaboration with private companies and get their know-how and get a better worth for their own investment?

**SHRI F.A. AHMED :** Both these matters have to be considered in the light of the national interests of our country. Whatever is in the national interest will be accepted from foreign countries, whether it be technical know-how or technical participation.

**DR. RANEN SEN :** It is well known that all these foreign firms are minting millions or crores of rupees in India, and most of the profit is being sent outside to their respective countries. May I know whether Government are contemplating to take any positive steps to peg down the profit limit to a normal natural limit? If so, what are the steps Government propose to take?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY :** I have already replied concerning the steps we are taking in terms of reduction of cost and amendment of the Foreign Exchange Regulations. We are contemplating amendment of Foreign Exchange Regulations. It has also been resolved to constitute a Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices for the purpose of going into the costs. These are various steps immediately being taken.

**SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :** I have seen the question and answer and the

steps Government propose to take to reduce profit. The step Government have suggested up till now is meaningless. The answer given is evasive. Though many companies are mentioned in the statement, the BOC has not found a place in it. It has 50 or 51 per cent Government of India shares also. The figures of the profit shown in the statement as 4.5, 7.6 and so on are really not correct. According to my information, in Assam the tea companies have repatriated from 1947 to 1967 to the tune of Rs. 50 crores. In view of this, will Government take steps, firstly, to stop repatriation of profit abroad and plough back profit for expanding the industry in India, and secondly, to bring the level of profits being made by the foreign concerns to the same level as is being made by corresponding Indian industries in the same commodity? For example, in the case of soap, the price of the commodity made by the foreign concern in India is different from the price of the same commodity made by Indian industry.

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY :** As I have already submitted and also indicated in my answer, we are taking several steps for reducing the cost.

**SHRI SHEO NARAIN :** He should explain what are those steps and not mislead the House.

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY :** They are already mentioned in the statement in answer to (d). As far as differential rates of profit are concerned, it depends upon the nature of the industry and the working of the company. It is very difficult to answer hypothetical questions.

**SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :** What about the BOC being omitted?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Next question.

#### **Advance to and Investment by Top Ten Industrial Houses**

\*572. **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4032 on the 16th December, 1969 regarding the advances to

and investment by top ten Industrial Houses and state :

(a) whether Government have since collected the required information and, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) the concrete steps taken by Government to implement the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade practices Act ;

(c) whether Government have come across any difficulty in its implementation so far : and

(d) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) Information so far collected is set out in Statements (I to III) laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—2940/70*]

(b) to (d). The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act will shortly be put into force. The question of implementing the provisions of the Act and difficulty, if any, in such implementation may arise only after the Act comes into operation.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो स्टेटमेन्ट मन्त्री महोदय ने सभा पटल पर रखा है उससे स्पष्ट है कि मानोपली दिन पर दिन बढ़ रही है। इधर उधर दस बीस रिक्शा वालों को लोन देने और इस प्रकार से हल्ला मचाने के बाद भी मानोपली तेजी से बढ़ रही है। बीस साल के अन्दर, जब कि पहले दस परसेंट पापुलेशन के शेयर नेशनल इनकम में 33 परसेन्ट थे, अब 44 परसेन्ट हो गए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले 8 या 9 महीने में, जबसे कि आपने इस देश में जोरों से नारा लगाया है उसके बाद फाइनेंसियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स

को लोन देने के बारे में क्या आपने कोई डेफिनिट कदम उठाये हैं कि इतना परसेन्टेज स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को मिलेगा और इतना काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज या ट्रेड को मिलेगा ? क्या आपने इस प्रकार के डेफिनिट इंस्ट्रक्शन्स नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स इंडस्ट्रियल कारपोरेशन या दूसरे सरकारी इंस्टीट्यूशन्स को दिए हैं जिससे कि मानोपली खत्म हो सके ?

दूसरी बात यह कि फारेन कोलेबरेशन कम हो—क्योंकि बड़े बड़े लोगों के साथ फारेन कोलेबरेशन होता है—उसके लिए भी आपने कोई कदम उठाये हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : यह तो माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक कहा कि जो हमारे पास फीगर्स हैं उनसे मालूम होता है कि पिछले तीन चार सालों में ज्यादातर ऐसे लोगों को इमदाद दी गई है जोकि बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज करते हैं और छोटे लोगों को इस किस्म की मदद नहीं मिली। लेकिन अभी हमने जो पालिसी ग्रन्थियार की है उसके मातहत स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज, छोटे कारोबार करने वाले लोगों को इमदाद दी जायेगी। चूंकि यह सबाल फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री से ताल्लुक रखता है इसलिए उन के पास आंकड़े हैं जिनसे यह बताया जा सकता है कि 6-7 महीने के अन्दर किस तरह से किसानों, छोटे इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को मुस्तलिफ तरीके से इमदाद दी गई है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को सहायता देने के सिलसिले में आपने जो स्पेसिफिक कदम उठाये हमें उनको बताइये।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : जहां तक स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज का ताल्लुक है, सबसे बड़ा कदम यह है कि जो अनएम्प्लायड एंजीनियर्स हैं, इन्तहान पास करने के बाद उनको,



अगर वह सप्लाई करें, दो लाख रुपए तक का लोन बिना संशयो रिटी के मिल सकता है। इसके अलावा हमने अभी यह भी कदम उठाया है कि जो हायर पंचेज सिस्टम पर 80 परसेंट तक लोन मिला करता था उसको 95 परसेंट तक स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को दिलवा सकें और प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट वगैरह देखने के बाद बैंकिंग कैपिटल के लिए बैंक के जरिए से एक लाख रुपए तक लोन बिना संशयो रिटी के मिल सकता है। ये सारी चीजें की गई हैं और बहुत से सूबों में इस तरह से काम शुरू हुआ है। हां, हम यह बात मानने के लिए तैयार हैं कि अभी सभी जगह पर अच्छी तरह से काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है। जैसे जैसे आफिसर्स को इसकी वाणिज्यता होती जायेगी, यह काम जोरों पर से चलता जायेगा।

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :** अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जो कुछ पग उठाये हैं उनका जिक्र किया लेकिन मुझे दुख है यह केवल कागज पर है। इसका इफेक्ट अभी तक बिलकुल न होने के ही बराबर है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी कुछ दिन पहले उन्होंने एक बात कही थी, कुछ आइटम्स में उन्होंने तय किया था कि वह स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज में पैदा किये जायेंगे तो उन आइटम्स को और बढ़ाया जाये क्योंकि मेरे पास लिस्ट है जो 17 मार्च को आपने जवाब दिया था उसमें साफ्ट ड्रिक्स, रेजर, टूथ पेस्ट, बाल प्वाइंट पेंसिल, यह सब जो आइटम हैं वह फारेन कोलेबरेशन में है जिसमें करोड़ों रुपया लगा हुआ है और वह विदेशों में जाता है। तो जो आप यह बड़े बड़े समर्थन देते हैं उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होता है। मेरा सवाल यह है कि 6 महीने पहले उन आइटम्स की लिस्ट में जितने आइटम्स थे उनमें कितनी वृद्धि की है ?

दूसरे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आप नेशनलाइज तो कर रहे हैं लेकिन क्या ज्वाइन्ट सेक्टर में भी इंडस्ट्रीज चला सकते हैं ताकि

मोनोपली खत्म हो क्योंकि 49 परसेंट शेयर तो सरकार कभी भी खरीद सकती है ?

**श्री कृष्णदीन शर्मा अहमद :** जहां तक स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज का ताल्लुक है, मैं फिर बहुत अदब के साथ मेम्बरों से कहना चाहता हूं कि पहले हम एग्जीक्यूटिव आर्डर के जरिए से स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए ग्राइटम्स रिजर्व करते थे लेकिन अब हमने इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट रेगुलेशन के मातहत स्टैंडयूटरी प्रोटेक्शन 52-53 इंडस्ट्रीज को दिया है जिसमें बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज कोई दखल नहीं दे सकती हैं—उन ग्राइटम्स को सिर्फ स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज वाले ही बना सकते हैं। इसके अलावा जैसे पहले 25 लाख तक लाइसेन्स लेने की जरूरत नहीं थी, इस किस्म की एग्जेंप्शन थी कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज में जाकर कारोबार कर सकते थे लेकिन अब हमने 25 लाख के बजाए एक करोड़ तक एग्जेंप्शन रखी है। इसके साथ साथ यह भी किया है कि वे लोग उन आइटम्स को नहीं ले सकेंगे जो कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए रिजर्व किये गए हैं। इसके किए स्टैंडयूटरी प्रोटेक्शन है। इस वक्त मेरे पास वह लिस्ट तो नहीं है लेकिन उसमें कई दर्जन आइटम्स हैं। वह लिस्ट मोहैया की जा सकती है। इस बात के लिए हमें सोचना है कि उस लिस्ट को हम कहाँ तक बढ़ायें ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा आइटम्स स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए रिजर्व हो सकें। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी जो बातें हमने देखी हैं उनसे पता चलता है कि चन्द सालों में स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज में अच्छा काम हुआ है, उनकी एफीसिएन्सी भी बढ़ रही है और क्वालिटी भी अच्छी हो रही है। हम चाहते हैं कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद दी जाये।

जहां तक फारेन फर्म्स का ताल्लुक है, मैं यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जो पहले हो गया वह हो गया लेकिन अब जो चीजें हमारे मुल्क

में बन सकती हैं उनके लिए बाहर से कोलेबरे-शन नहीं करेंगे।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : ज्वाइंट सेक्टर ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : ज्वाइंट सेक्टर के दो तरीके हैं—एक मैनेजमेन्ट में शिर्कत और दूसरे जो नयी इंडस्ट्रीज आयेंगी उनमें किस तरह से इक्विटी पार्टिसिपेशन उनके साथ कर सकें। इसके लिए हम सोच रहे हैं और इस पर भी अमल करेंगे।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Monopolies are growing at an alarming rate because they get help not merely from their own banks but also from the Government. Have the Government taken any definite steps to see that the loan assistance they are giving to the ten big industrial houses is reduced and eliminated altogether so that there may be a check on these monopolies ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : There are only two methods by which this process can be stopped—by encouraging a large number of entrepreneurs to enter the field and giving them necessary credit and other facilities, which we have done ; and secondly by taking more and more items under the public sector.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : May I know whether these ten industrial houses have been repaying their instalments of loans according to the conditions laid down by the Government and if any industrial house has defaulted what steps have been taken by the Government to recover all the loans ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : This question may be addressed to the Finance Ministry.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : This Government has been talking a lot about the need to curb the monopoly in this country which they themselves have built up during the last two decades ; this is merely a political stunt and this has been proved clearly by the latest decision the Government had taken on

industrial licensing policy. I should like to ask specifically whether it is a fact that the Dutt Committee made a recommendation that the private enterprise which received substantial financial assistance from the Government should be treated as belonging to the joint sector, with proper representation for the Government in the management by converting all the past loans and debentures into equity. I am asking about the past loans and debentures. I would like to know from the Minister whether it is also not a fact that the large industrial houses in this country, especially the big 20 monopoly houses, have grown into stronger monopolies with the financial assistance they receive from the Government and, if so, why the Government have failed to incorporate this specific recommendation in the recently made industrial licensing policy decision and what valid reason the Government can give for not taking this opportunity to have a hand in the management of these monopoly houses and breaking the monopoly by entering into the management of these concerns.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : The recommendations of the Dutt Enquiry Committee have already been supplied to the hon. Members, and I need not make any reference to them or repeat them. The next question that has been asked is about the loans given by the various financial institutions to the various business houses. As far as the past loans and debentures are concerned, it is left to the various financial institutions to negotiate with the concerned business houses if necessary and if possible (*Interruption*) to convert them into equity. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : As far as the future loans and debentures are concerned, it is advised that the financial institutions may insist on a clause in the agreement itself that if the financial institutions choose to do so, the loans and debentures may be converted into equity,—(*Interruption*).

SHRI P. GOPALAN : Sir, I asked a specific question, whether...

MR. SPEAKER : You have asked a very long question.

**SHRI P. GOPALAN :** I have specifically asked whether the Dutt Committee has made such a recommendation and, if so, what is the reason why it was turned down by the Government. I want to know the reason why it was turned down.

**SHRI UMANATH :** Why it was not included in the policy statement, that the past loans should be converted into Government equity ?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY :** The Dutt Committee report is there in print, and I need not refer to it. As I said, as far as the past loans and debentures are concerned, it would be a subject-matter for negotiations between —

**SOME HON. MEMBERS :** Why ? *(Interruption).*

**SHRI UMANATH :** Sir, on a point of order. The question has been specifically put. The Minister says that it is left to the financial institutions to negotiate or not to negotiate. The specific question is, when the recommendation is there in the Dutt Committee report, why did not the Government include that recommendation in the policy statement - that the past loans must be converted and the control taken over by the Government ? Why has not the Government included it ?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY :** It is a question of policy.

**SHRI P. GOPALAN :** What policy ? *(Interruption).*

**MR. SPEAKER :** Order, order.

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY :** I am only trying to give information. I am not entering into any discussion or argument about what the policy must be or should not be. As far as the past loans and debentures are concerned, it is left to the financial institutions —

**SHRI UMANATH :** Why is it left to the financial institutions ? It was so left even before the Dutt Committee report.

You say why it is left to the financial institutions.

**SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—**

**SHRI S. KANDAPPAN :** Sir, are we to understand that this particular recommendation of the Dutt Committee is not acceptable to the Government ? *(Interruption).*

**श्री रवि राय :** आप बतलाइये कि उसे आप नहीं मानते हैं ।

**SHRI F.A. AHMED :** This question of conversion of debentures and loans into equity participation has to be considered under two conditions. One is with regard to the previous agreement which exists between the parties and the other is with regard to the future agreement and so on which has to be entered into. *(Interruption).* How can we today legally brush aside what has been agreed to before ? *(Interruptions)*

**श्री अचल सिंह :** अभी हाल में जो सैमिनार हुआ था उस ने स्मोल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में क्या सिफारिशों की थीं ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मौजूदा सवाल से माननीय सदस्य का वह सप्लीमेंटरी पंदा नहीं होता है ।

**श्री स०मो० बनर्जी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कुछ हमारा तजुर्बा बनता जा रहा है कि सन 1957 से जितने भी सवाल मोनोपली के बारे में किये जा रहे हैं उतनी ही मोनोपली इस देश में बढ़ रही है । आज देखा गया है कि मोनोपली इस देश में द्रौपदी के चौर के समान बन कर खड़ी हो गई है कि जितना भी खींचो उतनी मोनोपली बढ़ती चली जा रही है । मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर दत्त कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के बाद क्या सरकार ने इस के बारे में सही तरीके से सोचा है कि उन सिफारिशों को लागू करने के बावजूद भी कुछ ऐसे लूणहोल्स लोग निकाल लेते हैं जिससे कोई भी इंडस्ट्रियल

पालिसी हो ऐक्चुएली फायदा उन्हीं का होता है जो मोनोपोलिस्ट्स होते हैं तो क्या वाकई में इस सरकार के सामने कोई ऐसी तजवीज है जिससे मोनोपली खत्म हो और इजारेदारी को खत्म करके कुछ इंडस्ट्रीज को सरकार स्वयं अपने हाथ में ले ले और उस मोनोपली को खत्म करे ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : इस के मुताल्लिक जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा कि हम चाहते हैं कि यह मोनोपली हमारे मुल्क में खत्म हों और उसके लिए सिर्फ दो ही रास्ते रह जाते हैं एक यह है कि हम इंटरप्रिन्स को बढ़ायें और ज्यादा लोगों को लाइसेंस देने का मौका दें और इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ायें ।

दूसरा उस का तरीका यह है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर को हम ऐक्सेटेंड करें । जहां कंज्युमर्स इंडस्ट्रीज में गेप हो उसे पब्लिक सैक्टर में लेकर पब्लिक सैक्टर के जरिए से उसे दूर करें ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The second part of my question was whether some of the Industries will be taken over by the Government. What is the answer to that ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : We are considering the question as to what industries can be taken under the public sector.

SHRI P. G. SEN : There are many industries which diversify their funds to other enterprises and undertakings and then complain that they have run short of capital to run the industry. May I know whether Government have any information about that and whether they go into this aspect when they advance loans or laid to those industries ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Yes, Sir ; Government have information that there are some difficulties in the way of entrepreneurs in obtaining credit facilities and we are trying to see how these can be overcome.

श्री रवि राय : मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर से मालूम होता है कि उन्होंने दत्त कमेटी की सिफारिश को रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक दिया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि एक तरफ मंत्री महोदय जो यह कहते हैं कि वह मोनोपली को बढ़ने नहीं देंगे और दत्त कमेटी की सिफारिश के अनुसार वह बिड़लाज को और नये लाइसेंस नहीं देंगे तो मैं मंत्री जी से स्पष्ट जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वजह है कि बिड़लाज को गोवा में फटिलाइजर्स का कारखाना लगाने के लिए 2 जनवरी को उन्होंने सिफारिश की और क्या यह दत्त कमेटी की सिफारिश के विरुद्ध नहीं है और मंत्री महोदय बतलायें की क्या कारण है जो वह दत्त कमेटी की सिफारिशों को इस तरह से ठुकरा रहे हैं ।

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : This question specifically relates to advances to business houses. The Question about fertiliser factory does not arise out of this.

श्री रवि राय : लाइसेंस तो आप ने दिया है । लाइसेंस बिड़लाज को आप ने उस के लिए क्यों दिया यह मेरा आप से स्पष्ट सवाल है । लाइसेंस तो डा. त्रिगुण सेन का मंत्रालय नहीं देता है लाइसेंस तो आप ही देते हैं । लाइसेंस तो इनका ही मंत्रालय देता है और वह लाइसेंस उन्होंने क्यों दिया यह मेरा स्पष्ट सवाल है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मंत्री जी से इस का जवाब दिलवाइये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब तो दिया गया है ।

श्री रवि राय : लाइसेंस देने के बारे में कहां जवाब दिया है ? उसका जवाब आना चाहिए ।

SHRI F. A. AHMED : This matter has been discussed from time to time in this House and my colleague, the Minister in charge of Petroleum and Chemicals has already given the reasons why the licence for the Goa Fertilizer plant was given to Birlas.

श्री रवि राय : लेकिन आपने लाइसेंस क्यों दिया ?

SHRI TULSIDAS JADHAV : Looking at the statement which gives particulars of assistance given by the LIC, I find that 64.29 per cent of the funds of the LIC are invested in the group of ten industrialists. I want to know why so much of money has been given only to ten such groups. Are there no small industrialists asking for loan from the LIC ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : In the past, LIC was not giving loans to the small scale industries. It was investing its money only in the larger business houses with a view to getting more profits which could be passed on to the policyholders.

श्री शशि रंजन : अध्यक्ष जी, इस सरकार के खाने के दाँत और दिखाने के दाँत और हैं। एक तरफ मोनोपली को हटाना चाहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ उन लोगों को कर्ज देते हैं और वह कर्ज की रकम भी बढ़ती चली जा रही है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अब जो नया लाइसेंस देंगे क्या उस लाइसेंस में यह शर्त रखना चाहेंगे कि तुम को किसी भी रूप में कोई कर्ज नहीं दिया जायगा ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : इन्हीं हालात की वजह से बैंकों का नेशनलाइजेशन किया गया है। अब जो लोन दिया जायगा उस में देखा जायगा कि किस मिकदार में हो और किस हद तक दिया जाय।

श्री शशि रंजन : इस को कम करने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : बैंकों का नेशनलाइजेशन बहुत बड़ा कदम है।

SHRI HEM BARUA : In view of the fact that the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act could provide only for the future, may I know what steps the Government have taken or propose to take

to attack the 75 houses of monopolists operating in this country ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as the Monopolies and the Restrictive Trade Practices Act is concerned, it is not only for the future. It will go into the facts and figures of the existing monopoly houses and necessary action will be taken against them.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : When the Dutt Commission laid down Rs. 25 lakhs as the limit for licences, it was not because it was a small amount or big amount ; the idea was to have control over the big business houses and prevent them from entering any sector of industries. A fortnight ago there was a notification preventing big business houses from entering an industry with an investment of more than Rs. 5 crores. May I know what measures have been taken to prevent business houses from having binamli transactions ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : As far as possible, we shall try to prevent them.

#### Production of Iron and Steel

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\*574. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state ;

(a) the total production of Iron & Steel in the country during the last three years both in the public and Private sectors ;

(b) the total demand of Iron and Steel in the country as at present ;

(c) how far the Industry is able to meet the same ; and

(d) the effect of decontrol of price on the Industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) A statement-I is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The Steering Group has estimated the domestic demand for Mild Steel at 5.0 million tonnes in 1969-70.

last three years are indicated in the statement-II laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The industry is not able to meet the full demand. Imports made during the

(d) Price of steel sold by the main producers continues to be informally controlled through the Joint Plant Committee.

### Statement I

#### Production of Iron & Steel

|                | 1966-67  |               | 1967-68  |               | 1968-69  |               | (In '000 tonnes)<br>1969-70* |               |
|----------------|----------|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------|
|                | Pig Iron | Salable Steel | Pig Iron | Salable Steel | Pig Iron | Salable Steel | Pig Iron                     | Salable Steel |
| Public Sector  | 174.9    | 2451.9        | 997.3    | 2488.7        | 1121.7   | 2685.1        | 955.7                        | 2289.5        |
| Private Sector | 810.2    | 2620.9        | 197.7    | 2147.0        | 206.9    | 2121.6        | 119.4                        | 1669.2        |
|                | 985.1    | 5072.8        | 1195.0   | 4635.7        | 1328.6   | 4806.7        | 1075.1                       | 3958.1        |

### Statement-II

#### Imports of Iron & Steel\*\*

|          | Quantity<br>(In '000 tonnes) | Value<br>(In '000 Rs.) |
|----------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1966-67  | 337.4                        | 444,817                |
| 1967-68  | 400.3                        | 555,787                |
| 1968-69  | 345.7                        | 455,153                |
| 1969-70† | 154.9                        | 214,148                |

है, किन्तु दूसरे लोहे का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ रहा है। पब्लिक सेक्टर में जरूर पिग-आयरन का उत्पादन कुछ बढ़ रहा है, किन्तु दूसरे लोहे का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्राइवेट सेक्टर और पब्लिक सेक्टर में उनकी जितनी कॅपेसिटी है, उसका उपयोग इन वर्षों में किया गया है या नहीं? यदि नहीं किया गया है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

श्री बेरणी शंकर शर्मा : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है उसको देखने से मालूम होता है कि 1966-67, 1967-68 और 1968-69 में प्राइवेट सेक्टर में पिग-आयरन का उत्पादन कम होता गया है। साथ ही साथ दूसरी तरह का जो लोहा है उसका उत्पादन भी उतना नहीं बढ़ा है। पब्लिक सेक्टर में जरूर पिग-आयरन का उत्पादन कुछ बढ़ रहा

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन वर्षों में लोहे के दामों में क्रमशः बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है या उनके दाम घटे हैं? यदि बढ़े हैं तो कितने बढ़े हैं और घटे हैं तो कितने घटे हैं?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : जहां तक पिग-आयरन के उत्पादन के घटने और बढ़ने की बात है, आम तौर पर यह होता है कि अगर इस्पात का

\*April 1969 to January 1970 (both months inclusive)

\*\*Excludes high carbon steel and alloy steel.

†April '69 to September '69.

उत्पादन बढ़ाना हो तो पहले ब्लास्ट-फर्नेस लगा लेते हैं, जिससे पिग-आयरन का उत्पादन इस्पात के उत्पादन से पहले प्राप्त हो जाता है, फिर बाकी का प्लांट लगाते हैं, जिससे उस पिग-आयरन को इस्पात में परिवर्तित किया जाता है इसलिए कुछ तो इसका यही कारण है और कुछ पब्लिक सेक्टर में पिग-आयरन बनाने के लिए क्षमता छोड़ी गई है।

जहां तक कंपेसिटी के यूटिलाइजेशन का प्रश्न है—यूटिलाइजेशन पूरी रेटेड-कंपेसिटी तक तो नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन कुछ यूनिट्स में अच्छा है और कुछ में अच्छा नहीं है। दुर्गापुर में रेटेड कंपेसिटी से उत्पादन करीब-करीब घाटा है। 1.6 मिलियन टन की रेटेड कंपेसिटी है, लेकिन अभी वह पूरी तरह से अवैलेबिल नहीं है, इसलिए घाटा है। जहां तक भिलाई का प्रश्न है, इस वक्त के आंकड़ों के अनुसार उसमें प्रोडक्शन की रफ्तार 2.2 मिलियन टन है, जब कि उसकी रेटेड कंपेसिटी 2.5 मिलियन टन है। रूरकेला में इस वक्त 1.3 मिलियन टन की रफ्तार चल रही है, जबकि उसकी कंपेसिटी 1.8 मिलियन टन है। टिस्को में 1.9 मिलियन टन और इस्को में 0.8 मिलियन टन की प्रोडक्शन की रफ्तार चल रही है।

अब जहां तक दाम के घटने और बढ़ने का प्रश्न है—डी-कंट्रोल के साथ दाम बढ़े हैं। 1 मई 1967 को डी-कंट्रोल हुआ था, उस के बाद एक बार 53 रु० बढ़े, दूसरी बार 3 रुपये और तीसरी बार 57 रुपये और अभी हाल में 77 रुपये 8 आने दाम बढ़े हैं। लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी ओपन-मार्केट में प्राइस इससे ऊंची है, खास तौर से उन कैंट्रिज ग्रॉफ स्टील की जिनकी कमी है।

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि खुले-बाजार में कई तरह के लोहे के दाम बहुत बढ़े हैं। मैं भी इस बात

को जानता हूं—जैसे प्लेट्स में हजार पन्द्रह सौ रुपये का ब्लैक है, फिर भी कम्यूंस को उन दाम पर नहीं मिलता है। इस ब्लैक मार्केट को रोकने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि बोकारों में उत्पादन कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा ? अभी हाल में माननीय मंत्री जी ने शायद राज्य सभा में एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा था कि बोकारों में जब स्टील की पैदावार होगी उस समय उस का उत्पादन मूल्य 2725 रु० प्रति टन होगा। क्या मंत्री जी यह समझते हैं कि लोहे के जो दूसरे कारखाने हैं, उन में भी इस्पात की लागत उतनी ही है, जितनी बोकारों में होगी, यदि बांखारों की लागत ज्यादा है तो उसका क्या कारण है ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि बोकारों में जो मशीनरी अभी रूस से लाई गई है, उसके बारे में बहुत से सर्कलज में यह कहा जा रहा है और हमारे इंजीनियरों ने भी कहा है कि वह मशीनरी बहुत पुराने ढंग की है। क्या आपने इस बात की जांच की है कि वह नई मशीनरी है या रूस पुरानी मशीनरी को वहां डम्प कर रहा है ?

श्री कृष्ण चंद्र पन्त : माननीय सदस्य का पहला प्रश्न प्लेट्स के सम्बन्ध में था। उस को ब्लैक मार्केट कहना तो ठीक नहीं होगा क्योंकि कंट्रोल नहीं है। इन्फार्मेल कंट्रोल है जो कि प्रोड्यूसर्स पर लागू है, लेकिन इस वक्त कोई प्रोड्यूसर्स के बाद कंट्रोल नहीं है। इस लिए ब्लैक मार्केट कहना सही नहीं होगा, लेकिन यह सही है कि जो जे० पे०सी० की प्राइसेज प्रोड्यूसर्स पर लागू हैं उन से वह वहीं ज्यादा है। अब सवाल यह है कि इस को कैसे रोका जाय। इस के दो ही तरीके हैं। उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाय देश में और अगर विदेशो मुद्रा उपलब्ध हो तो जितनी आवश्यकता हो उतना आयात किया जाय। यह दोनों चीजें की जा रही हैं।

जहां तक बोस्सारो का प्रश्न है, आप ने पूछा कि कब तक यह चलेगा। तो पहली ब्लैस्ट फर्नेस के दिसम्बर, 1971 में तैयार होने का अनुमान है और मार्च, 1973 तक पहली स्टेज यानी 1.7 मिलियन टन होने का अनुमान है। फिर यह पूछा गया कि लागत क्यों अधिक दी गई, तो जब माननीय सदस्य ने इतनी तकलीफ की है कि राज्य सभा के सवाल को पढ़ा है तब फिर उस में इस का उत्तर भी दिया गया है कि लागत क्यों बढ़ी है। वह उस को भी उस में देख लें।

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा : मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि रशिया जो मशीनरी भेज रहा है वह नई है या पुरानी क्योंकि हमारे इंजीनियरों ने बताया है कि पुरानी मशीनरी को रंग और पालिश कर नया कह कर दिया जा रहा है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : मुझे तो कोई जानकारी नहीं है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि वह नई होगी।

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Even though there is an increase of demand for steel for a long time at least for the past 15 years, this Government due to indecision and procrastination has refused to give clearance for steel plants in South India. The Planning Commission has given a green signal and has now allotted about Rs. 115 crores for the proposed steel plant at Salem and other places. When are you going to announce your decision? What is the reason for your delay? For whose arrival are you waiting now? The impression is created that you are all men of straw and you are waiting for a man of steel to come here. I want you dispel that doubt, I want to have a categorical reply from the Minister. When are you going to announce your decision regarding Salem steel plant?

SHRI K.C. PANT : This matter is under study.

AN HON MEMBER : How long?

SHRI K.C. PANT : When it has been studied properly and we are prepared to make an announcement on the basis of the study, we shall make the announcement.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया वह ठीक नहीं है। प्राइसेज ओपन मार्केट में अधिक हैं और जो प्रोड्यूसर्स हैं उन के दाम कम हैं। जब वह बाजार में बिकने जाता है तब दाम अधिक हो जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब ऐसी स्थिति है और चीज की कमी है और कंज्यूमर को प्राइसेज अधिक देनी पड़ती है, जो कि न गवर्नमेंट को जाता है और न प्रोड्यूसर के पास जाता है, मिडल मैन ले लेता है, तब उस को डिक्टोल करने की ब्या जरूरत पड़ी थी। क्यों न पुनः कंट्रोल लागू करें जिससे कंज्यूमर को ठीक दाम पर मिल सके।

दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर को यहाँ बहुत बुरा भला कहा जाता है, लेकिन जो स्टेट-मेंट सभा पटल पर रखी गयी है उस में कहा गया है कि न केवल पिंग आयरन का बल्कि सेलेबल स्टील का प्रोडक्शन भी प्राइवेट सेक्टर में घटता जाता है और जितनी उन क्षमता है उससे कम पिंग आयरन और सेलेबल स्टील का उत्पादन हो रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे लोग जानबूझ कर ऐसा कर रहे हैं ताकि देश में इसका कहत रहे और अधिक दाम मिलें।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : भले ही यह दाम बढ़े हों जैसा मैंने कहा, लेकिन यह नहीं समझना चाहिए कि सारी चीजों के दाम ओपन मार्केट में बढ़े हैं और कंज्यूमर्स को उसी दाम पर मिलता है। जो स्केअर्स कटेगरीज हैं, जिन की कमी है, उन पर इन्फार्मल कंट्रोल है। 90 फी सदी स्केअर्स कटेगरीज प्रापर्टी सेक्टर को दी जाती हैं निर्धारित दामों पर केवल 10 फी सदी स्टाक यार्ड्स वगैरह को दिया जाता है।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : पब्लिक से ज्यादा दाम लिया जाता है।



श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : उस में भी पब्लिक आता है। मान लीजिये प्राइवेट सैक्टर कोई डिफेंस की चीज बनाता है या कुछ एक्सपोर्ट करता हो तो उस को निर्धारित दामों पर दिया जाता है प्रायारिटी से। बाहर जो आता है उसे ज्यादा दामों पर लेना पड़ता है, लेकिन उस में ऐक्जुअल यूजर्स के लिये स्टॉक यार्ड से डाइरेक्ट आफ इंडस्ट्रीज के सर्टिफिकेट पर लेने का प्रावधान रक्खा गया है।

जहाँ तक दूसरा सवाल है, कुछ दिक्कतें थीं और वह दिक्कतें आप को मालूम हैं। पिछले महीने बंगाल में जो स्थिति थी उस से उत्पादन पर असर पड़ा। टिस्को में चूंकि कोक ओवन का रिपेअर करना पड़ा पिछले वर्ष, उस से भी उत्पादन पर असर पड़ा होगा।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Is it a fact that due to the inefficiency of the public sector steel projects, shortage of steel is being experienced by our country? Is it a fact that from 6 million tonnes of steel production in previous years it has come down to 4 million tonnes this year? Is it a fact that in Japan the capacity of one man is 150 tons; in India it is only 60 tons or 70 tons. In Durgapur Steel plant it is 47 tons. Why is there difference in production in respect of Durgapur factory compared to the other two factories? May I know what steps the Government propose to take to bring the production in line with the production as per Japanese manpower? If the Government is taking steps to bring it to the level of Japanese production, will the Government invite Japanese experts to advise us in respect of these three projects so that they may come up to the level of production of the Japanese manpower?

SHRI K. C. PANT : We have to take into account the practice in our own country to determine the optimum level of manpower in a steel plant. We cannot go the whole hog by either the Japanese experience or the experience of others. With regard to the second question, what the hon Member has to bear in mind is this. If you want to reduce today the

strength of the manpower in any of the steel plants it has to be negotiated with the trade unions. Nobody can do it unilaterally and that is not an easy proposition at all. You will appreciate, unless it is done with the cooperation of the trade unions, this cannot be done.

SHRI PILOO MODY : The Minister has made a damaging statement saying that he was not aware if the Bokaro plant was a used plant manufactured there or a new one. I want to know this from the hon Minister, whether he will find out as to what part of the Bokaro steel plant was a re-plant from the Soviet Union in India and whether he will come back to this House with a proper reply.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, according to the information with me there is no reason for me to enquire into this matter. If there is any basis or any ground due to which I have to make an enquiry I shall do so.

SHRI PILOO MODY : The basis is my question.

SHRI K. C. PANT : There is no basis.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : जब से स्टील पर डिक्ट्रोल हुआ है उसकी कीमतें बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई हैं इसलिये किसान को खेती के काम के लिए औजारों के वास्ते स्टील की जो जरूरत पड़ती है उसके लिए ज्यादा दाम देने पड़ते हैं, साथ ही एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमिशन ने किसान के गल्ले की प्राइस बहुत कम रखी है। इसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए क्या सरकार खेती के काम आने वाले औजारों के स्टील के भावों पर बन्दिश लगायेगी या इस की प्राइस पर कंट्रोल करने का विचार कर रही है?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : स्टील का कैसे डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन हो इस पर अवश्य पुनर्विचार किया जायेगा।

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बक्शी : आनरेबल मिनिस्टर ने जो फिगर्स दिये हैं जवाब में उनके मुताबिक 1966-67 में प्रोडक्शन 5072.8 था।

[آنریبل منسٹر نے جو فیکرش دئے ہیں -  
جواب میں ان کے مطابق 1966-67 میں  
پروڈکشن 5.72-5 تھا]

1967-68 میں 35.7

1968-69 میں 48.87

1969-70 میں 34.58

یہ جو پروڈکشن رہا ہے یہ لگاتار घटता رہتا ہے। 1966-67 کے मुकादले में। इस का कारण क्या है। क्या मैं सज्जस्ट करूँ कारण ? लेबर अनरेस्ट है, मशीन है, या कारण कैपिटल है ? प्रोडकशन बजाए बढ़ने के घटती जा रही है और क्या यही कारण नहीं है कि स्टील की कीमतें लगातार बढ़ती जा रही हैं ?

35.7 • 1967 - 68 ]

48.87 1968 - 69

34.58 1969 - 70

یہ جو پروڈکشن رہا ہے، یہ لگاتار گھٹتا رہا ہے۔  
1966-67 کے مقابلے میں اس کا کارن کیا ہے۔  
کیا میں سبجٹ کروں۔ کارن۔ لیور۔ انورسٹ  
ہے۔ شیٹ ہے۔ پروڈکشن بچائے بڑھنے کے  
گھٹی جا رہی ہے اور کیا یہی کارن نہیں ہے۔  
کرسٹیل کی قیمتیں لگاتار بڑھتی جا رہی ہیں۔

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : प्रोडकशन लगातार तो नहीं घटा है लेकिन 1966-67 के मुकादले में 1967-68 में घटा है लेकिन 1968-69 में बढ़ा है.....

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : 1966-67 से घटा है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : लगातार नहीं घटा है।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : मंत्री महोदय को ला मिनिस्ट्री में होना चाहिये या यहाँ नहीं।

श्री बक्षी ग़ुलाम मुहम्मद : मैं लगातार लफ्ज को वापिस लेता हूँ।

میں لگاتار لفظ کو واپس لیتا ہوں۔

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : 1969-70 का जहाँ तक ताल्लुक है ये आंकड़े अप्रैल 1969 से जनवरी 1970 तक के हैं, पूरे साल के नहीं हैं। जहाँ तक कारणों का सवाल है कैपिटल के अलावा दो कारण तो हैं जो आपने बताये हैं।

# WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

## Construction of Second Bridge over the Hooghly in Calcutta

\*541. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for the construction of a second bridge over the river Hooghly in Calcutta has made any progress ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of West Bengal, who are primarily concerned with the proposed bridge, have recently set up a Hooghly River Bridge Commissioners for commencing execution of the work.

(b) Does not arise.

## Boundary Disputes between States

\*542. SHRI JAI SINGH :  
SHRI HARDAYAL  
DEVGUN :  
SHRI YAJNA DATT  
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of boundary disputes outstanding as at present between the various States of the Union ;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of these boundary disputes have been pending for a long time and have generated bitterness between the States involved therein ; and

(c) If so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to settle these disputes without any further delay?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :** (a) Four Inter-State disputes involving territorial claims are pending settlement at present. One of them relates to the re-adjustment of boundaries between Maharashtra and Mysore. The second dispute relates to Mysore Government's claim on certain areas of Kasargod taluk which was included in Kerala under the States Reorganisation Act, 1956. The third dispute arises from Nagaland's claim to certain adjoining areas of Assam. The Government of Nagaland have suggested the appointment of a Boundary Commission to settle this dispute. The fourth dispute relates to claims and counter-claims for re-adjustment of the existing Inter-State boundaries of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.

(b) It is true that solutions to these disputes could not be found as quickly as Government would have desired. However, issued of this nature pose complex problems and have to be settled in such a manner that the ultimate solution evoke the necessary measure of acceptability.

(c) So far as the Mysore-Maharashtra border dispute is concerned, the steps proposed to be taken have already been indicated to the house in my reply to a Calling Attention Notice on 2nd March, 1970. The question of finding a satisfactory and early solution to the dispute relating to the Kasargod taluk is also engaging the attention of the Government. A preliminary examination of Nagaland Government's request for appointment of a Boundary Commission has been made and the matter is now under correspondence with the Government of that State. So far as disputes between Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh are concerned, Government have already announced their inten-

tion to appoint a Commission with suitable terms of reference.

#### **Lathi Charge on Textile Workers in Delhi**

\*543. **SHRI DEVEN SEN :**  
**SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the textile workers of Delhi were lathi-charged on the 23rd February, 1970 when they gathered outside the old Secretariat in support of their demands ; and

(b) If so, how many workers were injured ?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) :** (a) and (b). According to information received from the Delhi Administration when talks were being held in the Old Secretariat, Delhi, between representatives of textile mill managements and the workers, some textile workers staged a demonstration outside the Secretariat. They tried to force their entry into the premises and pelted stones at the policemen on duty. The police had to push the crowd back, in order to control the situation. Two demonstrators received minor injuries in the process. 13 policemen also received injuries, one of them multiple injuries on his face.

1968-69 में एयर इंडिया के मुनाफे में कमी

\*544. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :** क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एयर इंडिया द्वारा 1968-69 में अर्जित किया गया लाभ 1967-68 के लाभ की अपेक्षा 25 प्रतिशत कम था यद्यपि यात्रियों की संख्या 16 प्रतिशत बढ़ गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) एयर इंडिया को वाणिज्यिक आधार पर चलाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्भयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं। एयर इंडिया ने, कर चुकाने से पहले, 1967-68 में 349.30 लाख रुपये के लाभ के मुकाबले में 1968-69 में 293.81 लाख रुपये का लाभ उपार्जित किया। भारतीय आयकर के लिये व्यवस्था करने के पश्चात इन वर्षों में लाभ क्रमशः 189 लाख तथा 184 लाख रुपये था।

(ख) 1968-69 में लाभ में कमी मुख्यतया चार्टर परिचालनों में कमी तथा परिचालन लागत में वृद्धि के कारण हुई।

(ग) एयर इंडिया का उत्तम वाणिज्यिक सिद्धान्तों पर संचालन हो रहा है, जैसा कि इस बात से सिद्ध होता है कि 1953 में इसकी स्थापना से लेकर यह निरंतर लाभ उर्जाजन करती आ रही है।

#### **Affiliation of Educational Institutions with Jawaharlal Nehru University**

\*545. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been decided to affiliate the Indian School of International Studies with the Jawaharlal Nehru University ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there has been demand for affiliation of the Jamia Millia Islamia, All India Institute of Medical Sciences and the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi with the Jawaharlal Nehru University ; and

(c) if so, what progress has been made so far to affiliate these institutions with the Jawaharlal Nehru University ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) The Board of Governors of

the Indian School of International Studies has agreed that the School should become an integral part of the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

(b) and (c). The University Act provides only for association or recognition of institutions of higher learning. There is no provision for affiliation as such. The question of association of some institutions with the University is under consideration of the University authorities.

#### **Instructions issued by Principal, Regional College, Bhubaneswar Prohibiting Discussion with M.Ps.**

\*546r SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any communication from a Member of Parliament, or otherwise, about the Principal of the Regional College, Bhubaneswar who issued orders prohibiting discussion with Members of Parliament and refusing to recognise the Teachers' Association in that College ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Statement**

A letter was received from Shri Madhu Limaye, M.P. enclosing copies of an Office Order and a letter addressed to a teacher of the Regional College of Education, Bhubaneswar, from the Principal of that College. The Office Order dealt with the recognition of the Demonstration Multi-purpose School Teachers' Association. The letter called for the explanation of the teacher for arranging a public meeting inside the campus without the approval of competent authority. No orders prohibiting discussion with the Member of Parliament are contained in these communications. The Director, National Council of Educational Research and Training, was requested

to inquire into the circumstances under which the Principal issued the Office Order and the letter to the teacher. It is revealed that the Principal had committed a mistake inadvertently because he was not aware that Rule 4-B of the Central Civil Service Conduct Rules, has been deleted some time back. The teacher was asked to explain as the Principal learnt that a public meeting had been arranged inside the College Campus without his permission. It, however, transpired letter that no such meeting was arranged and only an informal gathering was organised.

The Director, National Council of Educational Research and Training has called the Principal and cautioned him suitably.

उज्जैन के जिला कलेक्टर द्वारा एक संसत्सदस्य को चाटा मारा जाना

\*547. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री ज्ञा० सुन्दरलाल :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री टी० पी० शाह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 12 फरवरी, 1970 के हिन्दी दैनिक 'स्वदेश' में प्रकाशित हुए इस आशय के समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है कि फरवरी 1970 में प्रधान मंत्री की उज्जैन-यात्रा के दौरान उज्जैन के जिला कलेक्टर ने उज्जैन से निर्वाचित संसत्सदस्य श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय को प्रधान मंत्री से नहीं मिलने दिया तथा उन्हें एक चांटा मार कर एक ओर हटा दिया था ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस घटना के बारे में कोई विस्तृत जांच की है; और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का यह मत है कि जिला कलेक्टर की यह कार्यवाही दण्डनीय तथा लोकतंत्र विरोधी है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में उस अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की है, यदि हां, तो उस कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो इस मामले में अब क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है तथा भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण):

(क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार इस सम्बन्ध में श्री कछवाय द्वारा की गई एक शिकायत न्यायालय में न्यायाधीन है ।

(ग) से (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Scholarship Scheme for Students going Abroad

\*548. SHRI MAYAVAN :  
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :  
SHRI CHENGALRAYA  
NAIDU :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the high cost of education in foreign countries and the need to provide some assistance to meritorious students, Government have decided to introduce a scholarship scheme ;

(b) if so, the main features of this scheme ; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND

**YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHART DARSHAN) :** (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, it is proposed to award 50 scholarships each year. The details of the Scheme are being worked out.

विदेशी पर्यटकों से अर्जित की गई विदेशी मुद्रा

\*549. श्री महाराज सिंह मारती : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा चालू वर्ष में की गई कार्यवाही का व्योरा क्या है और इससे कितनी अतिरिक्त विदेशी मुद्रा के अर्जित होने की सम्भावना है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : पर्यटन के प्रोत्साहन के लिए पहले से किये जा रहे विभिन्न उपायों के अतिरिक्त, चालू वर्ष में किए जा रहे प्रयत्नों में बीजा और चार्टर विनियमों का उदारीकरण, होटल प्रायोजनार्थों के लिए उदार रूप से प्रोत्साहन तथा वित्तीय सहायता, चार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानक्षेत्रों में बड़े सुधार, एवं अवकाशकालीन सैरगाहों की स्थापना सम्मिलित हैं। इंडियन एयरलाइन्स एवं सड़क परिवहन तथा आवास की क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के अतिरिक्त, हमारी विदेशों में अपने प्रभावी रूप से उत्तरोत्तर विकासशील प्रचार कार्य और बिक्री की दृष्टि से मार्केटिंग प्रयत्नों में सुधार करने की भी योजना है। 1969 में पर्यटन से 33.11 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की आय का अनुमान है और इस आय में उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि की सम्भावना है।

#### U.P.—Bihar Border Dispute

\*550. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the border dispute between U.P. and Bihar has been solved :

(b) if not, the reason for the delay ;

(c) whether objections have been raised by both the States ;

(d) If so, what are those objections ; and

(e) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

In order to give effect to Shri Trivedi's recommendations, the Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1968 was enacted by Parliament in May, 1968. Thereafter the demarcation of the fixed boundary as envisaged in the Act was carried out. The State Governments who had to fix the boundary pillars had completed most of the work and the Government of India had proposed in consultation with the State Governments that the transfer of territories under the Act would be given effect from 1st October, 1969. However, before the erection of boundary pillars could be completed, a number of writ petitions were filed in the Patna High Court challenging the validity of the Act and the demarcation. The High Court then issued stay orders. There writ petitions were heard in November and December, 1969, and five more petitions remain to be heard. The implementation of the law could not be proceeded with because of the stay orders and not on account of any objections raised by the State Governments.

#### Delay in implementing Bonus Scheme by Air India

\*551. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what are the reasons for delay in the launching of much publicized Bonus Scheme that Air India wanted to offer to travellers of the Indian origin coming to India from Britain ;

(b) the steps being taken to remove them ; and

(c) when the scheme is likely to be launched ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) (a) Implementation of the scheme has been delayed pending completion of certain formalities.

(b) and (c) : Steps are being taken to comply with the formalities and it is hoped to launch the scheme later this year.

Permission to Students to refer to Text Books during Annual Examinations

\*552. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have decided to allow the text books for purposes of references by students in the annual examinations ;

(b) if so, the names of the States in which this type of examination has been started and upto what standard of classes ; and

(c) the detailed reasons for introducing this system of examination ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) to (c). No official information on the subject has been received by Government. However it is learnt that Punjab Government has a proposal to try out an experiment in middle classes in 1971.

गोआ में शिक्षा की प्रगति

\*553. श्री जगेद्वर यादव : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोआ में शिक्षा की प्रगति के लिए गत तीन वर्षों में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में गोआ को कुछ विशिष्ट सुविधायें देने की सरकार की कोई योजना है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मन्मथ वरुण) : (क) 20,000 की आबादी वाले सभी क्षेत्रों विशेषरूप से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में प्राथमिक स्कूल खोलने ; और दमन में एक कला और विज्ञान कालेज खोलने ; पणजी में एक औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान खोलने ; और मापूसा, पणजी और दमन में तकनीकी हाई स्कूल केन्द्र और गोआ में एक इंजीनियरी कालेज खोलने समेत सामान्य और तकनीकी शिक्षा के लिए सुविधाओं को व्यतस्था में चहु-मुखी विस्तार हुआ है ।

(ख) और (ग). चौथी आयोजना अवधि में सामान्य शिक्षा के लिए 328.85 लाख रुपये और तकनीकी शिक्षा के लिए 84 लाख रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है । अधिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों के उन विद्यार्थियों के लिए ग्यारहवीं कक्षा तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करने का एक प्रस्ताव भी विचाराधीन है जिनकी वार्षिक आय 1200 रुपये से अधिक नहीं है ।

Development of Tourism in States

\*554. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps proposed to be taken by Government for the development of Tourism during the year 1970-71 ;

(b) how much money has to be spent on the development of Tourism in each of the States and Union Territories and which are the places to be developed ; and

(c) which are the hill stations in the country included in the plan of development on which Government propose to pay special attention ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN

SINGH) : (a) A statement of the various steps which are being taken by Government for the development of Tourism is laid on the Table of the House. During 1970-71, it is proposed to lay greater emphasis on a sales-oriented marketing approach overseas, improved facilitation procedures and strengthening of the tourism infrastructure within the country.

(b) The Central Government draws up plans and implements Tourism schemes not on the basis of statewise allocation but having regard to the actual or potential attraction of a place for tourists. Central schemes are in addition to the programme of State Governments under their respective plan allocations. Important places where tourism schemes are proposed to be taken up during 1970-71 include Kovalam, Govindsagar, Delhi, Agra, Khajuraho, Jaipur, Goa, Ajanta-Ellora, Bodhgaya-Rajgir-Nalanda, Mahabalipuram and Elephanta.

(c) Gulmarg, Srinagar and Kulu-Manali area and Darjeeling. It is also proposed to provide a youth hostel at Mussoorie.

### *Statement*

The following steps have been taken by Government to attract more tourists ;—

1. Intensive publicity programmes in India and abroad with improved quality of literature.
2. Provision of more hotel beds in public sector hotels and incentives to the private Sector.
3. Opening of more promotional units abroad and intensification of publicity campaigns in existing units.
4. Liberalisation of policy regarding charter flights.
5. Abolition of visa fees with a number of countries on a reciprocal basis.
6. Bilateral agreements have been made with West Germany and the Nordic countries for the abolition of visas for stays upto 90 days.

7. Extension of the period of visa free entry on the basis of a Temporary Landing Permit from 7 to 21 days.
8. Improvement of facilitation procedures at airports.
9. Creation of holiday resorts at Gulmarg, Kovalam and Goa destination traffic.
10. Efforts are being made to eliminate the nuisance of beggars and touts.
11. Major improvements are being made to our four international airports.
12. Arranging more satisfactory and adequate transport facilities for overland journeys in the country.
13. Developing wild-life and shikar tourism.
14. Assistance to voluntary organisations, institutions and the private sector through grants and loans for improving and augmenting tourist facilities.
15. Improvement of existing facilities at tourist centres where possible.
16. Better maintenance of places of tourist interest including archaeological monuments.
17. Developing a training programme for building up a cadre of trained and qualified personnel for manning tourist services.

### **Giving of Advertisements by Air India Through a Foreign Agency**

\*555. SHRI SHARDA NAND :  
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :  
SHRI KANWAR LAL  
GUPTA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air India has been giving its advertisements through some foreign agency ;

(b) if so, the name of the agency and the amount paid for advertisements through that during the last three years ; and



(c) the reasons for giving the job to a foreign firm when the Indian firm are available ?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):** (a) and (b). Air-India's advertising work is being done through Messrs. Hindustan Thompson Associates Ltd. whose capital is 60 per cent Indian owned and whose Chairman is also an Indian. The firm was formerly known as Messrs. J. Walter Thompson Co. Private Ltd. The amounts paid to the firm during the last three years are :-

(Rupees in lakhs)  
Amount Paid

| Year    | Cash | Against transportation/<br>Service Contract |
|---------|------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1966-67 | 4.34 | 3.82                                        |
| 1967-68 | 5.04 | 3.99                                        |
| 1968-69 | 8.77 | 4.41                                        |

(c) Air-India feel that their high standards in advertising are the result of the close collaboration and understanding that has been built up with their advertising firm over a number of years; and that it is in their commercial interest to deal with this firm.

#### Implementation of Recommendations of Preliminary Traffic and Transportation Planning Study Team

\*556. **SHRI M.L. SONDHI:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) when his Ministry was informed about the recommendations of the Preliminary Traffic and Transportation Planning Study Team of the Central Road Research Institute and what was the interest taken in the follow-up action by the Ministry ;

(b) what is the total amount of money which would be required to implement the recommendations of the said Study Team by the "Design Year, 1981" ;

(c) whether Government agree with the Planning Study Team's view that a rapid mass transit system for Delhi is necessary since D.T.U. will not be able to meet the demand of 14.60 lakhs passenger trips per day in 1981 ;

(d) how Government propose to take speedy action to solve problems connected with Trans-Jumna traffic, avoidable cross traffic, cycle traffic, a grade separations at road-rail crossings ; and

(e) whether Government have examined the suggestions made for the road development programme in Delhi and, if so, the decision taken on each suggestion ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):** (a) and (e). The Government of India appointed a Metropolitan Transport Team in September, 1965 under the aegis of the Planning Commission for assessing the adequacy and limitations/deficiency of existing transport facilities and to determine the long-term requirements of such facilities in the Metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi.

The Study Team realised the urgency of removing bottlenecks in the existing circulation system and for providing adequate facilities for free movement of traffic in Delhi Metropolitan area. As the basic data was not available, the Team asked the Central Road Research Institute to conduct a preliminary study of the limitations of the existing road network, requirements of additional roads, intersections and crossings needing immediate attention. On the basis of this preliminary study the Metropolitan Transport Team recommended in its Interim Report on Traffic and Transportation Problems in Metropolitan cities (May, 1967), a road development programme. Keeping in view the limited financial resources available during the Fourth Plan, the Study Team worked out priorities for various schemes suggested in the Interim Report and incorporated them in the Memorandum on Transport Development Programme for Metropolitan cities. For the Fourth Plan

Issued in September, 1968. These schemes costing about Rs. 11 crores have been accepted by the Govt. For implementation in the Fourth Plan.

(b) The total cost of the comprehensive development programme for Delhi proposed to be implemented by 1981 is estimated at Rs. 35 crores.

(c) Yes, The Central Road Research Institute has been entrusted with the comprehensive traffic and transportation study for Delhi. The Institute is likely to submit its complete report to the Study Team by December, 1970. After the traffic corridors have been established as a result of the Study, the Railways would initiate the techno-economic feasibility studies for selecting the type of rapid transit system suitable for Delhi. The necessary financial provision of Rs. 1.40 crores for the above studies has been made in the Fourth Plan.

(d) To solve problems connected with Trans-Jumna traffic it is proposed to construct two new bridges across the river Jumna (i) near Shanti Vana and (ii) between the existing rail-cum-road bridge and Wazirabad bridge. The investigations and model studies for the exact location of the sites for these bridges are in progress. These are in addition to the Wazirabad bridge and two other bridges near Humayun's Tomb and 'C' Power Station, recently completed. As regards the grade-separated arrangements at road-rail crossings, the major schemes recommended by the Study G Team for implementation during the Fourth Plan period are the construction of over bridges at rail-road crossings at Patel Road, Saral Rohila, Mehrauli Road, Defence Colony, School Lane and widening of Tilak Bridge. The Cycle Survey and Inter-Section studies form part of the comprehensive traffic and transportation study which is already in progress. The recommendations of the Study Team in this regard are awaited.

**Publication and Preservation of Rare Manuscripts of Literary Artistic and Historical Value**

\*557. SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has plans to search for and acquire rare manuscripts of literary, artistic and historical value of Indian origin to publish and preserve them; and

(b) whether the material from other countries will also be sought to be included therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) and (b). The necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

**C.R.P. deployed in Kerala**

\*558. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many times the Central Reserve police Force was deployed in Kerala from March, 1967 to September, 1969 and from October, 1969 to 31st January, 1970 ;

(b) how many times this force was deployed with the sanction and consent of the State Government ; and

(c) the purpose behind such deployment in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y.B. CHNAN) : (a) to (c). During these periods, besides some contingents used by the Central Government for guard duty at certain Central Government establishments, units of the Central Reserve police in Kerala were placed at the disposal of the State Government as and when required by them. Such requests were received on two occasions, one in each period. It will not be possible to give the actual number of occasions when units of the CRP were deployed by the State Government as once such units are placed at the disposal of the State Government, the State authorities deploy them in such manner, and on such duties and for such lengths of time as those authorities consider necessary.

Units of the CRP were deployed by the State Government for guard duties and in the maintenance of law and order.

**Code to check misuse of Position by M.Ps**

\*559. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government are considering to have a code to check the misuse of position by Members of Parliament in the country on the lines of the code formulated in U.K. recently ;

(b) If so, the detail thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN) (a) : to (c). A draft Code of Conduct for legislators to regulate the relationship between the Legislators and the Administrators is under consideration. A copy of the draft Code was placed on the table of the Lok Sabha on the 21st March, 1967. The draft Code and the Santhanam Committee's recommendations on the subject were also discussed at the Seventh All India Whips' Conference held in September, 1969. Certain amendments in the draft Code were suggested by the Conference. These are now under examination.

**Printing of Thaqafat-UL-Hind Magazine**

\*560. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Thaqafat-UL-Hind magazine issued by the Indian Council for Cultural Relation is printed in Madras in a private Printing Press ;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the possibility of printing this magazine at Delhi was at any time examined and, if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This particular press is reported to be well-equipped with the modern typescript of the Arabic language ; and it has been consistently doing its job according to the schedule for bringing out the journal.

(c) Yes, Sir. In 1968, the Council explored the possibility of getting the journal printed in Delhi. Several persons were contacted and references were made to 17 leading printing establishments in Delhi to ascertain, if they would undertake printing work in the Arabic language. Quotations were also invited from printing presses in Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad. But no printer in Delhi came forward to undertake the work.

(d) Does not arise.

**Relaxation of Age Limit for I.A.S. Examinees**

\*561. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission for relaxation of the age limit for I.A.S. examinees ;

(b) If not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that delay in taking a decision in such a matter deprives hundreds of youngmen from their chance to appear in such competitive examinations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) while Government have no precise information regarding the number of candidates who are likely to benefit from

any decision to raise the maximum age, an attempt is being made to take a final decision in the matter as early as possible.

भाषा नीति के बारे में द्रविड़ मुन्नेत्र  
कषगम के नेता का वक्तव्य

\*562. श्री अनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या गृह-कार्य  
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान द्रविड़ मुन्नेत्र  
कषगम के नेता के इस आशय के वक्तव्य की  
ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें उन्होंने केन्द्रीय सर-  
कार को यह धमकी दी है कि यदि वे उन पर  
हिन्दी घोपने की अपनी नीति को नहीं छोड़ेंगे  
तो उनका दल पुनः तमिलनाडु को देश से अलग  
होने की मांग करना आरम्भ करेगा ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार की इस पर  
क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री  
(श्री विद्या चरण शुकल) : राज्य सरकार द्वारा  
भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार इस प्रकार का  
वक्तव्य किसी भी द्रविड़ मुन्नेत्र कषगम नेता  
द्वारा नहीं दिया गया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### Democratic Elections in NEFA

\*563. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress has been  
made in introducing democratic elections  
in N.E.F.A.

(b) whether it is proposed to apply the  
Schedule of the Constitution to N.E.F.A. ;  
and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI  
VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes,

Sir, The NEFA Panchayat Raj Regulation,  
1967 has been enforced in NEFA with effect  
from 2nd October, 1968 and the Agency  
Council inaugurated on the 3rd December,  
1969.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to  
make any change in the present constitu-  
tional position of NEFA.

Findings of C.B.I. Inquiry against D.C. 9  
Company Representative and Capt. Huilgol

\*564. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the  
Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIA-  
TION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the C.B.I.  
had made a *prima facie* case against the  
DC 9 Company representative and Capt.  
Huilgol of the Indian Airlines ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the  
follow-up action taken on the C.B.I. Re-  
port ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND  
CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The allegation is that Shri J. P.  
Koszarek offered a bribe to Capt. Huilgol  
of Airlines in connection with the purchase  
of DC-9 aircraft by the Corporation. Charge-sheets were filed on 20.11.1969 in  
Court of the Special Judge, Delhi, against  
both for offences under Section 120-B IPC  
read with Section 161, 165A IPC and Sec-  
tion 5 (2) of the Prevention of Corruption  
Act 1947. In addition, Capt. Huilgol has  
been charged for having committed an  
offence under Section 161 IPC and Shri  
Koszarek under Section 165A IPC.

The cases are subjudice.

Capt. Huilgol has also been placed  
under suspension by the Indian Airlines with  
effect from 23rd December, 1969 and is  
being proceeded against departmentally.

परिवहन के विकास के लिए धन का नियतन

\*565. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या  
नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की  
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने परिवहन के विकास के लिए 839 करोड़ रु० व्यय करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके राज्यवार आंकड़े क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कि 13 फरवरी, 1970 को दिल्ली में परिवहन विकास परिषद की एक बैठक हुई थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसमें किये गये निर्णयों का व्योरा क्या है ?

संसद-कार्य और नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रणालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्य LT—2941/70]

**Financial Assistance to U.N.E.S.C.O., Other Organisations and Individuals for spreading Gandhian Ideals in Foreign Countries**

\*566. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any financial assistance has been provided to the U.N.E.S.C.O. and other organisations and individuals who have been working in spreading the Gandhian ideas in foreign countries ; and

(b) the Names of such organizations and individuals and the amount of assistance provided to them during the Gandhi Centenary Year ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

No financial assistance has been given to the UNESCO or any other organization or any individual working in spreading

Gandhian ideas in foreign countries. However, the Sub-Committee of the National Committee for the Gandhi Centenary in charge of the Centenary celebrations abroad has so far incurred an expenditure of Rs. 20.28-lakhs on its work in organising the Centenary celebrations abroad. The Sub-Committee has furnished different kinds of material on Gandhiji mostly to Indian Missions abroad and in a few cases to UNESCO's National Commissions in certain countries. Much of this material has been passed on by the Indian Missions etc. to organisations and individuals in the countries concerned interested in the observance of the Gandhi Centenary. The material sent abroad include the following :—

- (1) 341 kits (each kit is a portable exhibition packed in a wooden box) on Mahatma Gandhi.
- (2) 30,730 books by or on Gandhiji. Most of the books were in English, but some in French, Arabic, Spanish and German were also distributed.
- (3) 50 photographic exhibitions, each consisting of 100 large photographs of Gandhiji, depicting different aspects of his life.
- (4) Two busts of Gandhiji, on each to Italy and Norway have been supplied. Half the cost of a large oil painting of Gandhiji for the Gandhiji Memorial Library in Bangkok has been met by the Sub-Committee.
- (5) Commemorative coins and badges have been supplied to certain countries.

2. A print of the film "Mahatma" has been presented to UNESCO by National Committee for the Gandhi Centenary. The Ministry of External Affairs have sent films on Gandhiji to several countries.

3. Fifteen of the 17 prize winners in the International Essay Competition on Mahatma Gandhi have been given free air

travel to and back from India and one month's hospitality in India at the expense of the Sub-Committee. The remaining two prize winners have not been able to come to India.

4. Twelve eminent persons who could speak with authority on Gandhiji were deputed by the Sub-Committee to foreign countries to speak on Gandhiji, his life, work and philosophy.

**सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी संस्थानों में हरिजनों के लिए पदों का आरक्षण**

\*567. श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वह सच है कि सरकार ने सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी संस्थानों में हरिजनों के लिए पदों के आरक्षण के लिए कुछ निदेश दिये हैं।

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त निदेशों के कार्यान्वयन के मार्ग में कुछ कानूनी कठिनाइयाँ खड़ी हो गई हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त निदेश का ब्यौरा क्या है और उन कानूनी बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार उक्त निदेशों को न केवल हरिजनों के मामले में, अपितु देश में सभी भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों के मामले में भी कार्यान्वित करेगी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) वित्त मंत्रालय के सरकारी उद्यम ब्यूरो द्वारा प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयों को सरकारी उद्यमों के अधीन सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम

जातियों के लिए आरक्षण करने के लिये सरकारी उद्यमों को जारी किये जाने के लिए सितम्बर, 1969 में एक प्रारूप निदेश भेजा गया था तथा प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयों ने उक्त आदेश को उनके अधीन बहुत से उद्यमों को जारी कर दिया है। चूंकि गैर-सरकारी प्रतिष्ठान सरकार के नियंत्रणाधीन नहीं हैं अतः ऐसे प्रतिष्ठानों को उनकी सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए आरक्षण करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई निदेश देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ख) और (ग). उपर्युक्त निदेश प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयों द्वारा अपने अधीन सरकारी उद्यमों को यदि सम्बन्धित संस्थान के अन्तर्नियम या कानून इत्यादि ऐसे निदेश देने की अनुमति देते हैं तो आवश्यक औपचारिकताएं पूरी करने के पश्चात् जारी किये जाते हैं। अन्य सरकारी उद्यमों के मामले में संस्थान के अन्तर्नियमों में अथवा कानून इत्यादि में उनको ऐसे निदेश जारी करने के समर्थ बनाने हेतु संशोधन करने के लिये कार्यवाही प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयों को करनी है। उल्लिखित निदेश के कार्यान्वयन में कोई अन्य कानूनी बाधा सरकारी उद्यम ब्यूरो के ध्यान में नहीं लाई गई है। उल्लिखित निदेश प्रारूप की मुख्य बातें बताने वाला एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT—2942/70]

(घ) सरकारी उद्यमों के अधीन सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों। अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये आरक्षण की व्यवस्था करने का निर्णय सरकार की उस नीति के अनुसार है जिसके अनुसार संविधान के उपबन्धों पर आधारित सरकार के अधीन सेवाओं में इन समुदायों के लिए आरक्षण किया गया है। सरकार के अधीन सेवाओं में किसी अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए कोई आरक्षण नहीं है और इस-

लिए सरकारी उद्यमों के अधीन सेवाओं में भी भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**अवैध गतिविधियां (निवारण) अधिनियम को जम्मू तथा कश्मीर राज्य में लागू करना**

568. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अवैध गतिविधियां (निवारण) अधिनियम जम्मू तथा कश्मीर में लागू नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, जबकि सरकार जम्मू तथा कश्मीर को देश का अभिन्न अंग मानती है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त अधिनियम के सभी खण्डों को जम्मू तथा कश्मीर में लागू करने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**गृह कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :**  
(क) अवैध गतिविधियां (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1967 (1967 का 37) जम्मू व कश्मीर में भी लागू है।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**वर्ष 1971 की जनगणना**

\*569: श्री भोलू प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1971 की जनगणना के लिए कार्यवाही आरम्भ कर दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन विषयों की सूची, जिसके बारे में आंकड़े एकत्रित करने हैं, सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ; और

(ग) समूचा जनगणना कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) :** (क) जी हां, श्रीमान।

(ख) एक विवरण सदन के सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—2943/70]

(ग) लगभग 1974 तक।

**भारतीय भाषाओं के लिये देवनागरी लिपि**

\*570. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने कुछ दिन पूर्व यह सुभाव दिया था कि अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए देवनागरी लिपि को वैकल्पिक लिपि मान लिया जाना चाहिए ;

(ख) क्या कुछ वर्ष पूर्व श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू के काल में मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में इस प्रकार का एक प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसे किन कारणों से कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जा सका ?

**शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) :** (क) स (ग). विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

25 फरवरी, 1970 को पूछे गए तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 66 के उत्तर में राज्य सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में शिक्षा मंत्री ने बताया था कि विभिन्न प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के लिए अतिरिक्त लिपि के रूप में परिवर्तित देवनागरी लिपि का भी प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।

2. 1961 में हुए मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में एक सिफारिश की गई थी कि एक समान लिपि

भारत की विभिन्न भाषाओं के बीच एक शक्ति-शाली कड़ी का काम करेगी और इसलिए, एकता लाने में उससे बहुत मदद मिलेगी। वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में भारत में ऐसी समान लिपि देवनागरी ही हो सकती है। यद्यपि निकट भविष्य में कोई समान लिपि अपनाना कठिन हो सकता है, इस उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखा जाए और उस पर अमल किया जाए।

3. 1961 में हुई मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक में की गई सिफारिशों के अनुसरण में, अभी तक निम्नलिखित कार्रवाई की गई है :—

(क) विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं की विशिष्ट ध्वनियों का सावधानीपूर्वक अध्ययन किया गया है और उसके आधार पर देवनागरी लिपि में समुचित विशेष चिह्न जोड़े गए हैं और अब यह परिवर्धित देवनागरी के नाम से जानी जाती है। यह देवनागरी लिपि देश की विभिन्न प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को लिखने के लिए प्रयुक्त की जा सकती है और उनके बीच एक कड़ी बन सकती है। यह विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए एक अतिरिक्त लिपि के रूप में भी प्रयुक्त की जा सकती है।

4. परिवर्धित देवनागरी लिपि की विस्तृत जानकारी और नमूने के रूप में विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए उसके उपयोग के संबंध में एक पुस्तिका तैयार की गई है और राज्य सरकारों/विश्वविद्यालयों और दूसरी शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं को उनके विचार तथा उपयोग के लिए भेजी गई है। शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय ने केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के जरिए प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में रचित कविताओं की कुछ पुस्तकें तैयार कराई हैं जिनमें परिवर्धित देवनागरी का प्रयोग किया गया है।

5. उपर्युक्त के अलावा, भारत सरकार ने हिन्दी अनुवाद सहित देवनागरी लिपि में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के प्रकाशन के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता देने की भी व्यवस्था की है।

6. परिवर्धित देवनागरी लिपि को देश भर में लोक प्रिय बनाने के लिए एक वृत्तचित्र के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

7. इस प्रकार पता चलेगा कि उल्लिखित सिफारिश को धीरे-धीरे कार्यान्वित करने के लिए भारत सरकार बहुत से कदम उठा रही है।

#### Occupation Ratio of Special Accommodation for Railway Officers at Mount Abu

\*573. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at Mount Abu some special accommodation has been constructed for the use of the Railway Officers :

(b) the total cost of its construction and the yearly expenditure thereon during the last three years :

(c) the occupation ratio for each of suites during the last three years : and

(d) looking to the very poor occupation ratio, whether Government would consider to allow the use of these suites to the subordinate staff for the best use of the same ?

THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI G. L. NANDA) : (a) No, Sir; there is however Rest House accommodation provided for Railway Officers consisting of 3 suites.

(b) Purchase price of the accommodation in 1922 is not readily available. The yearly expenditure on the accommodation was approximately :—

Rs. 11,582/- in 1966-67

Rs. 12,628/- in 1967-68

Rs. 13,637/- in 1968-69



(c) The occupation ratio during the last three years for the three suites respectively was 40%, 35% and 25% in 1967, 36%, 25% and 30% in 1968 and 30%, 20% and 12% in 1969.

(d) There is no such proposal.

**Damage to Railway Property due to Students' Agitations in Rajasthan**

\*575. SHRI R.R. SINGH DEO :  
SHRI R.V. NAIK :  
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :  
SHRI K.M. KUSHIK :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently there have been serious student's agitations in various parts of Rajasthan :

(b) whether students resorted to heavy damage to the Railway property at the various Railway Stations during the course of their agitations ; and

(c) if so, whether Government have made any assessment as the total loss to the Railway property due to students' agitations and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). Yes Sir, Damages caused to the Railway property have been estimated at Rs. 21,300 approximately.

**Shortage of Cement in Northern and Eastern Regions**

\*576. SHRI S. C. SAMATA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the statement made in Lok Sabha on the 14th April, 1969 stating that the system of freight pool in respect of distribution of cement has resulted in regional imbalance in the production of cement and state :

(a) whether there has been any shortage of cement in the northern and eastern regions between 14th April and 22nd December, 1969 to merit reconsideration of decision to decontrol cement ;

(b) if the system of freight pool is responsible for creation of imbalance, the

reasons for postponing removal of pool : and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to implement the decision of the 14th April, 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir. These shortages were met by the movement of supplies from outside the regions because of the availability of freight pooling arrangements.

(b) It is the view of only a section of the industry that freight pooling arrangements are responsible for creation of imbalances. Another section of the industry is equally convinced that freight pooling arrangements are necessary in the interest of the consumer and equitable distribution.

(c) Attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to my statement in this House on the 22nd December, 1969.

**Closure of Napco Bevel Gear (India) Ltd., Ballabgarh**

\*577. SHRI JAI SINGH ;  
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the factory of Napco Bevel Gear (India) Ltd., an Indo-American collaboration concern, is lying closed at Ballabgarh (Haryana) for more than two years ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the valuable machinery imported for a foreign exchange of more than Rs. 2 crores, the loan of which is still to be paid back, is lying installed there without being put to any use ; and

(d) if so, whether Government will devise means of activating this factory to save the costly machinery from being a total loss ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since the Indian firm failed to make timely repayment to USAID authorities, the Punjab Government, acting on the mortgage deed executed by the firm, took physical possession of the assets of the firm on 9.4.67. However, the Punjab Government could not take any further steps to run the factory as some parties had taken the issue to the court.

(c) Yes, Sir; but the payment made for machinery imported through a USAID Loan was \$ 2.3 million.

(d) A number of cases which have a bearing on the working of the factory are pending before courts. Any action to reopen the factory has to take into account the issues involved in the cases pending in the Law Courts. The Punjab Government have reported that they are seriously considering means of activating the factory.

**Increase in number of Parliamentary Constituencies and Alteration in Reserved Constituencies**

\*578. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase the number of Parliamentary Constituencies for the various States and Union Territories for the 1972 General Elections ;

(b) whether Government propose to alter some of the reserved Constituencies ;

(c) whether the Delimitation Commission has been directed to do that job ; and

(d) if so, the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) It may be necessary to make some adjustments and alterations in the seats at present reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, both in the House of the

People and in the State Legislative Assemblies, as and when the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill is passed by the Parliament.

(c) No, Sir. There is no Delimitation Commission in existence.

(d) Does not arise.

**Sale of Fake Railway Receipts to Businessmen**

\*579. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of selling fake Railway receipts to businessmen for using them as genuine documents for taking delivery of consignments are increasing day by day ;

(b) if so, the number of such cases registered during 1969-70 on all the Railway; Zonewise ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to arrest the culprits ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) A statement showing steps taken to guard against delivery of goods on forged railway receipts is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

The following steps are being taken on the Railways to guard against delivery of goods on forged railway receipts :

(a) The name of the forwarding station is printed on the invoice books, to the extent possible.

(b) The month and year of printing of the invoice book is shown on each foil of each book.

(c) The existing rules regarding sending of Through Invoices by post is rigidly enforced.

- (d) When delivery of a valuable consignment (*i. e.* a consignment exceeding approximately Rs. 1,000/-in value) is demanded by a person not known to the station staff, delivery is not given until railway receipt is compared with the Through Invoice. If the Through Invoice is not available, the station staff requests the party to get himself identified by some one known to the station staff. If he refuses to do this, delivery is given only after the Station Master is satisfied of the *bonafides* of the person asking for delivery. If necessary, an urgent telegram is sent to the sending station to get the booking particulars confirmed before delivery is effected.

- (e) The Station Masters have instructions to be careful in delivery of consignments which are not of a nature normally received at their stations.

- (f) Crime Intelligence Branch of the Railway protection Force on Railways and Central Crime Bureau of the Railway Board keep a watch on the activities of the criminals and other unsocial elements who indulge in such offences. They seek the help of the State Police and Central Bureau of Investigation, where necessary, in arresting and prosecuting the criminals.

**Conversion of Assam section of  
Northeast Frontier Railway  
to Broad Gauge Line**

\*580. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether any representation has been made by Members of Parliament from Assam against the non-inclusion of the Northeast Frontier Railway to broad-gauge in the Fourth Plan ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to include this proposal in the Fourth Plan ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS**  
(SHRI NANDA) (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) The Fourth Plan conversion proposals are yet to be finalised. However, conversion of the Bongaigaon-Gauhati Metre Gauge section into Broad Gauge has been included in the Railways' Perspective Plan on gauge conversion to be implemented in the next ten years or so. Surveys for this conversion have already been carried out and the reports there of are at present under examination of the Railway Board. A decision regarding the conversion will be taken after the examination has been completed. Actual conversion of the section is also dependant upon the priority this work will merit *vis-a-vis* other conversion proposals and the availability of funds.

**Supply of Defective Machinery by Napco  
Inc. U.S.A to India Firm**

\*581. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Napco Inc. USA, the American collaborators in the Napco Bevel Gear (India) Ltd., New Delhi, are being prosecuted by the United States Government for committing a fraud on the said Indian firm by supplying overvalued, outdated and worthless machinery as good stuff ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the American collaborators got this machinery heavily overappraised in value from an obliging firm, LUNDGREN, superseding the original appraisement made by EBASCO which was much lower ;

(c) whether it is further a fact that 38 costly machines of the plant were never sent by the American collaborating firm to the factory in India though payment had been received by them and this fact was hushed with the support of the Indian collaborators ; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take to stop payment of foreign

exchange of nearly Rs. 3 crores involved in the purchase of the machinery ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) (a) : It is understood that the U.S. Department of justice filed a complaint in February, 1968 against NAPCO Industries, Inc. U.S.A. in the District Court, Michigan. In this complaint they asserted that Napco Industries Inc. U.S.A. defrauded the United States Government by fraudulently concealing an appraisal made by Ebasco Services in November, 1960 of the NAPCO tooling which was to be transferred to the NAPCO Bevel Gear of India after the A.I.D. loan was approved.

(b) An allegation to this effect has been made in the complaint filed by the U.S. Department of Justice referred to in (a) above.

(c) In their Memorandum presented to the U.S. A.I.D., New Delhi, in May, 1966 NAPCO Bevel Gear of India have stated that a number of good machines which were in the approved list of machines to be supplied to them or which NAPCO, U.S.A. were otherwise obliged to supply have been kept back in U.S.A. and some of the machines have in fact been used by NAPCO U.S.A. at their plant in Minneapolis.

(d) NAPCO Inc. U.S.A. has already been paid on shipment by AID by debiting the amounts paid to the account of the AID Loan to the Indian Co. This loan has to be repaid in rupees to the Government of India by the Indian Company in nine years including a grace period of two years. The obligation assumed by the Government of India is to repay AID in foreign exchange over 40 years including a grace period of 10 years, such amount as is received by them from the Indian Company by way of repayment of the loan. However, no payment has been made to A.I.D. by the Government of India as Indian Company has not paid any instalment to Government towards the repayment of the A.I.D. Loan. The A.I.D. loan to the Indian Company has not been guaranteed by the Government of

India except to the extent of the repayment made by the Indian Company.

#### Separate Quota for Billets to Re-Roller Exporters

\*582. SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Re-roller-exporters are being given a separate quota for billets in respect of exports of steel rods and bars ;

(b) the parties to which such quotas were given in various periods in 1969 and 19670 ; and

(c) the quantities allocated to them, their production capacity and their average export performance in the base period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See. No. Lt-2944/70*]

#### Security of Service to Casual Labour Employed on Indian Railways

\*583. SHRI P.C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of casual labour employed under the Indian Railways in each Zone ;

(b) the number in which their service interests are being protected ; and

(c) whether any changes in their service condition are contemplated in order to give them adequate security of service against exploitation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) and (c). Instructions already exist that casual labour who have put

in six months continuous service on works other than a Project, should be afforded temporary status, whereby they become entitled to all the rights and privileges (including pay and allowances), as admissible to temporary railway servants. These instructions are applicable on all Indian Railways and no change therein is contemplated.

### *Statement*

STATEMENT SHOWING THE  
TOTAL NUMBER OF CASUAL  
LABOURERS EMPLOYED ON  
INDIAN RAILWAYS AS ON  
31.3. 1969.

| Railway            | Number          |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Central            | 39942           |
| Eastern            | 46734           |
| Northern           | 52811           |
| North Eastern      | 12140           |
| Northeast Frontier | 4039            |
| Southern           | 34089           |
| South Central      | 34085           |
| South Eastern      | 68624           |
| Western            | 34050           |
| C.L.F.             | 779             |
| I.C.F.             | 1090            |
| D.L.W.             | 658             |
| <b>Total :</b>     | <b>2,29,041</b> |

### **Shifting of Industries by the Birlas from West Bengal**

\*584. SHRI MAYAVAN :  
SHRI CHENGALRAYA  
NAIDU ;  
SHRI SAMINATHAN :  
SHRI N.R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Birlas have decided to shift their offices and factories to other States in view of the situation created by the insecurity prevailing in West Bengal ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that big officers of this concern have been assaulted

and their functioning made impossible.

(c) If the reply to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, whether this will have great impact on the economy of the country and particularly of the West Bengal State ; and

(d) If so, the steps being considered by the Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) It is learnt that certain companies of the Birla Group are proposing to shift their administrative offices from their present premises to the factory sites.

(b) Government have no detailed information in this regard.

(c) and (d). The permission of the Government of India is required to the shifting of licensed undertakings from one State to another. No licensed industrial undertaking of the Birla Group has recently shifted outside the State of Bengal and, as such, the production capacity within that state has not altered. At the same time, the rate of industrial growth and the industrial climate in a particular region would depend considerably on the overall labour conditions as well as problems of security and law and order and it is hoped that conditions in West Bengal will improve in the near future.

### **Tractor Manufacturing Units**

\*585. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) which of the tractor manufacturing units in the country are working with the collaboration of any other country ; and

(b) the names of collaborating countries along with the terms of agreements entered into with them ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Details of the foreign collaboration arrangements which the tractor manufacturing units have entered into are as under :

1. *M/s. Tractors & Farms Equipment Ltd, Madras.* They have entered into collaboration with M/s. Massey Ferguson of Canada and their Associates of U.K. The foreign firm hold shares to the extent of 49% in the Indian Company and get royalty on the tractors/parts and accessories manufactured, assembled and finished by the Indian company.

2. *M/s. International Tractors Co. of India Ltd. Bombay.* This unit has entered into collaboration with M/s. International Harvester Co. of U.K. The foreign firm have been permitted to hold shares to the extent of 25% in the Indian company and get manufacturing and research fee on tractors and royalty on all spare parts manufactured by the Indian company.

3. *M/s. Eicher Tractors India Ltd., Faridabad.* The firm has entered into collaboration with M/s. Gebr. Eicher Traktoren-fabrik of W. Germany. The foreign firm holds shares to the extent of about 17% and get royalty on the tractors and parts.

4. *M/s. Hindustan Tractors Ltd. Baroda.* This unit has entered into collaboration with M/s. Motokov of Czechoslovakia. They get royalty on all components actually manufactured by the Indian Company.

5. *M/s. Escorts Ltd. Faridabad.* This company have entered into collaboration with M/s. Motolport of Poland. The foreign firm was paid Rs. 5.50 lakhs as documentation fee for the supply technical know-how to the Indian firm.

**अखिल भारतीय रेलवे अनुसन्धिवीय  
कर्मचारी संघ द्वारा ज्ञापन**

\*586. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखिल भारतीय रेलवे अनुसन्धिवीय कर्मचारी संघ का एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल 13 अगस्त, 1969 को रेल भवन, नई दिल्ली में रेलवे बोर्ड के सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों से मिला था;

(ख) क्या उक्त प्रतिनिधि मंडल ने उनको ज्ञापन दिया था और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रतिनिधि मंडल को आश्वासन दिया गया था कि जनवरी के अन्त तक उनकी मांगें पूरी कर दी जायेंगी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या उपर्युक्त आश्वासन को इस बीच पूरा कर दिया गया है; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) :** (क) से (ग). अखिल भारतीय रेलवे अनुसन्धिवीय कर्मचारी संघ की ओर से जब कुछ संसद सदस्य 13 अगस्त, 1969 को तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री से मिले थे, तो उन्होंने उनके सामने दो मुख्य मांगें रखी थीं, अर्थात्

(1) रेलवे अनुसन्धिवीय कर्मचारियों के संवर्ग में पदों को अपग्रेड करने का जो वचन दिया गया था, उसकी घोषणा के लिए एक महीने की अवधि निर्धारित की जाये ;

(2) संघ को मान्यता दी जाये ।

(घ) रेल मंत्री ने इन मांगों पर विचार करने का वचन दिया था । इन मांगों की जांच की जा चुकी है । जहां तक उपर्युक्त (1) का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार के इस विनिश्चय की घोषणा की जा चुकी है कि तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के सभी ग्रेडों के जो कर्मचारी दो वर्ष से अधिक से अपने वेतनमान के अधिकतम पर रहे हैं,

उन्हें उस वेतनमान में दी गयी अन्तिम वेतन वृद्धि की रकम के बराबर वार्षिक वेतन दिया जाये।

मान्यता देने के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति यह है कि सदन में सरकार के इस विनिश्चय का बार बार स्पष्टीकरण किया जा चुका है कि रेलों में कर्मचारियों के कोटिवार संघों को मान्यता देना सम्भव नहीं होगा, क्योंकि इससे यूनियनों की संख्या बढ़ जाती है और परिणाम स्वरूप परस्पर विरोधी हित उठ खड़े होते हैं और ट्रेड यूनियनों क्षणित हो जाती हैं।

#### **Introduction of Electronic Devices on Railways to know position of Passenger Reservation**

\*587. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in some foreign countries, particularly in Japan, electronic devices have been introduced to have prior knowledge of the position of passenger reservation and make such reservation in the stations ahead for the facility of passengers ;

(b) whether Government have prepared any such plan for being introduced in the different Railways in India ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and, if not, when it is likely to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a). Information is available only about the Japanese National Railways who employ electronic devices for passenger reservations.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Utilisation of Design Engineering Talents**

\*588. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether a study on the utilization of Design Engineers, conducted by the Technical Manpower Department of the C.S.I.R., has been completed and, if so, the results thereof ; and

(b) whether it has been found that Engineering Design talent is being wasted and, if so, the steps taken by Government to have the full utility of the Engineering talent in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

#### **स्टेनलैस स्टील का उत्पादन**

\*589. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजिनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में स्टेनलैस स्टील की वार्षिक मांग तथा उसका उत्पादन कितना है ;

(ख) स्टेनलैस स्टील की कितनी मांग स्वदेशी साधनों से पूरी की जा रही है तथा कितनी मांग आयात द्वारा पूरी की जा रही है और इसके आयात पर प्रति वर्ष कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की जा रही है ; और

(ग) स्टेनलैस स्टील के उत्पादन में भारत के कब तक आत्मनिर्भर हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजिनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण खन्ना पन्त) : (क) लोहा और इस्पात कर्णधार समिति ने अनुमान लगाया है कि उष्मा-प्रतिरोधक इस्पात को मिलाकर बेदाग इस्पात की मांग 1969-70 में 9,600 टन और 1973-74 में 21,000 टन होगी। जहाँ तक उत्पादन का प्रश्न है दुर्गापुर स्थित मिश्र इस्पात कारखाना देश में बेदाग इस्पात का एक मात्र उत्पादक है। इस

कारखाने में 1968-69 में 66 टन इस्पात तैयार हुआ था और 1969-70 में 1500 टन के लगभग इस्पात तैयार होने की आशा है। 1970-71 के लिए उनका लक्ष्य 5,350 टन परिरूपित बेदाग इस्पात तैयार करने का है जिसमें 4500 टन चादरों और प्लेटों के रूप में होगा।

(ख) वर्ष 1968-69 1969-70 और 1970-71 में बेदाग इस्पात की देशीय उपलब्धि ऊपर दी गई है इस हद तक माँग की पूर्ति देशीय साधनों से की जाएगी और शेष का आयात करना पड़ेगा। वर्ष 1968-69 में 3 मि० मी० से कम मोटाई की 7000 टन चादरों का आयात किया गया जिनका मूल्य 4.6 करोड़ रुपये था। 1969-70 में 10,000 टन के लगभग ऐसी चादरें आयात करने की सम्भावना है जिनका मूल्य 6.5 करोड़ रुपये होगा।

(ग) आशा है कि बेदाग इस्पात की छड़ों, गोल छड़ों और प्लेटों के मामले में देश 1973-74 से पूर्व ही आत्म-निर्भर हो जाएगा लेकिन बेदाग इस्पात की चादरों मुख्यतः ठंडी बेलित किस्म की चादरों के बारे में 1973-74 में माँग और उपलब्धि में 7600 टन का अन्तर रहेगा। भविष्य में यह अन्तर बढ़ता जाएगा। इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए वर्तमान क्षमता का विस्तार करने अथवा नई क्षमता स्थापित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

#### Introduction of Janta Trains during Fourth Plan

\*590. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether more Janta trains are likely to be introduced during the Fourth Plan ;

(b) If so, the number of those trains ; and

(c) the routes on which these will be started ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). Sir, proposals for introduction of additional trains, including Janta Express trains, are considered on the basis of requirements assessed half yearly when new time table is brought in force in April and October, and not with reference to 5-year plans. At present the only specific proposals are for (a) introduction of a Janta Express train between Bombay VT and Nagpur which will be done as soon as requisite terminal facilities become available and (b) increase in frequency of 41 Dn/42 Up Bombay-Howrah Janta Express to run triweekly between Bombay and Howrah and on all the 7 days in a week between Bombay VT and Allahabad from 1-4-70. Consistent with the pattern of traffic on various routes, introduction of more such services for the benefit of III Class passengers will be duly considered having regard to availability of requisite resources by way of line/terminal capacity and rolling stock.

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर पत्रिकाओं की दुकानों के लिए मैसर्स ए० एच० व्हीलर एण्ड कम्पनी को ठेका दिया जाना

\*591. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने विभिन्न रेलवे स्टेशनों पर पत्रिकाओं की दुकान लगाने के लिए मैसर्स ए० एच० व्हीलर एण्ड कम्पनी को कितने वर्षों के लिए अनुमति दी है ;

(ख) यह अनुमति किस आधार पर दी गई है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे द्वारा उक्त कम्पनी को जारी किए गए "पासों" का मूल्य उससे प्राप्त होने वाले रशामित्व (रायल्टी) की राशि से कहीं अधिक है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार उक्त कम्पनी के एकाधिकार को समाप्त करने के बारे में विचार कर रही है ?



रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) वर्तमान करारों के अनुसार मैसर्स ए० एच० व्हीलर एंड कम्पनी की भारतीय रेलों के विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर 1-1-1967 से 9 वर्ष के लिए बुक स्टाल के ठेके मिले हुए हैं।

(ख) 1-1-1967 से पहले मैसर्स ए० एच० व्हीलर एंड कम्पनी और बुक-स्टाल के कुछ अन्य प्रमुख ठेकेदारों के साथ जो करार किये गए थे, उनमें एक उपबन्ध यह था कि यदि ठेकेदार चाहें, तो वे पांच वर्ष की निर्धारित अवधि पूरी होने के बाद ठेके को आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं बशर्ते उनका काम सन्तोषजनक हो। करार की इस धारा से प्रत्येक पांच वर्ष के बाद ठेके का स्वतः नवीकरण हो जाता था। स्वतः नवीकरण की इस धारा को करार से निकालने के उद्देश्य से 1966 में मैसर्स ए० एच० व्हीलर एंड कम्पनी और बुक-स्टाल के अन्य प्रमुख ठेकेदारों के साथ बातचीत की गयी और वे इस धारा को इस शर्त पर निकालने के लिए राजी हो गए कि 1-1-1967 से शुरू होने वाले ठेके उन्हें नौ वर्ष के लिए दे दिए जाएं। इसे मान लिया गया और इसलिए मैसर्स ए० एच० व्हीलर एंड कम्पनी के साथ चालू ठेकों की अवधि 1-1-1967 से नौ वर्ष के लिए है।

(ग) बुक-स्टालों के निर्वाह और समुचित संचालन के लिए करार की शर्तों के अनुसार मैसर्स ए० एच० व्हीलर एंड कम्पनी को पास जारी किए जाते हैं। ठेकेदारों द्वारा इस्तेमाल किये गए इस तरह के पासों की लागत नहीं निकाली जा सकती और न कंपनी से मिलने वाली रायल्टी से उनकी तुलना की जा सकती है।

(घ) इस कंपनी की रेलों में बुक-स्टाल खोलने के लिए एकाधिकार नहीं मिला हुआ है।

#### Manufacture of Garments in Small Scale Sector

\*592. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether manufacturing of garments for civil consumption is considered as a small scale industry ;

(b) whether such industries employ large number of lower middle class workers ;

(c) if so, the reason for allowing the Ordnance Clothing Factory at Sahajahanpur to manufacture garments for civil consumption ; and

(d) whether such policy of Government will seriously affect small scale industry and throw thousands of workers out of employment ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a). The manufacture of garments for civil consumption is largely concentrated in the small scale sector.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In the wake of emergency in 1962, the capacity of the Ordnance Clothing Factories had to be increased considerably. After 1965, the demand of the Services for clothing had decreased and there was a surplus capacity in these factories. In order to utilise the surplus manpower and equipment, the Government had to resort to the manufacture of ready made garments in these factories for civil consumption also.

(d) As the sale of these garments is to be effected through Ordnance Factories, Cooperative Societies and Stores Canteen Department, it is not expected that it will have any serious effect on small scale industries.

Payment of Commission by M/s. Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd. to M/s. Kilachand Devchand and Co. Pvt. Ltd.

\*593. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

**DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Bombay High Court has restrained, under certain conditions, M/s. Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd. to pay selling agency commission to M/s. Kilachand Devchand and Co. Pvt. Ltd.,

(b) whether M/s. Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd. have applied to the Company Law Department for confirmation of the resolutions passed at their General Body meeting held on the 28th April, 1969 for commission; and

(c) in view of the strong protest lodged by many shareholders, whether Government will refuse the Company permission to pay any commission to M/s. Kilachand Devchand & Co. Pvt. Ltd. even if the High Court holds in favour of M/s. Kilachand Devchand and Co. Pvt. Ltd. ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The resolution passed at the General Body Meeting of M/s. Synthetics & Chemicals held on 28th April, 1969 does not require any confirmation from the Central Government/Company Law Board under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

(c) The matter of the validity of the Sole Selling Agency Agreement is still pending before the Bombay High Court. The Company Law Board is examining whether the terms and conditions of the agreement are prejudicial to the interests of the Company and if so, whether any variation in these terms and conditions should be made.

**Grant of Lease of Land for Salt Production and Payment of Assignment Fees**

\*594. **SHRI R. K. BIRLA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has in the month of January 1970, issued almost after nine years, a clarification regarding the policy on the grant of leases of the Government lands for salt production and payment of assignment fees;

(b) if so, the reasons for this inordinate delay;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Salt Committee appointed by the Union Government submitted its report in 1958 and the Government's decisions on its recommendations were announced in May, 1961;

(d) the action taken against the officers responsible for this delay; and

(e) the details of the clarifications given by Government ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) :** (a) A clarification was issued on 19th December, 1969.

(b) The question of delay does not arise as a clarification was given only when its need was felt. The Govt. started receiving representations from the salt lessees in 1967-68 for the first time claiming that they were not bound to pay assignment fee on renewal of their leases. The question was then considered from the legal angle and clarification was given in December, 1969.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise, as decisions on the salt Committee's report were taken by the Govt. as soon as practicable. The report was a lengthy one and had to be examined in great detail involving personal discussions at various levels and consultations with Planning Commission, Finance Ministry and various State Governments.

(e) These are as under :—

Government lands will ordinarily be leased out for manufacture of salt for a period of twenty years. Request for renewal of such leases for a further period not exceeding twenty years at a time would be

considered on their merits at the appropriate time, on payment of such assignment fee/ground rent etc., and such other terms and conditions as Government may from time to time decide upon.

No further assignment fee will be charged for Government salt lands leased for manufacture of salt in the event of a transfer of a lease from one party to another during the period of its currency where the original lessee had paid the fees at the time of original assignment.

**Public Undertaking having Collaboration with Foreign Firms**

\*595. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of Public Sector Undertakings which have financial, technical and other types of collaborations with foreign firms;

(b) the particulars of foreign firms with whom the Public Sector Undertakings have collaboration agreements and the nature of such agreements in each case; and

(c) how these agreements, financial, technical and others, have helped to develop a self-generating economy in India ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**लघु उद्योगों के कर्मचारियों और प्रबन्धकों का प्रशिक्षण**

\*596. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में लघु उद्योगों के कर्मचारियों तथा प्रबन्धकों को आधुनिक प्रक्रिया (तकनीक) में प्रशिक्षण देने के सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है और इस सम्बन्ध में भावी कार्यक्रम का न्योरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : लघु उद्योग विकास संगठन की मार्फत वर्ष 1967-68 से लेकर 1969-70 तक आधुनिक तकनीकों में क्रमशः 3402, 3655 और 3860 कारीगरों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया। इन वर्षों में प्रबन्ध सम्बन्धी प्रशिक्षण क्रमशः 2869, 3697 और 4022 व्यक्तियों को दिया गया। प्रशिक्षित कारीगरों की बढ़ती हुई मांग को देखते हुए प्रत्येक वर्ष अधिक से अधिक व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षित करने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं और ऐसी आशा है कि प्रत्येक वर्ष 20 प्रतिशत प्रशिक्षार्थियों की संख्या में वृद्धि होती जायेगी।

**मैसर्स ए० एच० व्हीलर एण्ड कम्पनी, इलाहाबाद के कर्मचारियों को सुविधाएं**

\*597. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैसर्स व्हीलर एण्ड कम्पनी, 15 एलगिन रोड, इलाहाबाद को रेलवे स्टेशन पर पुस्तकें बेचने का लाइसेंस गत 100 वर्ष से मिला हुआ है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त कंपनी अपनी नियमित कर्मचारियों को अपने एजेंट घोषित करके उन्हें सभी श्रमिक सुविधायें नहीं दे रही है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त कंपनी द्वारा अपने कर्मचारियों को सभी श्रमिक सुविधायें न दिये जाने तथा श्रम विधियों के अन्तर्गत उनकी सेवाओं को नियमित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) मैसर्स ए० एच० व्हीलर एण्ड कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, इलाहाबाद 1880 से भारतीय रेलों में बुक-स्टाल चला रहे हैं। रेलों के साथ उनके वर्तमान करारों की अवधि 31-12-1975 तक है।

(ख) और (ग). अलग-अलग रेलों के साथ मैसर्स व्हीलर एण्ड कम्पनी द्वारा निष्पादित करार की शर्तों के अन्तर्गत अपने कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में कर्मकार प्रतिकर अधिनियम, मजदूरी भुगतान अधिनियम, न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, बाल नियोजन अधिनियम आदि श्रमिक कानूनों के उपबन्धों का अनुपालन करने के लिए यह कम्पनी उत्तरदायी है। लेकिन बुक-स्टाल के इन्चार्ज स्टाफ मैसर्स व्हीलर एण्ड कम्पनी के कर्मचारी के रूप में नहीं, बल्कि उस के एजेंट की हैसियत से काम करते हैं और वे उस कम्पनी के साथ किये गये करार के अन्तर्गत काम करते हैं और इसलिए, वे ऊपर बताये गये श्रमिक कानूनों की परिधि में नहीं आते।

**Internal Trade Carried on by Bullock Cart**

\*598. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any estimate of how much internal trade is carried on by bullock cart in India per year ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNAL, TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The task of compiling data or full statistics of internal trade transported by animal drawn vehicles is stupendous and will involve much expenditure of public funds, which may not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

**Cuttack-Paradeep and Talcher-Bimlagara Links for Connecting Paradeep Port to Hinter Land**

\*599. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will

the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa have been urging the Centre to construct the two missing links i.e. Cuttack-Paradeep and Talcher-Bimlagarh for connecting the deep sea port of Paradeep to the hinterland ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the distance of the Rail link between Paradeep and Rourkela via Kharagpur is 702 Km. and that if the two missing links are constructed the distance would be reduced by more than 300 Km ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Hindustan Steel Ltd. have proposals to export pig iron to Japan through the Paradeep Port and the Steel Export Committee has strongly recommended to develop the Paradeep Port as a main steel export Port ; and

(d) if so, the priority given and the steps taken by his Ministry to construct these two missing links with a view to boosting Indian export ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Cuttack Paradeep and Talcher-Bimlagarh rail links will no doubt reduce the lead from Rourkela area to Paradeep Port.

(c) Paradeep port is already being developed into a major port.

(d) The construction of the Cuttack-Paradeep and surveys for the Talcher-Bimlagarh rail links are in Progress. A decision regarding the construction of the Telcher-Bimlagarh rail link will, however, be taken after the surveys are completed and the results thereof become known.

एस० एस० साइट में रेल डिब्बों की हालत

\*600. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि शाहदरा और सहावनपुर के बीच चलने वाली एस०एस०

लाइट रेलवे के रेल डिब्बों की हालत बहुत खराब है, उनमें प्रकाश की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है और यात्रियों तथा रेल मार्ग की सुरक्षा का भी पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस रेलवे को एक विदेशी कम्पनी के एक अन्य उत्तराधिकारी को दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं, जबकि देश में सभी रेलवे लाइनों का इस बीच राष्ट्रीयकरण हो चुका है;

(ग) क्या सरकार जनहित में इस रेलवे लाइन का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का विचार कर रही है ?

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार कब तक इसे अपने कब्जे में ले लेगी ।

**रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) :** (क) सरकार को केवल इतना मालूम है कि एस० एस० लाइट रेलवे का चल स्टॉक बहुत अच्छी हालत में नहीं है । लेकिन सरकार को इस बात की कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि यात्रियों की संरक्षा से संबंधित व्यवस्था अपर्याप्त है या रेल पथ निरापद नहीं है । गाड़ियों के निरापद चालन के लिए जो मानक निर्धारित हैं, उनका पालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, रेल संरक्षा के अवर आयुक्त इसी प्रकार की अन्य प्राइवेट रेलों के साथ साथ, इस रेलवे का भी आबधिक निरीक्षण करते हैं । रेल संरक्षा के अवर आयुक्त को इस आशय की कोई प्रतिकूल रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है कि इस रेलवे या इसके किसी चल स्टॉक का इस्तेमाल यात्री जनता के लिए खतरनाक है ।

(ख) नीति के रूप में सरकार तब तक प्राइवेट रेलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करती जब तक सभी सम्बद्ध पहलुओं की जांच करने से यह मालूम न हो जाये कि राष्ट्रीयकरण स्पष्ट रूप से जनहित में होगा । नियमित समयान्तरों पर इस बात की समीक्षा करने का अवसर सरकार को मिलता है, जब करार की शर्तों के अन्तर्गत

किसी प्राइवेट रेलवे को अपने हाथ में लेने का विकल्प उसे प्राप्त होता है ।

(ग) एस०एस० लाइट रेलवे को खरीदने का पिछला विकल्प 18-4-1969 को मिला था जब वित्तीय कारणों से खरीदने का विनिश्चय किया गया । अगला विकल्प अप्रैल, 1976 में मिलेगा । इस समय सभी सम्बन्ध पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुये, इस प्रश्न पर फिर विचार किया जायेगा ।

(घ) फिलहाल इस रेलवे को अपने हाथ में लेने का सरकार का विचार नहीं है ।

#### Scientists Selected by CSIR

3595. **BABURAO PATEL :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state the names of scientists selected by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for their laboratories during the last three years with their qualifications ?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) :** A statement giving the requisite information in respect of Scientist 'C' (Rs. 700-1250) and above is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library. See No. LT-2945/70]

#### Recovery of Counterfeit Coins and Notes Near Bangalore

3596. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that 100 pieces of counterfeit ten-rupee Gandhi coins and 50-paise Nehru coins, proofprints of two-rupee counterfeit notes along with blocks and other material used for the manufacture of notes were found recently near Bangalore by the C.I.D. ;

(b) If so, the names of the persons arrested in this connection ;

(d) the results of the raid conducted on the 7th January, 1970, on a house rented by the alleged counterfeiters ; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent the manufacture of counterfeit coins and currency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) : Yes, Sir. The Mysore State police C.I.D. seized 7 pieces of ten rupee counterfeit Gandhi Coins and 220 pieces of 50 paise Nehru Coins,

(b) : According to a report received from the State Government, the following persons were arrested ;

- (i) Habib Babu
- (ii) V.C. Abraham
- (iii) Joseph
- (iv) Chellappan
- (v) Khatiza, wife of Habib.
- (vi) Gangadharan
- (vii) Shantha, wife of Gangadharan

(c) The following articles are reported to have been found on search of the house in Domlur ;

- (i) Proof prints.
- (ii) 8 counterfeit two rupee blocks, one of which was fixed to the hand-operated printing press.
- (iii) Negatives of photographs of currency notes.
- (iv) Various types of chemicals.
- (v) Acids.
- (vi) Printing inks.
- (vii) Several kinds of instruments.
- (viii) A number of counterfeit coins of 50 paise denomination bearing the effigy of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

During the house search at village Thippasandra, several incriminating

articles like finished and unfinished counterfeit coins of ten rupees and 50-paise denominations, chemicals' instruments and two dyes for manufacturing 50-paise coins and 10 rupee Gandhi Coins were reported to have been seized by the police

(d) Counterfeiting of currency and Bank notes and putting them into circulation are offences under the Indian Penal Code which provides for deterrent punishment of persons responsible for such offences. The offences of counterfeiting and forgery are dealt with by the State police authorities, who keep a watch in this behalf.

The Central Bureau of Investigation also keep the problem of counterfeiting of Indian currency under continuous study by keeping records of different techniques adopted and by reviewing periodically the appearance of counterfeit Indian currency. A special Cell has been created to study the trends and techniques of counterfeiters and to coordinate the investigation of such cases in the State.

#### Seizure of Stolen Idols in Delhi

3597. SHRI BABURAO PATEL Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number, description and value of idols stolen from Hindu temple being taken from Sikendra Rao to Delhi in an Ambassador car and seized by the police near Ring Road in Delhi on the 4th January, 1970 ;

(b) the names and occupation of persons arrested and the nature of documents and other evidence recovered from the arrested persons ; and

(c) the names of other antique dealers involved in this affair and the stage at which the cases against them are at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) : The number of idols recovered is fifteen

The description and value of each idols is as follow.

| Name of Idol                                 | Value      |
|----------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Sirya                                     | Rs. 250/-  |
| 2. Mahesha Sar Mardani                       | Rs. 1500/- |
| 3. -do-                                      | Rs. 500/-  |
| 4. Vishnu Bhagwan                            | Rs. 500/-  |
| 5. Ganesh                                    | Rs. 250/-  |
| 6. -do-                                      | Rs. 150/-  |
| 7. Vishno                                    | Rs. 150/-  |
| 8. Lion big                                  | Rs. 75/-   |
| 9. Lion Small                                | Rs. 75/-   |
| 10. Six Terra Cotta Heads<br>and stone Heads | Rs. 1200/- |
| Total :                                      | Rs. 4650/- |

(b) Shri Narinder Dheer, Lachman Singh and Man Singh. Shri Narinder Dheer a resident of Karol Bigh Delhi is alleged to dealing in antiques as a middle-man. Shri Lachman Singh is a small shopkeeper of Aligarh and Shri Man Singh is the driver of the car in which idols were being carried to Delhi. Sir Narinder Dheer was in possession of a brief case containing paintings, relating to the idols/antique business, and telephone numbers of certain antique dealers.

(c) the matter is still under investigation and it cannot be said if any other antique dealers are involved.

#### Travel Concession to Children of Scholarship Holders

\*3598. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has any scheme under its control to give concessions in travel passage to the children of those husbands and wives who have been given free travel passage by the foreign Governments as a result of some fellowship or research

scholarship or teaching assignment granted to the husbands/wives in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Offer of United States Government for aid in purchase of aircraft for I.A.C.

3599. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the United States Government have offered long term non-project aid to cover either partially or wholly the purchase of Boeing aircraft and spares by the Indian Airlines Corporation;

(b) if so, what are the terms of aid so offered and accepted; and

(c) whether similar credit facilities have been offered in the past for the purchase of Boeing aircraft equipment for the Air India International ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):

(a) The United States Government have offered long term non-project aid to finance both initial consignment of spare parts and 'fellow on' spares for American aircraft purchased by Indian Airlines.

(b) The terms of the aid are :—

(i) No down payment;

(ii) no principal payment for the first 9½ years;

(iii) Interest payments start 6 months after the first disbursement under the loan 2% per annum for the first ten years;

(iv) interest at the rate of 3% per annum for the following 30 years; and

(v) a 40 year overall time period for the loan.

(c) No, Sir.

**Death of a Senior Reporter of P.T.I. in Suspicious Circumstances**

3600. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the suspicious circumstances in which Shri M. P. Iyer, Senior Reporter of the Press Trust of India, met with his death some months ago;

(b) if so, whether he has received any report from the State Government in the matter;

(c) whether he is aware that Shri Iyer was actively helping Government to unearth the operations of certain smugglers and black marketeers in the country; and

(d) whether Government would ask the Central Bureau of Investigation to inquire into the circumstances in which Shri Iyer died and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The State Government have reported that Shri M. P. Iyer died in a car accident while he was going for a picnic along with five other persons. He was himself driving the car. Shri Iyer lost control of the steering wheel while he was attempting to operate the record player fitted in the car. Due to failure of brakes of the car, it swerved towards the extreme right and dashed against an electric pole. Shri Iyer was given necessary medical aid at Pachghani, from where he was taken to Wai and then to Poona. He was operated upon in Ruby Hall Nursing Home on 12.10.1969. He died on 13th October, 1969, at 7.00 P.M.

(c) No such reports have been received from the State Government.

(d) Such requests are considered when received from State Governments.

**Voluntary Retirement Scheme**

3601. SHRI SIVASANKARAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the delay in finalising the voluntary retirement scheme for Government servants allowing them the right of retirement after rendering a total period of 25 years of service, which was accepted by Government in their assurance to Lok Sabha;

(b) when the final orders are likely to be issued; and

(c) whether these orders will have retrospective effect and, if so, from what date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The Paper on "Measures for Strengthening of Administration" which was laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on 10th August, 1961, contained various recommendations for strengthening the administrative machinery and for introducing efficiency, economy and speed in the disposal of Government business. One of the recommendations therein was that Government should take powers to retire a Government servant after he has attained the age of 50 years or has completed 25 years of service, if it is necessary to do so in the public interest. The Committee on Prevention of Corruption had also made similar recommendations in their report. The Staff Side of the National Council set up under the Machinery for Joint Consultation and compulsory arbitration, opposed the proposals of the Government in this regard in their entirety. Taking all relevant factors into consideration including the opposition of the Staff Side to the Government taking powers for retiring the employees, on attaining the age of 50 years or on completion of 25 years of service, it was decided to amend the relevant rules to provide for—

(i) retirement of Central Government servants in Class I and Class II services/posts who had entered Govt. service before attaining the age of 35 years, on attaining the age of 50 years, if it is necessary to do so in public interest, by giving three months' notice in writing and to confer a corresponding right on



such Govt. servants to so retire voluntarily; and

- (ii) retirement of Central Govt. servants in Class III services/posts who are not governed by any pension rules after they have completed 30 years of service, if it is necessary to do so in the public interest by giving three months' notice and to confer a corresponding right on such Govt. servants to so retire voluntarily.

The relevant rules were accordingly amended on the 17th May, 1969.

Keeping in view the age of entry for Class I and Class II posts, most of the officers in those classes would have completed about 25 years of service by the time they attain the age of 50 years. In regard to Class III officers, who are covered by the machinery for joint consultation and compulsory arbitration, the amendments have only brought on par those Class III employees who are not governed by any pension rules, with those who are governed by the pension rules under which they can be retired or retire voluntarily on completion of 30 years of qualifying service for pension. They can also seek voluntary retirement after attaining the age of 55 years.

**हिन्दी टाइप की मशीनों के कुंजी फलक (की बोर्ड) में किये गये परिवर्तन**

3602. श्री रमेश चन्द्र व्यास : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी टाइप की मशीन की कुंजी फलक में वर्ष 1950 के बाद कितनी बार परिवर्तन किया गया ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी टाइप की मशीन के कुंजी फलक में बार-बार परिवर्तन किए जाने से हिन्दी टाइप करने वाले लोगों को बहुत कठिनाई होती है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार अंग्रेजी की टाइप मशीन की भांति हिन्दी टाइप की मशीन के लिये एक समान कुंजी फलक की व्यवस्था करने का है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त वरुण) : (क) से (ग). 1950 से हिन्दी टाइप मशीनों के कुंजीपटल में पांच बार संशोधन किया जा चुका है। ये संशोधन मुख्य रूप से कुछ सुधार करने तथा मशीनों का प्रयोग करने वालों को हुई कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए आवश्यक थे।

इस कुंजी पटल में और अधिक संशोधन करने का सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

**Resentment among Employees over Labour/  
Personnel Policy of Indian Airlines  
Corporation**

3501. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a growing feeling of resentment among the Indian Airlines Corporation employees at the Headquarters because of the repressive and anti-labour/personnel policy being pursued by the Director of personnel of the I.C.A. which among other things amounts to unfair labour practice by the management ;

(b) If so, whether a largely attended meeting of the I.A.C. employees under the auspices of the Air Corporation Employees' Union was called to protest against the said personnel policy of the management, after office hours on the 2nd March, 1970 ;

(c) the nature of the employees' demands ; and

(d) the steps being taken to remove grievances of the employees and also to fulfil their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND  
CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN

SINGH) : (a) Government are not aware of any such situation.

(b) The Corporation have reported that according to their information the meeting held by the Air Corporations Employees' Union after office hours on 7.3.70 in the Airlines House quadrangle was in connection with the current wage negotiations between the Management and the Union.

(c) According to the information of the Corporation, the main demands are :

(i) that the wage settlement with the Air Corporations Employees' Union should not include the Management's proposals relating to improvement in productivity and discipline.

(ii) that the agreement should cover the category of 'aircraft technicians', for whom the Management has recognised another Union, and

(iii) 'Ad hoc' payment of Rs. 40/- per month pending conclusion of wage negotiations.

(d) Negotiations between the Management and the Union were held and conciliation proceedings are now in progress.

#### Telecommunication Equipment for High speed Transmission

3605. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that essential Telecommunication equipment for high speed transmission of weather forecasting information and a computer for data processing are likely to be had from Netherlands and U.S.A. as gift ; and

(b) if so, the details of these equipments and in which part of the country these equipments will be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir, Some essential telecommunication equipment for high speed transmission of meteorological data and a tele-

communications computer system are likely to be obtained from the U.S.A. and Netherland respectively, under the Voluntary Assistance Programme of the World Meteorological Organisation.

(b) The details of the equipment are :—

(i) Terminal equipment for meteorological telecommunications (estimated cost 90,000 U.S.A., Dollars) from the U.S.A. ; and

(ii) Telecommunication Computer system (estimated cost 1,200,000 U.S. Dollars) from Netherlands.

All this equipment will be utilised at New Delhi, where a Regional Telecommunication Hub is to be established as part of the World Weather Watch Plan of the World Meteorological Organisation.

#### शिक्षा नीति में परिवर्तन

3606. श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार बेरोजगारी को समाप्त करने तथा देश के प्रत्येक शिक्षित युवक को आत्म-निर्भर बनाने के उद्देश्य से अपनी शिक्षा नीति में कोई परिवर्तन करने जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डॉ० बी०के० झार० बी० राव) : (क) और (ख). सरकार की नीति शिक्षा संस्थाओं से पास होने वाले विद्यार्थियों और रोजगार अवसरों के बीच उपयुक्त सन्तुलन बनाए रखने का प्रयत्न करने की है, जैसा कि राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति संबंधी सरकारी संकल्प में उल्लेख किया गया है ।

शिक्षित व्यक्तियों में वर्तमान बेरोजगारी के तीन मुख्य कारण हैं :—

- (i) शिक्षा के लिए प्रदान की गई सुविधाओं तथा माध्यमिक और विश्व-विद्यालय स्तरों पर शिक्षा संस्थाओं से पास होने वाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या में बहुत तेजी से बढ़ोत्तरी ;
- (ii) संस्थाओं से सामान्य शिक्षा में पास होने वाले विद्यार्थियों की अत्यधिक असमता, जो किसी विशिष्ट काम से सम्बद्ध नहीं है ;
- (iii) उपलब्ध होने वाले रोजगार के अवसरों में वृद्धि की धीमी गति ।

उपयुक्त (i) के संबंध में अक्सर यह सुझाया गया है कि माध्यमिक तथा उच्च शिक्षा के विस्तार की गति कम की जाए। विभिन्न कारणवश, ऐसा करना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है। पिछड़े वर्ग और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए भी यह अनुपयुक्त प्रतीत होता है क्योंकि उनमें माध्यमिक और उच्च शिक्षा का प्रसार हाल ही में शुरू हुआ है।

उपयुक्त (ii) के संबंध में, सरकार माध्यमिक शिक्षा को व्यवसायिक रूप देने का प्रयत्न कर रही है ताकि उच्च शिक्षा के लिए प्रवेश पर दबाव को कम किया जा सके और युवकों को जीवन के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की ओर मोड़ा जा सके। इस प्रयोजन के लिए प्रायोगिक प्रायोजनाएं प्रारम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है।

उपयुक्त (iii) के संबंध में, जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण उपाय है, सरकार आर्थिक विकास की गति बढ़ाने और ऐसे कार्यक्रम चलाने का प्रयत्न कर रही है जिनमें कम पूंजी लगे और जो प्रति यूनिट निवेश के अनुपात में ज्यादा रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कर सके।

शिक्षित बेरोजगारी की समस्या बहुत ही

जटिल और कठिन है और उसके हल के लिए कुछ समय तक निरन्तर सुनियोजित तथा कठिन परिश्रम की आवश्यकता है।

#### Formation of an Indian Medical and Health Service

3607. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN :

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

SHRI B. K. MODAK :

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had given up the idea of forming an Indian Medical and Health Service ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a number of States have protested against this idea ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this protest and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The scheme for forming the Indian Medical & Health Service has not been given up so far. However, some further consideration is being given in view of the revised stand of some of the State Governments.

(b) and (c). The scheme for the formation of this Service was initiated after all the state Governments had agreed in principle to the creation of the Service. Later on, the Governments of Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Assam, Maharashtra and Jammu & Kashmir indicated their decision not to participate in the scheme for the formation of this Service. The reasons given by the State Governments for their revised stand are contained in the annexed statement.

The policy of the Central Government all along has been to carry the States in matters concerning the formation of new all-India Service.

#### Statement

Government of Tamil Nadu—that the new all-India Services pertained to subject

falling strictly within the purview of the State Governments.

Government of Mysore—suggested certain radical changes in the scheme of recruitment to the all-India services and on these suggestions not being accepted by the Central Government indicated their decision to withdraw their agreement to participate in the scheme for the formation of the Indian Medical and Health Services.

Government of Maharashtra—with some of the States not taking part in this scheme, the Indian Medical & Health Service would lack an all-India character.

The Governments of Assam and Jammu & Kashmir did not assign any specific reason.

The Governments of West Bengal have indicated that they would agree to participate in the scheme only if the Central Government agrees to bear the entire additional cost involved.

The Government of Punjab have also intimated that they are further considering the question of their participation in the Indian Medical & Health Service.

#### उच्चतम न्यायालय का ढाँचा

3608. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री स्वतन्त्र सिंह कोठारी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उच्चतम न्यायालय के ढाँचे में कोई परिवर्तन करने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं श्रीमान ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

राजपत्रित कर्मचारियों पर सेवा-निवृत्त होने के पश्चात गैर-सरकारी कम्पनियों में नौकरी करने पर प्रतिबंध

3609. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री राम स्वरूप दिक्षार्थी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार है कि भविष्य में प्रथम श्रेणी के राजपत्रित कर्मचारियों को अपनी सेवा-निवृत्ति के दो वर्ष तक गैर-सरकारी कम्पनियों में काम करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जायेगी; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). सिविल सेवा नियमावली के अनुच्छेद 531-ख के अधीन यदि एक पेन्शन भोगी जो सेवा निवृत्ति से ठीक पहले केन्द्रीय सेवा, श्रेणी 1 का एक सदस्य था, अपनी सेवा निवृत्ति की तारीख से दो वर्ष समाप्त होने के पूर्व कोई व्यापारिक नौकरी ग्रहण करना चाहता है तो ऐसी नौकरी ग्रहण करने के लिये उसे राष्ट्रपति की पूर्व-स्वीकृति प्राप्त करनी चाहिये। इसी प्रकार अखिल भारतीय सेवा (मृत्यु-व-सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ) नियमावली 1958 के नियम 26 के अधीन एक पेन्शन भोगी, जो सेवा निवृत्ति के ठीक पहले एक अखिल भारतीय सेवा का सदस्य था, बिना केन्द्रीय सरकार की पूर्व स्वीकृति के अपनी सेवा निवृत्ति की तारीख से दो वर्ष समाप्त होने के पूर्व कोई व्यापारिक नौकरी ग्रहण नहीं करेगा। श्रेणी 1 के राजपत्रित अधिकारियों पर सेवा निवृत्ति के दो वर्षों के भीतर व्यापारिक नौकरी करने के लिए कोई ग्राम रोक लगाना कानूनी रूप में सम्भव नहीं समझा जाता है ।

**Demand for Continuance of English as Official Language**

3610. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recent statement of the former Congress President, Shri Kamaraj, made at Salem on the language policy ;

(b) if so, whether there is a demand that Shri Nehru's assurance about the continuance of English as the Official language of the country should be implemented by Government ; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government as a result of the demand of the non-Hindi speaking people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri Nehru's assurance was that English should be an associate additional official language, for so long as the non-Hindi-speaking people required it and the decision for that should be left not with the Hindi-speaking people but with non-Hindi-speaking people. This assurance has been given a statutory shape with the enactment of the Official Language (Amendment) Act, 1967.

(c) Does not arise.

**Appointment of Retired Supreme Court Judge to Government Jobs**

3611. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government permit the Supreme Court Judges to serve Government duties after the retirement ;

(b) if so, whether Judges of the Supreme Court nearing retirement approach Government to find out any suitable post or Government themselves find out new jobs which may be offered to some suitable Judges after the retirement ; and

(c) whether such permission come in the way of justice and whether Judges nearing retirement could in such cases do justice to their own duty, which is the highest in the world of justice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) There is no ban on the re-employment of retired Judges of the Supreme Court.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Removal of Requirement of "Advocates on Record" in Supreme Court**

3612. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court is not accessible to the poor and needy people to get justice due to heavy duties, requirement of unnecessary 'Advocates on record' besides the lawyers, who represent the case whereas the "Advocates on record" burden the clients with their fees and misuse their authority ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such lawyers ask cash money from their clients and never give receipts to the clients for the same ; and

(c) if so, whether Government will amend the rules or Act to remove the requirement of 'Advocates on record' in order to help the poor people in getting justice from the Supreme Court ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir. The prescribed Court fees for proceeding in the Supreme Court cannot be said to be heavy. In the case of poor litigants there are provisions in the Supreme Court Rules to enable the parties to prosecute matters in forma pauperis.

The system of Advocate-on record was introduced in the Supreme Court after mature consideration in the light of the experience gained in the past. It is com-

mon knowledge that senior lawyers are too busy to attend to the work of acting in the Supreme Court. In the circumstances a person desiring to engage a renowned lawyer has to engage some other lawyer for the purpose on acting in the Supreme Court. Litigants who do not want to engage two Advocates can engage only an Advocate-on-record so that he can both act and plead. It is not correct to say that the Advocate-on-record burden the clients with their fees. No instance of an Advocate-on-record misusing his authority has come to the notice of Government.

(b) No such instance has come to the notice of Government.

(c) The system of Advocate-on-record has its own merits. It is not therefore proposed to amend the Supreme Court Rules.

#### **Arrest of Gang Counterfeiting Travellers Cheques in Bombay**

3613. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :  
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :  
SHRI M. H. GOWDA :  
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a gang of cheats has been arrested in Bombay in connection with the counterfeiting of travellers cheques ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a foreigner is also connected with this racket ; and

(c) the details of the investigations and the names of the persons involved in this racket ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) Two persons of Indian origin, holding British passports have been arrested in this connection.

(c) The case is still under investigation. The following persons have so far been arrested :

- (i) Jagjitsingh Bansingh Oberoi,
- (ii) Fatehalli Ladda Ibrahim.
- (iii) Vinod Bajaj Sharma.
- (iv) Eramshetty Ganpatrao Nana Naidu.
- (v) Tribhuwannath Ramchandra Khanna.
- (vi) Teherbhai Dawoodhal Lakdawalla.

#### **Complaints against C.S.I.O. and C.S.I.R.**

3614. SHRI P. GOPALAN :  
SHRI B. K. MODAK :  
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :  
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any protest note from scientists complaining about neglect, nepotism and victimisation by the authorities in the Central Scientific Instruments organisation and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research during the period from 1967 to the end of 1969 ; and

(b) If so, the details of the charges levelled against the officials and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) and (b). Certain complaints have been received against the Director, Central Scientific Instruments Organisation (CSIO), Chandigarh, some of which are so-moto under investigation by the C.B.I. It will not be in public interest to disclose those complaints at this stage.

#### **Solution of Telengana Problem**

3615. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to find an early solution to the problem of Telengana ;

(b) whether Government have reconsidered the situation made during the discussions on the Assam Bill for the formation of a sub-State of Telengana with regional autonomy within the larger Andhra State on the pattern of Nagaland; and

(c) if Government are not prepared to consider their position, what other solution do they propose to the Telengana problems?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :** (a) and (c) : As stated in reply to Unstarred question No. 2865 on 13th March 1970, Government have already reviewed the Telengana question and announced their decisions in a press communique dated the 18th February 1970. These decisions which relate to matters of genuine concern to the people of the Telengana region such as utilisation of unspent surpluses, accelerated development of the region and enlargement of the powers and functions of the Regional Committee provide an adequate solution to this problem.

(b) : When the Constitution (Twenty-second Amendment) Bill, 1969, was before the House, the Home Minister had made it clear that it was not Government's intention to have autonomous States in other States on the pattern of Meghalaya in Assam. There is no change in this position,

#### **Whereabouts of Laldenga**

3616. **SHRI HEM BARUA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the whereabouts of Shri Laldenga, the so-called President of sovereign Mizoland have been traced by now; and

(b) if so, a brief outline of the same as also the latest situation obtaining in the Mizo Hills, Assam, at present?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :** (a). According to the information so faring available, Laldenga is still reported to be in East Pakistan.

(b) The overall situation in the Mizo Hills District has shown a distinct improvement due to the sustained operations by the Security Forces and measures like grouping of villages etc.

#### **Watch on the Activities of Opposition M.Ps.**

3617. **SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that secret instructions have been issued for the Delhi Union Territory that C.I.D. people may watch the activities of the opposition Members of Parliament; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :** (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**आसनसोल में रोतीबती तथा गिरमित कोयला खानों में दंगों में मारे गये मजदूर**

3618. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम बंगाल में आसनसोल क्षेत्र की रोतीबती तथा गिरमित कोयला खानों में मार्क्सवादी श्रमिक नेताओं द्वारा किये गये दंगों में कितने मजदूर मारे गये; और

(ख) इन दंगों के क्या कारण थे।

**गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) :** (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं।

#### **A.R.C. Recommendations re:- Rise in Investment in Scientific Departments**

3619. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended a rise in investment in the Scientific Departments in the coming years;

(b) if so, the details and extent thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

#### Abrogation of Article 370 of the Constitution

3620. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN ;  
SHRI YAJNA DATTA  
SHARMA ;  
SHRI JAI SINGH ;  
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward a legislation abrogating Article 370 of the Constitution under which the State of Jammu and Kashmir enjoys a special status *vis-a-vis* the other States of the country; and

(b) If not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). By Presidential Orders made under article 370 of the Constitution, more and more provisions of the Constitution have been, and are being, applied to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. There is no proposal to abrogate this article.

#### Work on 1971 Census

3621. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided that the next Census will be confidential;

(b) If so the reasons for the same;

(c) when the work on the Census is likely to start; and

(d) the total amount of money earmarked for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Section 15 of the Census Act, 1948 itself guarantees confidentiality of the particulars collected at the Census in that no person shall have a right to inspect any book, register or record made by a Census Officer in the discharge of his duty as such or any schedule delivered under section 10 of the Act. The same section also lays down that no entry in any such book, register, record or schedule shall be admissible as evidence in any civil proceeding whatsoever or in any criminal proceeding other than a prosecution under the Census Act or any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under the Census Act.

(c) Preparations for the Census have already started. The actual enumeration will start on the 10th of February, 1971 and continue till February 28, 1971, with revisional round from 1st March to 3rd March, 1971 for bringing the data up-to-date with reference to the sun-rise of 1st March, 1971 which is the reference date for the next Census.

(d) No amount as such has been earmarked for the Census. But it is expected that a total amount of Rs. 17.68 crores will be needed for the entire Operations, i.e., preparatory measures, forms and stationery, actual enumeration, processing and publication of data etc.

#### Appointment to Delhi High Court Bench

2622. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the resolution passed by the members of the Delhi High Court Bar Association showing concern over the appointment to the Bench of Delhi High Court ; and

(b) If so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to remove their grievances ?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Speech of Dr. C. V. Ramanat Kanpur

3623. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether DR. C. V. Raman addressing the second annual convocation of Kanpur University on the 16th February, 1970, said that the greatest task before the country was to mould the minds of the younger generation ;

(b) whether he stated *inter alia* that there was no dearth of intellectuals in India and what was lacking was support ; and

(c) If so, the reaction of Government there to and the steps proposed to be taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES DR. V.K.RV. RAO: (a) and (b). A copy of the Convocation Address has not become available. However it is noticed from press reports that Dr. C.V. Raman had spoken on these points.

(c) The Government recognises the need for nurturing the available talent in the country. Towards this end, the Government of India and the University Grants Commission are giving financial assistance to Universities and Colleges for their development activities within the available resources.

In the field of School Education the Government of India has launched a programme for improving standards of education, particularly in science. The scheme includes adoption of new textbooks, supply of equipment to schools and teachers training institution and training of teachers. Special science teaching kits have been designed and are to be tried out in a pilot project in the coming year. Government have also launched a Scheme to encourage talented young persons by the award of Science Talent Scholarships.

Opening of New Benches of High Courts

3624. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new Benches of the High Courts opened during the period from 1st January, 1963 to 31st December, 1969 and the places where the same have been established ;

(b) the number of appeals disposed of by such new Benches in relation to the area of their main jurisdiction, separately, giving the number disposed of by them while on tour ; and

(c) whether it is the policy of Government to appoint at least one Bench in every State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) None, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such policy has been laid down.

राष्ट्रीय राजपथों के निर्माण तथा मरम्मत के मामले में उत्तर तथा दक्षिण भारत में भेदभाव

3625. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय राजपथों के निर्माण तथा मरम्मत के मामले में भारत के विभिन्न भागों में भेदभावपूर्ण नीति अपनायी जाती है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो गत तीन वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश तथा तमिलनाडु में क्रमशः कितने नए राष्ट्रीय राजपथों का (किलो मीटरों में) निर्माण तथा कितने पुराने राष्ट्रीय राजपथों (किलो मीटरों में) मरम्मत की गई है ;

(ग) आगरा जिले में 400 वर्ष पुराने राष्ट्रीय राजपथ तथा ग्रांड ट्रंक रोड की अब तथा राष्ट्रपति के शासन काल में भी मरम्मत न कराने के क्या कारण है ;

(घ) क्या उक्त राष्ट्रीय राजपथ की मरम्मत करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ङ.) क्या विदेशी मुद्रा कमाने तथा पर्यटन की दृष्टि से नाई-की-सराय (आगरा जिला) से जलेश्वर तक एक सड़क का तथा दूसरी फिरोजाबाद से इदाचट नगर तक सड़क निर्माण करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह):

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश या तामिलनाडू में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पद्धति में कोई नई सड़क सम्मिलित नहीं की गई । परन्तु उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं० 11 में लगभग 9 किलोमीटर की लुप्त कड़ी पूरी की गई । तामिलनाडू में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं० 49 में 19 किलो मीटर की लुप्त कड़ी निर्माणाधीन है । इस अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग की संपूर्णा लंबाई (2328 किलो मीटर) और तामिलनाडू में (1710 किलो मीटर) को अनु-रक्षित रखा गया है और उनकी मरम्मत की गई है ।

(ग) संभवतया माननीय सदस्य दिल्ली और कानपुर के बीच उत्तर प्रदेश में ग्रांड ट्रंक रोड के भाग का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं जो राज्य राजमार्ग है और अतः इसका रख रखाव और मरम्मत राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है जो उनकी देखभाल करती है ।

(घ) आगरा जिले में और स्थानों में भी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की मरम्मत और रख रखाव किए जा रहे हैं ।

(ङ.) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

#### **Expenditure on Prime Minister's Tours to State**

3626. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister's visit to the various States approximately costs Rs. 1 lakh per day to the States concerned ;

(b) whether it is also a fact the Central Government have written to the West Bengal Government that the State should bear the entire expenses of the Prime Minister's visit for the mere fact the visit was by the Prime Minister and not by a lesser person ; and

(c) what were the expenses of the Prime Minister's visit to Gujarat in January, 1970 and who paid the expenses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The required information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

(b) No such letter has been issued by the Government of India.

(c) The required information is being collected from the State Government.

**जम्मू तथा कश्मीर राज्य में क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन**

3627. श्री बंशनारायण सिंह :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल :

श्री सूरज भानु :

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त :

क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक ओर जम्मू तथा लद्दाख और दूसरी ओर कश्मीर घाटी के

बीच क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन बहुत अधिक है और कश्मीर घाटी की तुलना में जम्मू तथा लद्दाख बहुत पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त गजेन्द्रगढ़कर आयोग ने इस असंतुलन को दूर करने के लिए सिफारिशों की थी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है और उनमें से किन-नी सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित किया गया है और शेष सिफारिशों को कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जाएगा ; और

(घ) क्या उपर्युक्त सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने में जम्मू तथा कश्मीर सरकार भारत सरकार के साथ सहयोग नहीं कर रही है ?

एह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जबकि शेष राज्य की तुलना में लद्दाख जिला पिछड़ा हुआ है तथापि, निश्चित आर्थिक संकेतों के बिना अन्य क्षेत्रों के बीच कोई तुलना करना संभव नहीं है ।

(ख) संपूर्ण राज्य के सन्तुलित विकास के लिए गजेन्द्रगढ़कर आयोग ने कुछ सिफारिशों की थीं ।

(ग) और (घ). गजेन्द्रगढ़कर आयोग ने अपना प्रतिवेदन जम्मू व कश्मीर सरकार को प्रस्तुत किया था जिन्होंने इसे प्रकाशित कर दिया है । चूंकि आयोग की नियुक्ति राज्य सरकार द्वारा की गई थी अतः आयोग के निष्कर्षों पर कार्यवाही करना प्रधानतः उसी सरकार का काम है । राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उन्होंने अनेक सिफारिशें स्वीकार कर ली हैं और उन्हें कार्यान्वित किया है । एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या LT—2946/70)

अखिल भारतीय नदी नौचालन योजना

3628. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार एक अखिल भारतीय नदी नौचालन योजनापर विचार कर रही है जिसके पूरा हो जाने पर कलकत्ता से उत्तर प्रदेश तक और फिर दक्षिण भारत तक जलमार्गों से निर्बाध रूप से यात्रा की जा सकेगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपयुक्त योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है उस पर कितना व्यय होगा, और वह कब तक पूरी एवं चालू हो जाएगी ; और

(ग) इस योजना को क्रियान्वित करने में यदि कोई कठिनाइयाँ हैं, तो वे क्या हैं ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). कोई ऐसी योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है । परन्तु नौगम्यता के लिए उनकी शक्तियों का मूल्यांकन करने की दृष्टि से देश में विभिन्न जनपथों को मिलाने की संभावनाओं की जांच करने के लिए कुछ प्रारम्भिक अध्ययनों की पहल की गई । इनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :

(1) सोन होकर नर्मदा को गंगा से मिलाना ।

(2) केन होकर नर्मदा को यमुना से मिलाना ।

(3) गोदावरी की सहायक नदी, वेनगंगा होकर नर्मदा को गोदावरी से मिलाना ।

(4) तापी को गोदावरी से मिलाना ।

अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन की गोखले सगिति [1956] ने इन प्रारम्भिक अध्ययनों की जाँच की और सिफारिश की कि नदियों को जोड़ने के प्रश्न की गगले 30 वर्षों में विभिन्न बहुउद्देशीय परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वित होने के बाद जाँच की जाए, जो इस समय की अपेक्षा बड़ी सीमा तक नदियों को नौगम्य बनाए। जुड़े हुए जलपथों पर नौचालन की संभावनाओं का मूल्यांकन करना बहुत जल्दी होगा और इसलिए इन अध्ययनों पर आधारित कोई विस्तृत योजना तैयार नहीं की गई।

**Non-Inclusion of Netaji's Photo in  
Gandhi Darshan Exhibition**

3629. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'Gandhi Darshan' exhibition displayed innumerable photos of Gandhiji with the National leaders of India freedom movement, but it failed to include even a single photo of Gandhiji with Netaji Subha Chandra Bose ;

(b) if so, the reason for such particular omission ;

(c) whether 'Gandhi Darshan' in any way tried to remind its visitors that Netaji was the first national leader who paid national tribute to Mahatmaji as "Father of the Nation" ;

(d) If not, the reason for such omission ; and

(e) whether Government propose to ask the Chairman of the National Committee for the Gandhi Centenary, the reason for showing indifference to Netaji's association with Gandhiji and let his explanation known to the House ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) No Sir. Photos of Gandhiji with Netaji, photostat reproduction of their correspondence and publication on Netaji were on display at the "Gandhi & his

Great Contemporaries", and "My Life is My Message" pavilions.

(b) Does not arise,

(c) and (d). The Gandhi Darshan Sub-Committee has stated that this was not done as the exhibition was meant to be evocative rather than exhaustive.

(e) Does not arise.

**Police Posts along East Pakistan Border  
to control Smuggling Operations**

3630. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether more police posts have recently been set up along the borders with East Pakistan in the Districts of 24 Parganas, Murshidabad and Nadia to control smuggling operations ;

(b) if so, number of post that have been set up ; and

(c) the extent of the smuggling operations in this area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No additional border outposts have been set up along the borders with East Pakistan in the districts of 24 parganas, Murshidabad and Nadia to control smuggling operations. The existing border outposts have intensified border patrolling to combat smuggling.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) According to available information in the years 1967, 1968 and 1969, there were 1003, 1078 and 1474 cases of smuggling respectively in this border.

**A.R.C. Report on Personnel Administration**

3631. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since examined the report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on personnel Administration ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken on the recommendation regarding "equal pay for equal work" ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission in their Report on Personnel Administration is under the consideration of the Government. The decision this particular recommendation has not yet been taken.

**Suggestion to obtain Supreme Court's Opinion to abolish Privy Purses and Privileges of Former Rulers**

3632. SHRI JAI SINGH :  
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :  
SHRI HARDAYAL  
DEVGUN :  
SHRI YAJNA DATT  
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Maharaja of Baroda has presented a memorandum to the President on behalf of the concord of Princes to refer the question of abolition of privy purses and their privileges to the Supreme Court for its opinion ;

(b) whether the said memorandum has since been forwarded to the Prime Minister by the President ; and

(c) If so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Such a memorial was presented to the President by the Maharaja of Baroda.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government consider that it is not necessary to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court,

**Reforms in Examination System**

3633. SHRI JAI SINGH :  
SHRI HARDAYAL  
DEVGUN :

SHRI YAJNA DATT  
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of reforms in the examination system came up for discussion at a meeting of the Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament for his Ministry ;

(b) If so, the main suggestion made therein ;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce any changes in the examination system in the light of the suggestions made by the Consultative Committee ; and

(d) If not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). Education being a State subject, the Government of India by itself cannot introduce changes in the examination system of schools and colleges. Further examination reforms will have to be considered largely by academic bodies entrusted with conduct of education and examination, the two being closely related. Government of India, however, propose to examine the suggestions received and forward them for consideration of State Governments, Boards of Examinations, University Grants Commission and Universities.

*Statement*

The Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Education and Youth Services discussed the problem of examination reform in a special meeting on 16-2-1970. The Members put forward several suggestions among which the following may be mentioned :-

(1) Examination Reform cannot be treated in isolation. It is intimately related to curricular reform and the competence of teachers.

(2) External examinations are, in many ways, unavoidable. A continuous effort is needed to reduce their well-known weaknesses such as encouragement to cramming, hunt after likely questions, eleventh hour studies, malpractices etc. Internal assessment is essential to stimulate students for sustained study, to serve as a basis for a diagnostic and remedial action and to test various aspects of personality which cannot be tested in an external examination. But even these have the other side of the picture : pressure on teachers favouritism injection of political or communal considerations, etc. and steps have to be taken to eliminate them. Probably the ideal system would be a proper continuation of both external and internal systems of assessment. Different experiments will have to be tried out in this field.

(3) There need be no external examination in lower classes. Passing in all subject should not be compulsory for all students. The examination certificates should state the actual performance of the candidate without saying that he has passed or failed.

(4) The question papers should be reformed so as to eliminate the hunt for likely questions by adoption of objective tests etc.

(5) There was unanimity on some questions, for instance, some preferred the 'grading' system while others pointed out the necessity of 'numerical marks' Some were for frequent examinations like monthly tests while others preferred a smaller number.

(6) It would be desirable to have common curricula in all areas.

The problem of examination reform is essentially the concern of the State Governments in school education and of the Universities in higher education. It has been decided that a working paper would be prepared on the main suggestions made at this meeting and make it the basis of further work in the National Council of Educational Research and Training and University Grants Commission which are promoting examination reform.

शिक्षा मंत्री की स्वविवेक निधि से व्यक्तियों की सहायता

3934. श्री अर्जुनसिंह मदीरिया :  
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्हें शिक्षा मंत्री की स्वविवेक निधि में से एक व्यक्ति को सहायता देने के बारे में एक संसद सदस्य ने 7 अक्टूबर, 1969 को आवेदन-पत्र भेजा था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त व्यक्ति का आयका कोई साधन नहीं है ;

(ग) क्या उसकी स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार उक्त निधि में से उस व्यक्ति को कुछ सहायता देने का है और यदि हाँ, तो सहायता की राशि क्या है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ.) 1968-69 और 1969-70 में उक्त निधि में से किन-किन व्यक्तियों को सहायता दी गई और उन व्यक्तियों की आय कितनी थी जिन्हें सहायता दी गई थी ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) से (ग). जी हाँ। विवेक निधि से वित्तीय सहायता के लिए प्राप्त हुए आवेदन पत्रों में एक आवेदन-पत्र था जिससे एक संसद सदस्य ने अपने दिनांक 7 अक्टूबर, 1969 के पत्र के साथ भेजा था। जरूरी छान-बीन करने के बाद, दो सौ पचास रुपये का अनुदान मंजूर किया गया है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ङ.) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

**Complaints Received and Disposed of by  
Central Vigilance Commission**

3635. **SHRI ARJUN SINGH  
BHADORIA :**  
**SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD  
MANDAL :**  
**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :**  
**SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints, with the names of the officers/Departments received by the Central Vigilance Commission during 1968-69, month-wise;

(b) the number of such complaints disposed of month-wise;

(c) the number of such complaints which are pending since January, 1968 and the reasons for the delay;

(d) the action taken against the officials;

(e) the number of cases disposed of in which definite replies were sent to the complainants; and

(f) the relief afforded to the victims ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The number of complaints received and disposed of (excluding those concerning State Governments) during the period from 1st April, 1968 to 31st March 1969 are as follows month-wise :—

| <i>Month</i> | <i>Received</i> | <i>Disposed of</i> |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| B. F.        | 10              |                    |
| April, '68   | 64              | 37                 |
| May          | 69              | 81                 |
| June         | 55              | 33                 |
| July         | 72              | 94                 |
| August       | 58              | 42                 |
| September    | 63)             |                    |
| October      | 70)             | 203                |
| November     | 65)             |                    |
| December     | 65              | 65                 |
| January '69  | 48              | 28                 |
| February     | 66              | 104                |
| March        | 56              | 36                 |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>761</b>      | <b>723</b>         |

It will not be desirable to divulge the name of the officers. The complaints mainly related to the personnel in the following Ministries/Departments :—

- (1) Ministry of Finance,
- (2) Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Co-operation,
- (3) Ministry of Railways,
- (4) Department of Works, Housing & Urban Development,
- (5) Directorate General of Posts & Telegraphs,
- (6) Ministry of Defence.

(c) No such complaint is pending at present.

(d) Upto 31st March, 1969 action has been taken as follows :—

Recovery was ordered from the pay of one official who was also censured. One officer was cautioned. 5 cases have been registered by C.B.I. for regular investigation.

(e) Replies are not possible to anonymous/pseudonymous complaints. Signed complaints relating to corruption were, however, acknowledged. Regarding complaints pertaining to matters other than corruption the complainants were informed if the matter was forwarded to the concerned Department for appropriate action.

(f) The question of affording relief to any person did not arise.

**Shipping Service between India and  
Mauritius**

3636. **SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :**  
**SHRI HIMATSINGKA :**

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no regular Indian Shipping service between India and Mauritius so far;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the tonnage of the Shipping Corporation of India has been augmented recently; and

(c) if so, whether steps will be taken at an early date to start regular shipping service between India and Mauritius ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

#### Crime Situation in Delhi

3637. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is also a fact that the crime situation in Delhi continues to be bad;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there have been persistent complaints of collusion of some of the police personnel, including Officers at Thana level, with the anti-social elements for personal gain; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to remedy this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) : No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Such complaints are made now and then. On receipt of complaints enquiries are conducted by the Vigilance Staff of Delhi police to find out the truth in the allegations. When allegations are substantiated the defaulters are punished with suitable departmental punishments and necessary transfers of officers are also effected in the public interest.

#### पर्यटक महत्व के स्थानों का विकास

3638. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या पर्यटक तथा पर्यटक उद्घरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिनांक 1 जनवरी को उन्होंने मध्य प्रदेश के पश्चिमी निमाड़

जिले में मयारानी अड्डियाबाई द्वारा निर्मित मंदिर, दुर्ग आदि का निरीक्षण किया था ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन सुन्दर स्थानों को भारतीय तथा विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिए अधिक आकर्षक बनाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या योजना तैयार की है तथा इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ;

(ग) ऐसे प्राचीन तथा ऐतिहासिक स्थानों का विकास करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा किस प्रकार की सहायता दी गई है ;

(घ) पर्यटक महत्व के स्थानों पर गहरी नदियों में नौकाविहार के लिये मोटर-बोट को सुविधा प्रदान करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या सहायता दी गई है;

(ङ) पर्यटक केन्द्रों में ऐसी सुविधायें प्रदान करने के बारे में सरकार का क्या रवैया है ?

पर्यटक तथा असेनिक उद्घरण मंत्री (श्री कर्ष सिंह) : (क) की, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). सीमित साधनों तथा अन्य प्राथमिकताओं को दृष्टि में रखते हुये, केन्द्रीय सरकार के लिये महेश्वर का एक पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास करना फिलहाल संभव नहीं है ।

(घ) और (ङ). नागार्जुनसागर और गोविन्दसागर पर मोटर लाइन लांचों की व्यवस्था की जानी है । पेरियार झील तथा कोचीन के अन्तर्जल (वेक वाटर्स) में भी मोटर लांच स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

#### Decision of Chandigarh Issued and Other Inter-State Disputes

3639. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that when asked by the opposition to take action on Chandi-



garh on merits, the Prime Minister said that no decision could be taken as long as the self-immolation threat of Sant Fateh Singh persisted;

(b) whether it is also a fact that within a few days of this statement, Government took and announced a decision on Chandigarh without the Sant's changing his resolve of self-immolation;

(c) whether in view of this experience, Government would give up its practice of adopting strong postures and then yielding to threats, and begin to take decisions on principles and merits; and

(d) whether a beginning will be made in this regard to Mysore-Maharashtra border dispute, Telengana and Narmada water disputes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The Home Minister had announced in the House that a decision on Chandigarh would be taken and announced before the Budget Session of Parliament. Sant Fateh Singh's subsequent decision to commit self-immolation came at a time when Government were actively seized of the issue and did add to the complexity of the problem. In her talk with the Opposition leaders where various aspects of the question were discussed, the Prime Minister made a reference to this situation and expressed her feeling that if a decision were taken under circumstances which indicated that it was done under threat, it would have repercussions in other parts of the country. However, as the Government had taken a decision in the matter on the 29th January, they announced it the same day in fulfilment of the Home Minister's announcement referred to above.

(c) The suggestion that Government have adopted the practice of showing strong postures and then yielding to threats is wholly incorrect.

(d) The question of resolving the Mysore-Maharashtra border dispute is under active consideration of the Government. So far as Telengana is concerned, Government have already announced their decision. The

Narmada water dispute is now before a Tribunal appointed under the Inter-State water Disputes Act, 1956.

देश में अपराधों की घटनाएं

3640. श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :  
 श्री कृ० मा० कौशिक :  
 श्री रा० रा० सिंह देव :  
 श्री दे० अमात :  
 श्री धी० ना० देव :  
 श्री नंजा गौड़र :  
 श्री वि० नरसिम्हा राव :  
 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
 श्री क० प्र० सिंह देव :  
 श्री जे० मुहम्मद इमाम :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गत कुछ समय से देश में अपराधिक वृत्ति में वृद्धि अथवा कमी का अनुमान लगाने के लिये कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1967, 1968 तथा 1969 के दौरान हत्याओं, लूट तथा डाक़ों का राज्यवार बंशोरा क्या है; और

(ग) इन अपराधों को रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) भारत सरकार 'भारत में अपराध' नामक एक वार्षिक प्रकाशन निकालती है ; यह अपराध आंकड़ों का एक संकलन है और क्षेत्र, जनसंख्या इत्यादि के सम्बन्ध में अपराध की प्रवृत्तियों के पुनरीक्षण इसमें सम्मिलित किये जाते हैं ।

(ख) 1967, 1968 और 1969 के वर्षों में हत्या, लूट व डाक़ी के मामलों की राज्यवार संख्या बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर

रखा गया है। [संघालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—2947/70]

(ग) 'पुलिस' राज्य क्षेत्राधिकार का विषय है और राज्य सरकारें तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन अपराध घटनाओं पर कारगर नियंत्रण रखने की आवश्यकता के प्रति जागरूक हैं और इस प्रयोजन हेतु वे दूसरे निरोधक व सुधारक उपायों के अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों में वृद्धि, उत्तम उपकरण, जांच पड़ताल के लिए आधुनिकृत वैज्ञानिक सहायता इत्यादि के रूप में अपेक्षित कदम उठाते हैं। केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों के बीच विचारों के आदान प्रदान होता रहता है और भारत सरकार अपराध नियंत्रण तकनीकों तथा विधियों में नवीनतम प्रगति को उन राज्यों के ध्यान में लाने के लिए सभी संभव सहायता प्रदान करती है।

### शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण

3641. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री 5 दिसम्बर, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2841 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि शिक्षा के राष्ट्रीयकरण से सम्बन्धित समाचारों का उनके प्रकाशित होते ही तुरन्त ही खण्डन न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : रिपोर्ट केवल कुछ समाचार पत्रों में ही प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा उसे इतना महत्वपूर्ण नहीं समझा गया था कि उसका अलग से खण्डन किया जाता। परन्तु जब सरकार का विशिष्ट ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया गया था तो लोक सभा में 5 दिसम्बर 1969 को दिये गये उत्तर को ही प्राधिकृत तथा पर्याप्त खण्डन समझा गया था।

हिन्दी अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति के लिए परीक्षा

3642. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री हिन्दी अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति के लिए परीक्षा के बारे में 11 अप्रैल, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6023 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा से अलग कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को भी हिन्दी अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति के लिए अभी हाल ही में आयोजित परीक्षा में बैठने की अनुमति दी गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त कार्यालयों के क्या नाम हैं तथा क्या इन कार्यालयों में ऐसे पदों पर नियुक्तियां करने के लिये संघ लोक सेवा आयोग कोई परीक्षा आयोजित करता है ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों को ऐसी परीक्षाओं में बैठने की अनुमति दी जाती है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सचिवालय के सम्बन्ध में कोई ऐसी विभागीय परीक्षा आयोजित की गई थी जिसमें केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के अन्तर्गत न आने वाले कार्यालयों के कर्मचारियों को भी बैठने की अनुमति दी गई थी ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उक्त परीक्षाओं के क्या नाम हैं तथा ये किन-किन तारीखों पर आयोजित हुई ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो उपरोक्त (क) भाग में वर्णित परीक्षा के बारे में नई नीति को अपनाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के विज्ञापन सं० 8 भाग 'ख' दिनांक 22 फरवरी, 1969 के अनुसार हिन्दी अधिकारी तथा हिन्दी पर्यवेक्षक के पदों में भर्ती के लिये 19-7-1969 को ली गई लिखित परीक्षा में बैठने के लिए निम्नलिखित अर्हता रखने वाले उम्मीदवार पात्र थे :—

1. हिन्दी विषय के साथ स्नातक की उपाधि, और
2. सम्बन्ध कार्यालयों सहित विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों में केवल हिन्दी कार्य के लिए उन वेतन मानों में जिनका अधिकतम 425 रु० या उससे अधिक हो, निर्मित पदों में हिन्दी में पारमाणिक कार्य और। या अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी और हिन्दी से अंग्रेजी के अनुवाद के कार्य का लगभग 5 वर्ष (हिन्दी में स्नातकोत्तर अर्हता रखने वालों के लिये 3 वर्ष) का अनुभव। यह परीक्षा इंटरव्यू के लिए उम्मीदवारों को छांटने के उद्देश्य से ली गई थी। अतः सम्बन्ध कार्यालयों में चाहे वे केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवाओं में सम्मिलित हों या न हों, काम करने वाले तथा उपरोक्त शर्तों को पूरा करने वाले कर्मचारी भी परीक्षा में बैठने के पात्र थे। उन सम्बन्ध कार्यालयों के नाम जो केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवाओं में सम्मिलित नहीं हैं जिनके कर्मचारियों को परीक्षा में बैठने दिया गया, मालूम किये जाएंगे और सदन के पटल पर रख दिये जाएंगे।

इस परीक्षा के अतिरिक्त संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने मंत्रालयों/विभागों और सम्बन्ध कार्यालयों में हिन्दी अधिकारियों/हिन्दी पर्य-

वेक्षकों रुथवा समकक्ष पदों के लिये कोई अन्य परीक्षा नहीं ली है।

(ग) से (च). जैसा पहले बताया गया है, हिन्दी अधिकारियों/हिन्दी पर्यवेक्षकों के पद पर भर्ती के लिये उम्मीदवारों को छांटने हेतु अब तक केवल एक परीक्षा ली गई है जिसके लिए केंद्रीय सचिवालय तथा सम्बन्ध कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारी निर्धारित शर्तों को पूरा करने के पात्र थे।

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के पदों सहित सरकार के अधीन विभिन्न पदों पर भर्ती उन पर लागू होने वाले शर्तों नियमों के अनुसार की जाती है।

विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों/संबन्ध कार्यालयों में हिन्दी अधिकारियों/पर्यवेक्षकों के पद पृथक् पद हैं। संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने जिसे विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों/सम्बन्ध कार्यालयों से इन पदों में भर्ती के लिये मांगे प्राप्त हुई थीं, उन पदों के लिए जिनके लिये मांगें उनके पास भेजी गई थीं, चयन करने के प्रयोजन के लिये इंटरव्यू के लिये उम्मीदवारों को छांटने हेतु केवल एक ही परीक्षा लेने का निर्णय किया। अतः 19 जुलाई 1969 को संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली गई परीक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कोई नई नीति अपनाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

हिन्दी को राजकीय भाषा बनने से रोकने की शर्त पर प्रधान मंत्री को द्रमुक का कथित समर्थन

3643. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री एन० शिवप्पा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 20 फरवरी, 1970 को आकाशवाणी से रात्रि 8.45

बजे हिन्दी में तथा रात्रि 9.00 बजे अंग्रेजी में प्रसारित हुए इस आशय के समाचारों की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है कि द्रविड़ मुनेत्र कडगम ने कुछ शर्तों पर प्रधान मंत्री का समर्थन करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ~~क्या~~ ~~क्यों~~ का व्यौरा क्या है तथा क्या यह सच है कि उन शर्तों में से एक शर्त यह है कि द्र० मु० क० ने मांग की है कि हिन्दी को राजकीय भाषा का दर्जा प्राप्त करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जानी चाहिए ; और इसका सुनिश्चय करने के लिये या तो संविधान में उचित संशोधन किया जाय या केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में हिन्दी में टिप्पण तथा प्रारूप लिखना आरम्भ न किया जाये तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षाओं में अंग्रेजी के महत्व को बनाये रखा जाना चाहिए ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). 20 फरवरी को द्र० मु० क० की सामान्य परिषद द्वारा पारित संकल्प संबंधी एक न्यूज एजेंसी की रिपोर्ट पर उक्त समाचार-प्रसारण आधारित था। सरकार ने संकल्प के मूल पाठ को नहीं देखा है।

मंत्रालयों में हिन्दी सहायकों के पद समाप्त किया जाना

3644. श्री राम स्वरूप बिद्यार्थी :  
श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सभी मंत्रालयों को हिन्दी सहायक के पद समाप्त करने के आदेश जारी किए गए हैं जिन्हें संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से भरा गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके परिणाम-स्वरूप वित्त, खाद्य, कृषि और सामुदायिक विकास, सिंचाई और विद्युत तथा प्रतिरक्षा जैसे मंत्रालयों और संलग्न कार्यालयों ने शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा, गृह-कार्य, संचार, सूचना तथा प्रसारण और योजना आयोग को छोड़ कर उन पदों को बरिष्ठ हिन्दी अनुवादक के पदों में बदल दिया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो हिन्दी सहायक के कुछ पद बनाये रखने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि भविष्य में हिन्दी सहायक के पदों पर जूनियर अनुवादक नियुक्त किये जायेंगे ; और

(घ) क्या सभी मंत्रालयों में समता लाने और कुछ व्यक्तियों के साथ हुए अन्याय को दूर करने के लिए शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा, गृह-कार्य, सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्रालयों तथा योजना आयोग में भी हिन्दी सहायक के पदों को बरिष्ठ अनुवादक के पद में बदल देने का विचार है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान, फिर भी, सभी मंत्रालयों को 28 नवम्बर, 1968 को अनुदेश जारी किये गये थे कि हिन्दी सहायक के किसी नये पद का निर्माण न किया जाय और जब कभी संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से अथवा अन्यथा भरा गया कोई मौजूदा पद रिक्त हो तो उसे समाप्त कर दिया जाय। हिन्दी के कार्य को करने के लिए सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों द्वारा उनकी आवश्यकतानुसार उपयुक्त वेतनमान में हिन्दी अनुवादकों के पदों का अपेक्षित संख्या में निर्माण किया जा सकता है।

(ख) से (घ) : हिन्दी सहायकों के वर्तमान पदों को हिन्दी अनुवादकों के पदों में बदलने का अथवा हिन्दी सहायकों के केवल कुछ पदों को बनाये रखने का प्रश्न ही नहीं है। जब

कभी हिन्दी सहायकों के पद रिक्त होते हैं तो उन्हें नवम्बर 1968 में जारी किये गये अनुदेशों के अनुसार समाप्त करना होता है। स्वयं मंत्रालयों द्वारा अपनी आवश्यकताओं तथा सम्बन्धित भर्ती नियमों के उपबन्धों के अनुसार हिन्दी अनुवादकों के पदों का उपयुक्त वेतनमानों में निर्माण किया जा सकता है और भरा जा सकता है।

हिन्दी अधिकारियों तथा हिन्दी अधीक्षकों के लिये भर्ती के नियम

3645. श्री राम स्वरूप बिष्टाओं :  
श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी अधिकारियों और हिन्दी पर्यवेक्षकों के लिए भर्ती के नियमों में पुनरीक्षण किया जा रहा है या करने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त नियमों को कब अन्तिम रूप दिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में काम कर रहे हिन्दी सहायकों और हिन्दी अनुवादकों को सीधे विभागीय पदोन्नति के प्रवसर देने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था किये जाने की सम्भवना है।

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिष्टा चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). हिन्दी अधिकारी तथा हिन्दी पर्यवेक्षक के पदों के लिए भर्ती नियमों के उपबन्धों के अनुसार संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा 19 जुलाई, 1969 को एक लिखित परीक्षा ली गई थी। किन्तु लिखित परीक्षा के आरम्भ होने से पहले केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय और वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के कुछ कर्मचारियों ने उन्हें परीक्षा में न बैठने देने के विरुद्ध दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में

रिट याचिकाएं दायर कर दीं। दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने 11-2-1970 को दिये गये अपने फैसले द्वारा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को रिट परमादेश देकर हिन्दी अधिकारी, आदि के पदों के लिए प्राथियों के आवेदन-पत्रों को स्वीकार करने के लिए निदेश दिया है। इस मामले की विधि मंत्रालय तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के परामर्श से जांच की जा रही है। चूंकि फैसले की नकल 7-3-1970 को प्राप्त हुई थी अतः इस अवस्था में यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि भर्ती नियमों में सम्मिलित किये जाने वाले निश्चित उपबन्ध क्या होंगे तथा किस समय तक संशोधनों को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा।

Visit by U.A.R. Minister for Tourism to India

3646. SHRI MAYAVAN :  
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :  
SHRI CHENGALRAYA  
NAIDU :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.A.R. Minister for Tourism visited India in the month of February, 1970 ;

(b) if so, what were the subjects discussed between the two Ministers ;

(c) whether both the Ministers of India and U.A.R. have agreed to explore the possibility of encouraging tourist traffic between the two countries ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The discussions were of a general nature aimed at achieving closer co-operation in the field of tourism,

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The following steps are under consideration :—

1. Improvement in dissemination of information between the two countries.
2. Exploration of fields in which closer cooperation is possible.
3. Package tours of groups of tourists between India and the U.A.R.

### शिक्षा प्रणाली में परिवर्तन

3647. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :  
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी योजना अवधि में शिक्षा प्रणाली में परिवर्तन करने के बारे में क्या निर्णय किए गए हैं तथा इस दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) क्या इस बारे में कोई आयोग स्थापित किए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राब) : (क) राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति संबंधी सरकारी संकल्प में उन प्रमुख परिवर्तनों का उल्लेख है जिन्हें शिक्षा पद्धति में समाविष्ट करने का प्रस्ताव है। इसे चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के आधार के रूप में स्वीकार किया गया है।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना का प्रथम वर्ष अब लगभग समाप्ति पर है। अतः की गई प्रगति के सम्बन्ध में अभी कोई रिपोर्ट देना सम्भव नहीं है। फिर भी, यह कहा जा सकता है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शिक्षा के लिए उपलब्ध साधन बहुत अपर्याप्त हैं तथा संतोष-प्रद प्रगति में यही एक मुख्य बाधा है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

### विदेश जाने वाले भारतीय पर्यटकों के लिये सुविधायें

3648. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस वर्ष विदेश जाने वाले भारतीय पर्यटकों को सरकार द्वारा क्या सुविधायें देने का विचार है तथा इससे देश की विदेशी मुद्रा कोष पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री : (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : सरकार ने हाल ही में निर्णय किया है कि ऐसे व्यक्तियों को जो तीन वर्षों से विदेश नहीं गये हैं एक विदेश यात्रा के लिए 'पी' फार्म के नियंत्रण से छूट दी जाएगी। इस समय यह आंकना सम्भव नहीं है कि इससे हमारे विदेशी मुद्रा के कोष पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

### Use of Title 'Sir'

3649. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some persons in India are still using 'Sir' (Knighthood) before their names ;

(b) whether some instructions have been issued to stop this legacy of British Imperialism ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Government have no varified information in this matter.

(b) and (c). Instructions were issued as early as in July 1949 to State Governments and Central Ministries that titles like "Sir" should not be used against the names of Indians in official documents. For official purposes the practice has, therefore, been stopped several years ago.

**Treatment of Trade Union Workers as Political Prisoners**

3650. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the political workers and the Trade Union Workers, when arrested and detained, are not treated as political prisoners ;

(b) if so, the reason therefor ;

(c) whether they have to struggle for classification ; and

(d) if so, whether the Jail Manual is likely to be amended ; and if not, the reason for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The Jail rules of most of the State do not provide for a separate classification as political prisoners. All prisoners are normally classified into two or three groups for purposes of treatment in the jail on the recommendations of the court convicting them.

(c) and (d). Since 'Prisoners' fall within the State field of responsibility, the State Governments alone are competent to amend their Jail Manuals for re-classification of prisoners.

**Rank of Army Generals for Police Officers**

3651. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :  
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :  
SHRI BHAJAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Police Officers of the Central Police Force have been given the rank of Army Generals ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) under which rule or regulation they have been given the rank of Army generals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No Police officer serving in the Central Forces

like the B.S.F., C.R.P. etc. has been given the rank of Army Generals.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Discussions held between Team of International Air Transport Association and Civil Aviation Authorities**

3653. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :  
SHRI PRAKASH VIR  
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the five-member team of the International Air Transport Association had a discussion recently with the Civil Aviation Authorities ;

(b) if so, what were their suggestions ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). On the 24th February, 1970, the International Air Transport Association's Facilitation Advisory Committee made a call on the Inter-Departmental Facilitation Committee. The following suggestions were made by them :—

- (1) Elimination of passenger manifest.
- (2) Elimination of tourist baggage re-export form.
- (3) Elimination of currency declaration form.
- (4) Streamlining in immigration services.
- (5) Duty free import of ground handling equipment, and
- (6) Constitution of a study group to visit certain airports abroad.

(c) These suggestions are receiving attention.

**Setting up of Book Finance Corporation**

3654. SHRI YAS PAL SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Publishers and Booksellers' Association has suggested the setting up of a Book Finance Corporation to promote publication of cheap and good books ; and

(b) If so, reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The establishment of a Book Finance Corporation has not been considered necessary, since there is nothing in the existing law which comes in the way of a book publisher getting financial assistance from the commercial banks.

**Levy on Industry to provide for better facilities in Technical Education**

3655. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a special levy on Industry to provide for better facilities in technical education ; and

(b) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) and (b). Government are studying a scheme of this nature which is in operation in the United Kingdom, but no decision has been taken regarding its introduction in India.

**Contest Sponsored by a Foreign Airline**

3656. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any foreign airline sponsored a contest in New Delhi in the

month of January, 1970 to choose the most charming foreign girl ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the final selection made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) and (b). Government have no official information in this regard.

**राज्यों में पर्यटन केन्द्रों का विकास**

3657. श्री जयेश्वर यादव : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पर्यटक केन्द्रों की सूची में देश के कुल कितने स्थान शामिल किए गये हैं ;

(ख) उनके विकास के लिए किये गये विभिन्न उपायों का व्यौरा क्या है और उन पर प्रतिवर्ष कितनी राशि व्यय की जा रही है ;

(ग) पर्यटन केन्द्रों के विकास हेतु चतुर्थ योजना में विभिन्न राज्यों को किस प्रकार सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश में पर्यटक केन्द्रों के विकास के लिये क्या उपबन्ध किया गया है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क और ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार ने स्वयं अथवा राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिल कर जिन स्थानों पर अब तक पर्यटक सुविधायें प्रदान की हैं उनकी एक सूची सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या LT-2948/70] । पर्यटक बंगाले (प्रथम श्रेणी) जिन्हें अब यात्री लाज कहा जाता है और नई दिल्ली में पुराने किले तथा इंडिया गेट के पुंज-प्रकाशन (प्लड लाइटिंग) को छोड़ कर अन्य सभी पर्यटक सुविधायों का संधारण सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है । भारत पर्यटन विकास



निगम द्वारा 1-1-1969 से 13-12-1969 तक की अवधि के दौरान 'यात्री लाँजों' के प्रबन्ध पर 11.36 लाख रुपये का खर्च किया गया था और चालू वर्ष में पूँज-प्रकाशन पर 35,300 रुपये का खर्च होने की संभावना है ।

(ग) भाग II की योजनाओं को समाप्त कर दिए जाने से पर्यटन केन्द्रों के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों को सहायता प्रदान करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार पर्यटन योजनाओं राज्य-वार आधार पर तैयार और क्रियान्वित नहीं करता है, अपितु ऐसा किसी स्थान के लिए वास्तविक एवं संभावित पर्यटक आकर्षण को दृष्टि में रख कर किया जाता है । केन्द्रीय सरकार की योजनायें सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों की अपनी योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत व्यवस्थित कार्यक्रमों के अलावा होती हैं । चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान विकास के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश में इन पर्यटन केन्द्रों को सम्मिलित किया गया है : आगरा, वाराणसी, लखनऊ और कारवेंट राष्ट्रीय उद्यान । मसूरी में एक युवा होस्टल की व्यवस्था करने तथा नौगढ़, संकराया, आवस्थी (सहेत-महेत), सारनाथ, कुशीनगर में बौद्ध केन्द्रों के विकास की योजना के अन्तर्गत पर्यटन सुविधाओं के सुधार का भी प्रस्ताव है । इन केन्द्रों के विकास पर किये जाने वाले खर्च का निर्धारण पर्यटन योजनाओं को अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने के बाद किया जायेगा ।

#### **Grades of Pay of Non-Gazetted Employees of Union Territories**

3658. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of State, Ministry of Home Affairs had stated on the 24th February, 1970 in reply to a Calling Attention notice that the decision on the Grades of Pay of non-gazetted

employees of the Union Territories, which include Himachal Pradesh also, would be announced shortly ;

(b) If so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, when the decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It has now been decided to adopt Central Scales of pay and allowances for the employees of all the Union Territories, including Himachal Pradesh. A statement has been made in both Houses of Parliament on 11.3.1970. A copy of the statement is enclosed.

#### *Statement*

#### **SCALES OF PAY AND ALLOWANCE OF THE EMPLOYEES OF THE UNION TERRITORIES**

Previously it had been the policy of the Government of India to prescribe scales of pay and allowances in the Union Territories mentioned below and NEFA on the basis of the scales obtaining for corresponding posts in the adjoining States mentioned against them :—

|                                              |              |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------|
| (i) Himachal Pradesh (excluding Secretariat) | Punjab       |
| (ii) Manipur                                 | Assam        |
| (iii) Tripura                                | West Bengal. |
| (iv) Pondicherry                             | Tamil Nadu.  |
| (v) Dadra & Nagar Haveli                     | Gujarat.     |
| (vi) Chandigarh                              | Punjab.      |
| (vii) N.E.F.A.                               | Assam.       |

The scales of pay and allowances of the employees of the Union Territories of Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu, Andamans and Nicobar Islands and Laccadive, Amindive and Minicoy Islands were however, based on the Central patterns of pay and allowances. The policy of prescribing scales of pay and allowances for the employees of all the Union Territories and NEFA has been reviewed by the Government and it has now been decided to adopt Central patterns of pay and allowances for the employees of all

the Union Territories and NEEA with effect from 6th March, 1970.

**Attack on Security Forces by Kuki & Mizo Hostiles**

3659. SHRI KARTIK ORAON :  
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a gang of Kuki and Mizo hostiles attacked a post of the Security forces at Satriumukh at Jiribam Sub-Division bordering Mizo Hills on the night of 4th January, 1970 ;

(b) If so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that these hostiles were armed with automatic weapons and later they fled into the jungles ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Youth Services in Chhota Nagpur**

3660. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken up any scheme in the youth services in Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas ; and

(b) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**L.A.C. Flights to and from Silchar (Assam) Cancelled and Delayed**

3661. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :  
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :  
SHRI BADRUDDUJA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the number of L.A.C. flights to and from Silchar (Assam) which were cancelled and

delayed, separately, during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): The number of Indian Airlines flights to Silchar (Assam) which were delayed beyond 30 minutes and those which were cancelled during the last two years, is given hereunder :

|                                       | 1968 | 1969 |
|---------------------------------------|------|------|
| (i) Flights delayed beyond 30 minutes | 429  | 446  |
| (ii) Flights cancelled                | 80   | 61   |

**Heirloom Jewellery of Late Nawab of Rampur**

3662. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 4718 on 19th December, 1969 regarding the heirloom jewellery of the late Nawab of Rampur and state :

(a) whether it has since been investigated if the so-called dynastic or heirloom jewellery of the late Nawab of Rampur lying in the vaults of the State Bank of India, New Delhi had at any time, after the death of the late Nawab of Rampur, been replaced, substituted, sold or tampered with ; and

(b) in case the replacement, substitution or tampering has taken place, whether any follow up action is being initiated against the concerned Government officials or against the officials of the State Bank of India, New Delhi, where the so-called dynastic or heirloom jewellery was lying in the safe deposit vaults ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a). The investigation has not concluded.

(b) No occasion for such action has arisen.

**Agitation by Rajasthan University Student**

3663. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :  
 SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :  
 SHRI R. K. AMIN :  
 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :  
 SHRI J. MOHAMMED IMAM:  
 SHRI D. N. DEB :  
 SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

Will the Ministry of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rajasthan University students have recently indulged in killing of certain people and, are adopting extreme methods ;

(b) if so, whether any investigation into this is being conducted by the Central Bureau of Investigation ; and

(c) the details of findings of the C.B.I.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) According to information received from the Government of Rajasthan, a group of students of Rajasthan University attacked three students on February 3, 1970, causing fatal injuries to one and injustices to the two others.

(b) and (c). The case registered in respect of the incidents is under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

**Appointment of Study Team to Examine Long Delays in the Construction of Vital Communication Links**

3664. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :  
 SHRI CHENGALRAYA  
 NAIDU :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to appoint a study team to examine the long delays in the construction of vital communication links like bridges ;

(b) If so, when the team is likely to be appointed ; and

(c) the details of its personnel and terms of reference, and the time by which its Report will be submitted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposal is still in the formative stage and it is, therefore, premature to give at present the required information about the time by which the team is likely to be appointed and its terms of reference, personnel, etc.

**Department of Chinese Study in Delhi University**

3665. SHRI SHARDA NAND :  
 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:  
 SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) how much money has been invested by Government on the Department of Chinese Study in the Delhi University during the last three years ;

(b) the number of students and the teaching and other staff working in that Department and the total salaries paid to them during the same period ;

(c) the progress made by this Department with reference to research papers published by it and course given in the University ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to improve the condition of this Department ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V K.R.V. RAO) : (a) The expenditure incurred on the Department of Chinese Studies, Delhi University (out of the University Grants Commission grant) is as follows :

|       |                     |               |
|-------|---------------------|---------------|
| (i)   | 1967-68             | Rs. 72,396.67 |
| (ii)  | 1968-69             | Rs. 96,336.96 |
| (iii) | 1969-70             | Rs. 97,692.14 |
|       | (upto January 1970) |               |

(b)

| Year    | No. of Students In Language Courses | No. of Teaching Staff | No. of other staff | Total salary paid<br>Rs. |
|---------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1967-68 | 40                                  | 6                     | 2                  | 56,843.95                |
| 1968-69 | 40                                  | 7                     | 3                  | 56,499.14                |
| 1969-70 | 50                                  | 7                     | 3                  | 46,712.53                |

(upto January, 1970)

In addition, there are 7 students who have either registered themselves or have started working for Ph. D. Degree in the field of Chinese studies. There is also one Visiting Fellow under the University Grants Commission scheme for training of teachers in the area study programme.

(c) The Department offers the following courses :

- (i) Certificate Course in Chinese Language.
- (ii) Diploma Course in Chinese Language.
- (iii) Guided Reading Course in Chinese Language.
- (iv) Course on Modern Chinese History for M.A. Students in the History Department.
- (v) Course on Modern Chinese Political Institution and International Relations for M.A. Students in the Political Science Department.

[(vi) Ph. D. in the field of Chinese Studies.

So far the academic staff members, including the Head of the Department have written 5 books, 3 monographs and about 12 research papers.

(d) According to the University, the progress made by the Department during the five years of its existence is quite considerable. A Committee of the University Grants Commission which reviewed the working of the Department last year has

observed that it was happy to note the success of the language courses being conducted by the Department and the enthusiasm of the students. The report of this Committee has been sent to the Delhi University and on receipt of the comments of the University, which are awaited, the University Grants Commission will take appropriate action on the various recommendations made by the committee.

#### Service Rules for Employees of India Tourism Development Corporation

3667. SHRI M.L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the preparation of service rules for the employees of the India Tourism Development Corporation ;

(b) whether any expert advice has been obtained to draw up rules and regulations for the proper management of hotels under the said Corporation ; and

(c) what guidelines have been provided to the hotels under the said Corporation to ensure efficient and economical management and healthy employer-employee relations ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) The Service Rules for the employees of the India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd., are under preparation.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. At present the India Tourism Development Corporation only operates the Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel in Udaipur, and the entire question of establishing suitable guidelines to ensure proper management of hotels will be taken up when the amalgamation of the Ashoka Hotels Ltd. and Janpath Hotels Ltd., with the India Tourism Development Corporation has been effected.

#### Release of Pakistani Agents in Kashmir

3668. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the

Kashmir Government have suddenly released jail Ghulam Mohamed Resho and several from other agents and saboteurs of Pakistan ;

(b) If so, their names and dates of release ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Kashmir Government had stated in the Kashmir Assembly that Resho and his companions were Pakistani agents and saboteurs and many important documents and arms and ammunition were found in their possession and cases under Sections 3/25 of the Indian Arms Act and under Section 44 (b) of the Defence of India Rules had been registered against them ; and

(d) if so, the precise reasons for releasing these saboteurs suddenly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (d). According to information received from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, some detenus including Ghulam Mohammed Resho were released in January 1970 on the expiry of the maximum period of detention permissible under the law.

(b) and (c). Information is awaited from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Expenditure by I.A.C. on Hotel-Bills for Crew in Metropolitan Cities**

3669. SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent by Indian Airlines on hotel-bills for the crew in Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras in the latest accounting year ;

(b) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation has calculated that by running its own boarding houses it will cost less ;

(c) if so, what will be the saving or loss financially if the Corporation runs its own boarding houses for the crew in these major cities ; and

(d) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, whether Government propose to direct the Corporation to carry out such a study and place the findings on the Table of the House ?

#### **THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :**

(a) The total expenditure incurred on hotel expenses for the crews by Indian Airlines at various stations during 1968-69 was Rs. 34 lakhs. The station-wise break-up is not readily available.

(b) to (d). Under the terms of agreement with the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association, Indian Airlines have to provide hotel accommodation in five-star hotels. If the Corporation were to set up its own boarding houses of five-star hotel standard, the capital investment itself would be prohibitive as also the running expenditure. It is therefore not proposed to undertake any detailed study in this regard.

#### **Search of Residences of Delhi Police Officials**

3670. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :  
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :  
SHRI K. HALDER :  
SHRI B. K. MODAK :  
SHRI RAM GOPAL  
SHALWALE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of police officials under the Delhi Police (Sub-Inspectors and above) whose houses have been searched during last two years ;

(b) the particulars of those officers ; and

(c) the action taken following the searches made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Two.

(a) 1. Shri Biraham Prakash Jetlay, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Delhi.

(b) 2. Shri Shiv Kumar, Sub-Inspector of Police, Delhi.

(c) Cases against both these officials are under investigation.

**Strengthening of Police Force Under Ministry of Home Affairs**

3671. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the directorates, bureaux, wings and departments under the political, including police and general administration, department of the Union Home Ministry, year-wise, from 1967-68 to 1969-70 ;

(b) the number of Policemen in each category of police force under the Home Ministry, year-wise, from 1967-68 to 1969-70 ;

(c) the number of police officers, according to ranks, in each category of police force under the Union Home Ministry, year-wise, from 1967-68 to 1969-70 ;

(d) the number of policemen under each Central Police force stationed, State-wise and year-wise, from 1967-68 to 1969-70 ;

(e) new special forces created during the last ten years ; and

(f) the reasons behind creation of new police forces in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Two statements are laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—2949/70*]

(b) to (d). There is no 'police force' as such under the Home Ministry.

Special Forces viz., BSF, CRP, Assam Rifles under the Home Ministry fall within the category of "any other armed forces of the Union" as given in entry 2 of the Union list (List-I) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

The C.I.S.F. and the Secretariat Security Force under the Home Ministry are 'watch & ward' forces and not police forces.

(e) (i) BSF

(ii) CISF

(f) Since no police force has been Created the question does not arise.

**Development of Major Ports and New Projects**

3672. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what are the various projects for the development of major ports and what new projects are to be taken up during the next five years;

(b) the estimated cost of each project; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange involved in each case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). A physical programme, estimated to cost about Rs. 280 crores has been approved for the development of major ports during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The programme includes the development of the eight existing major ports, the development of two new major ports at Mangalore and Tuticorin and the establishment of a Central Dredging Organisation to meet the capital dredging needs of ports. The details regarding the port-wise/project-wise allocation, the spill-over and new schemes, the estimated outlay and the foreign exchange involved are set out in the statements (Annexures I to XIV) laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—2950/70*]

**Appointment of a Commission for formulating Uniform Policy on Tourism**

3673. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND

**CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of the India Tourism Development Corporation has urged for the appointment of a Commission with powers to formulate a uniform policy on tourism throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :** (a) In the course of his speech at the Fourth Annual General Meeting of the India Tourism Development Corporation in November 1969, the Chairman suggested that a special Commission should be appointed, with adequate power, to evolve a common policy throughout the country on the tourism infra-structure.

(b) The suggestion is under examination.

#### **Merger of Kalka with Himachal Pradesh**

**3674. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the merger of Kalka town of Haryana with Himachal Pradesh has been demanded by the residents of the town;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :** (a) Some requests demanding the merger of Kalka town with Himachal Pradesh have been received.

(b) and (c). Government have already announced their intention to appoint a Commission with suitable terms of reference to go into the claims and counter-claims for readjustment of the existing inter-State boundaries of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.

#### **Retirement Rules in Delhi Municipal Corporation**

**3675. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 4565 on the 19th December, 1969 regarding retirement in Municipal Corporation of Delhi and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two employees of the Delhi Municipal Corporation were retained in service upto the age of 60 years, though they were appointed as paid candidates temporarily on the 18th April, 1937 and 5th October, 1937 and were confirmed on the 20th January, 1939 and 5th September, 1938, respectively and; If so, whether they were fully covered under F. R. 56 (c); and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Corporation's interpretation of F. R. 56 (c) differs in each individual case and, if so, whether an authoritative interpretation from the Ministry of Law would be obtained and laid on the Table of the House so that the employees of the Corporation may not be discriminated at the whims of the Corporation with regard to their retention in service upto the age of 60 years ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :** (a) It is reported by the Delhi Municipal Corporation that two employees who were appointed on the 18th April, 1937 and the 5th October, 1937, one of them in temporary capacity and the other as permanent paid candidate, were both confirmed before the 31st March, 1938, as the temporary paid candidate was also made permanent on the 5th October, 1937. Their cases were thus fully covered under F. R. 56 (c).

(b) The Corporation has further informed that no discrimination whatsoever has been shown to any employees with regard to their retention in service upto the age of 60 years & that their interpretation of F. R. 56(c) applies equally to all, has been given by Chief auditor.

पर्यटक स्थलों में सड़क सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था

3676. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या पर्यटक तथा असेनिक उद्घरण मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पर्यटक स्थानों तक सड़क सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी राशि नियत की गई है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यक्रम आरंभ किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्घरण मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सड़क सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना राज्य सरकारों का दायित्व है। फिर भी, पर्यटन विभाग ने महत्वपूर्ण सड़क भागों पर आवश्यक पर्यटक सुख-सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए चौथी योजना में 20 लाख रु० की व्यवस्था की है।

#### Contents of Magazine "Thaqafat-ul-Hind"

3677. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the main objectives behind publishing the Arabic Magazine "Thaqafat-ul-Hind" by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations;

(b) whether Government are aware that this magazine has proved a poor ambassador for strengthening cultural relations between Indian and the Arab world;

(c) whether it is a fact that this magazine does not contain enough material about India of today and instead contains more material about past Indian History which covers only the Introduction, spirit and glory of certain Faith but does not represent secular India of today; and

(d) If so, the action Government propose to take to improve the contents of the magazine with a view to illustrate India of today properly instead of India of by-gone days ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKAT DARSHAN) : (a) The Quarterly journal in Arabic entitled "Thaqafat-ul-Hind" has been published by the Council since its inception, with a view to creating better understanding and appreciation of Indian culture in the Arab world.

(b) No, Sir; instead the journal has been and is being appreciated by its readers in the Arab world, as an instrument of promoting cultural ties and better understanding between India and the Arab world. Distinguished Arab scholars contribute to the journal and the Council receives letters of appreciation from different parts of the Arab world.

(c) No, Sir; the journal contains articles not only about India of the past but also about India of today, which is both secular and democratic;

(d) The question of further improving the contents of the journal is already under consideration.

#### Option by Hill Districts for Meghalaya

3678. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Mikir Hills District Council has decided not to opt for Meghalaya;

(b) If so, which are the hill districts which have finally decided to join Meghalaya; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) : Yes, Sir.



(b) and (c). The North Cachher Hills District Council has also decided not to opt for Meghalaya. Meghalaya will, therefore, comprise only the areas specified in sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Assam Reorganisation (Meghalaya) Act, 1969.

#### Impact Of Abolition Of 'P' Form On Tourism

3679. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the abolition of 'P' form would boost tourist traffic from India and would also help in bringing more visitors from abroad; and

(b) whether any estimate has been made about this and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is too early to make an assessment of additional traffic on this account.

**हवाई अड्डों पर काम कर रहे चौकीदार**

3680. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न हवाई अड्डों पर कुल कितने चौकीदार काम कर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या उनके काम करने के घंटे नियत हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि पटना तथा ग्रन्य हवाई अड्डों पर काम करने वाले चौकीदारों को अधिक घण्टे काम करना पड़ता है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(च) चौकीदारों को दी गई अन्य सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) 1354, जिनमें 639 विमान क्षेत्र परिचारक भी शामिल हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). कार्य के घंटों का नियतन करने के उद्देश्य से, चौकीदारों के लिये निर्धारित किये गये काम को तीन श्रेणियों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है, अर्थात् निरन्तर कार्य (Continuous duty) विरामी कार्य (Intermittent duty) तथा सामयिक कार्य casual duty । इन श्रेणियों में काम के घंटे निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

निरन्तर : 54 घंटे प्रति सप्ताह, जिसमें दो सप्ताह में एक दिन का अवकाश सम्मिलित है ।

विरामी : 75 घंटे प्रति सप्ताह, जिसमें दो सप्ताह में एक दिन का अवकाश सम्मिलित है ।

सामयिक : काम के घंटे नियत नहीं किये गये हैं ।

(घ) और (ङ). जी, नहीं । जब विशेष परिस्थितियों में समयोपरि (ओवर-टाइम) काम करना पड़ता है तो उन्हें समयोपरि भत्ता दिया जाता है ।

(च) चौकीदार केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन काम करने वाले उसी प्रकार के वर्गों के कर्मचारियों को दी जाने वाली सुविधाओं के अधिकारी हैं जैसे प्रतिकर भत्ता (कम्पेंसेटरी अलाउंस) भकान किराया भत्ता आदि ।

#### Scholarships to Engineers by Confederation Of British Industries

3681. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Confederation of British Industries, London, offer type "C" Scholarships to Indian Graduate Engineers for a period from 4 to 12 months;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the above scholarships are awarded in India through his Ministry every year;

(c) whether it is further a fact that his Ministry invites applications for the above scholarships by advertising in all the leading newspapers of India;

(d) whether the list of candidates for the period 1968-69 has already been finalised and forwarded to the Confederation of British Industries at London; and

(e) if so, whether Government would give the names with the dates of publication of such English newspapers being published from Calcutta for circulation in the Eastern Zone, in which the advertisement for the above scholarships was published?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scholarships are awarded through the Ministry of Education and Youth Services, but the offer has not been made every year.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The advertisement appeared in "*The Hindustan Standard*" on 6.12.1968. It was also published in the Weekly "*Junior Statesman*" of 21.12.68.

#### Study of 'Tourism' in Universities

3682. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether several Universities have shown interest in introducing tourism as a subject of study;

(b) if so, the names of such Universities; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Informal soundings show that the Universities of Madras, Marathwara, Bombay, Agra, Rajasthan and the Nehru University have evinced interest in this matter.

(c) A plan for instruction and professional training in tourism is under consideration.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी सीखने के सम्बन्ध में जारी किए गये

परिपत्र को वापिस लेने की मांग

3683. श्री हुकूम छन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तिरुचिरापल्ली जिले में द्रविड़ मेन्नेत्र कडगम के सम्मेलन में एक संकल्प स्वीकार किया गया था जिसमें यह मांग की गई थी कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के हिन्दी सीखने सम्बन्धी परिपत्र को शीघ्र वापिस लिया जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने प्रेस रिपोर्ट देखी है।

(ख) राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 द्वारा प्रेरित द्विभाषी रूप के अधीन सरकारी कार्य के शीघ्र निपटान के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रत्येक कर्मचारी को हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी का पर्याप्त ज्ञान हो ताकि वह सरकारी काम के लिए उस भाषा का प्रयोग कर सके और उसे दूसरी भाषा का काम चलाऊ ज्ञान होना चाहिये जिससे अनुवाद कार्य की विलम्बी तथा कीमती विधि को त्यागा जा सके। अतः सरकार इस नीति में कोई परिवर्तन करना आवश्यक नहीं समझती।

#### पर्यटकों द्वारा राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों की सैर

3684. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों का दौरा बहुत ही कम पर्यटक करते हैं जिनका विकास सरकार ने वन्य जीवों के लिए किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों की ओर पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिये सरकार का क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) इस विषय के महत्व को स्वीकार करते हुये, पर्यटन विभाग ने वन्य जीव पर्यटन के विकास के लिए एक 'सेल' स्थापित किया है, तथा सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से चुने हुये राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों और शरण-स्थानों में आवास तथा परिवहन सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं की भी व्यवस्था की जायेगी।

#### पाकिस्तान के लिए जासूसी

3685. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले :

क्या गृहकार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 30 दिसम्बर, 1969 के 'बीर अर्जुन' में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि दिल्ली की एक नर्तकी तथा अपने आपको जगदीश कहलाने वाला एक पाकिस्तानी नागरिक पाकिस्तान के लिए जासूसी कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त नर्तकी की एक बहन अचानक पाकिस्तान चली गई है और इस नर्तकी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के कई अधिकारियों से साठगांठ कर रखी है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान्।

(ख) और (ग). उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार अब्दुल हकीम उर्फ जगदीश नामक एक व्यक्ति पर विदेशियों के लिए अधिनियम के अधीन अपराध करने हेतु 1964 में मुकदमा चलाया जा रहा था। मुकदमे के दौरान वह जमानत तोड़ कर भाग गया और तब से फरार है। उसे 25 जून 1965 को फरार घोषित किया गया। यह संदेह है कि वह बच कर पाकिस्तान चला गया है। यह भी संदेह किया जाता है कि पेशेवर नाचने वाली एक लड़की के साथ उसकी मित्रता थी और वह भी उसके साथ पाकिस्तान

चली गई है। अब्दुल हकीम पर शासकीय भेद अधिनियम के अधीन कोई अपराध करने का संदेह नहीं था। सरकार को इस संबंध में किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी की कथित सहअपराधिता के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है।

मासिक पत्रिका "यात्री" के प्रकाशन में विलम्ब

3686. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनका मंत्रालय 'यात्री' नामक एक मासिक पत्रिका प्रकाशित करता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि यह पत्रिका प्रायः तीन-तीन महीने देर से प्रकाशित की जाती है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ? पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री : (ड० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). सम्पादकों में परिवर्तन होने के परिणामस्वरूप कार्य में बाधा पड़ने से पिछले वर्ष कुछ अंकों के प्रकाशन में प्रायः तीन महीने तक की देरी हो गई। परन्तु, अब पत्रिका नियमित रूप से निकलनी शुरू हो गयी है।

मध्य प्रदेश की अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को विदेशों में अध्ययन के लिये छात्रवृत्तियाँ

3688. श्री गं० चं० दीक्षित : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने वर्ष 1969-70 में विदेशों में अध्ययन के हेतु छात्रवृत्ति देने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कुछ छात्रों का अन्तिम रूप से चयन कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी नहीं ; मध्य प्रदेश से किसी भी छात्र को नहीं चुना जा सका ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रत्याशियों का चुनाव प्रखिल भारतीय स्तर पर होता है तथा केवल योग्यता का ही विचार करके किया जाता है । 1969-70 की छात्रवृत्तियों के लिए प्राप्त हुए 101 आवेदन पत्रों में से 70 छात्रों को योग्य पाया गया तथा उन सबको इंटरव्यू के लिए बुलाया गया । उनमें से मध्य प्रदेश के निवासी चार थे, जिनमें से निर्णायक इंटरव्यू में केवल दो उपस्थित हुए थे । किन्तु उनमें से चुने जाने के लिए निर्धारित अंकों के लिए कोई भी उपयुक्त नहीं मिला ।

**विदेशी पर्यटकों की मध्य प्रदेश की यात्रा**

3689. श्री गं० चं० दीक्षित : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन विदेशी अतिथियों के नाम तथा पदनाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने अगस्त, 1969 से लेकर दिसम्बर, 1969 तक मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटकों की रुचि के स्थानों की यात्रा की ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा उन पर कितना धन खर्च किया गया ?

**पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) :** (क) और (ख). जिन विदेशियों ने भारत सरकार के पर्यटन विभाग के अतिथि रूप में मध्य प्रदेश की यात्रा की उन के सम्बन्ध में आपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या [ LT—2951/70 ]

#### **Rule of Governors**

3690. SHRI R.K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governors in the States have after 1967 Central Elections acted differently in forming and dismissing the State Ministers ;

(b) if so, how many times the Ministries have been formed or dismissed as a result of the President's rule or otherwise; in each State since 1967 Central Election ;

(c) whether the Central Government are contemplating to codify certain guidelines for their uniform application by each Governor under similar circumstances ; and

(d) If there is no proposal, in what way uniformity is to be ensured in the exercise of powers by the Governors particularly in the wake of defections and counterdefections in the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). The question of evolving guidelines that a Governor ought to follow in appointing a Chief Minister, when no party secures an absolute Majority at a general election, was examined in 1967 and the views of some leading jurists in the country were taken. The matter was further discussed at meeting held in February-March, 1968 with leaders of opposition parties. It was found that there was general agreement on certain points and the participants were requested to confirm whether Governors could be informed accordingly. In spite of reminders, replies were not received from all of them and hence the matter was not pursued.

Subsequently, the Administrative Reforms Commission in their report on Centre-State Relationships had also recommended the issue of guide-lines to Governors for the exercise of their discretionary functions. The recommendations of the Commission are being examined.

**आरक्षित पदों को अनारक्षित पदों में बदलना**

3693. श्री भोलू प्रसाद : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री आरक्षित पदों को अनारक्षित पदों में बदलने के बारे में 21 नवम्बर, 1969 के अतारक्षित प्रश्न संख्या 931 उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आरक्षित पदों को अनारक्षित पदों में बदलने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन पदों पर छुव उन प्रत्याशियों की नियुक्ति कर दी गई है जिनके लिए ये पद आरक्षित थे ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि हाँ तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन तथा अस्तैनिक उद्घरण मंत्री : (डा० कर्णसिंह) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—2952/70]

दिल्ली प्रशासन में स्नातकोत्तर अध्यापकों के पदों के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों का कोटा आरक्षित करना

3694. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री दिल्ली प्रशासन में स्नातकोत्तर अध्यापकों के पदों के लिये अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों का कोटा आरक्षित करने के बारे में 28 नम्बर 1969 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 1967 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र की जा चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है , और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन के हिंदी निदेशालय में, उत्तर स्नातक अध्यापकों के पदों के लिये कोई इन्टरव्यू नहीं लिया गया था। किंतु, इस प्रकार के इन्टरव्यू दिल्ली प्रशासन के शिक्षा निदेशालय में लिये गये थे। विवरण जिसमें व्योरेवार सूचना दी गई है। सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2953/70] दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई

सूचना के अनुसार, क्योंकि अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के अहेता प्राप्त उम्मीदवार काफी संख्या में उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं, इसलिए अनुसूचित तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये सुरक्षित उत्तर स्नातक अध्यापकों के पदों पर नियुक्तियों करना सम्भव नहीं है। अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के सभी ऐसे उपलब्ध उम्मीदवारों को जो अहेता प्राप्त थे, उत्तर स्नातक अध्यापकों के पदों पर नियुक्त किया जा रहा है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली नगर निगम के कर्मचारियों द्वारा दूध के पाउडर को बिक्री का आरोप

3695. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री 12 दिसम्बर, 1969 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 3679 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली नगर निगम के अधिकारियों द्वारा दूध के पाउडर की कथित बिक्री के सम्बन्ध में केंद्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने इस बीच अपनी जांच कार्यवाही पूरी कर ली है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है तथा उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री भक्त दर्शन : (क) और (ख). इस मामले की जांच अभी तक भी केंद्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा की जा रही है।

#### Remarks of Chairman, A.R.C. on Tripura Administration

3696. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission during his visit to Agartala in connection with the reforms in the Tripura Administration,

talking about the top-heavy administration there, remarked, that "the set up of the administration is like wearing of Achkan over the usual dress";

(b) If so, the steps since taken to ensure that the Tripura Administration on longer remains top heavy; and

(c) the specific recommendations if any since made by the Administrative Reforms Commission for improving the administration in Tripura and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) During his visit to Tripura in April, 1967 the Chairman in the course of discussion had pointed out that although the size of Tripura was comparable to a district in a State, in its Administrative set up, it resembled a State and as such there was scope for streamlining the Administrative set up.

(b) and (c). The report of Administrative Reforms Commission was laid on the table of the House on the 20th February, 1969. Their recommendations in respect of Union Territories and NEFA are being examined.

#### Delay in Payment of Scholarship by Government of Tripura

3697. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether as reported in the *Tripura Times* of the 14th December, 1969 the students who are mainly dependent on the stipends granted by the Tripura Government and are prosecuting their studies at places outside Tripura, such as in Calcutta, are suffering a great deal and are being forced to leave their studies incomplete, because of the fact that no stipends have remitted to them since May last year and these students include the National Scholarship holders;

(b) whether such inordinate delays in remitting the stipends to the students is a regular feature with the Tripura Government and, if so, the reasons for such delays; and

(c) whether stipends have since been paid to the students and arrangements made for regular remittances in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKAT DARSHAN): (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected from the Tripura Administration and will be placed on the Table of Sabha as soon as received.

#### Re-Introduction of Dakota Aircraft on India Airlines Services

3698. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of TRIPURA AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dakota aircraft, which had some time ago been withdrawn from the Indian Airlines services, has again been re-introduced on I.A. services in the eastern region to replace some modern type aircraft lately operating on these services;

(b) if so, on which flights the Dakotas, which have become old and obsolete, have been re-introduced;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in view of the meagre communication facilities in the eastern region, air travels are not mere luxury but necessity; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the replacement of the modern aircraft by Dakotas on these services?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). Indian Airlines have all along been operating the following services with Dakota aircraft in the eastern region:-

(1) Calcutta—Agartala—Khowai—Kamarpur—Kailashahar.

(2) Calcutta—Bagdogra—Cooch Behar.

(3) Calcutta—Jamshedpur—Rourkela.

(4) Calcutta—Agartala Silchar.

Due to operational reasons, the second Calcutta—Gauhati—Calcutta services is

now being operated with a Dakota instead of a Viscount. Indian Airlines hope to operate this service with Viscounts or F-27 shortly.

**Suspension of Government Employees in Andaman and Nicobar Administration**

3699. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees placed under suspension during the last two years under the Andaman and Nicobar Administration ;

(b) how many of those have been reinstated ;

(c) the number of those who are still under suspension ; and

(d) the reasons for prolonging the cases against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (b), During the last two years, i.e. 1968 and 1969, seventy five employees of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration were placed under suspension, out of these, 44 employees have since been reinstated and 6 have been dismissed from service. The remaining 25 employees are still under suspension. Of these, 15 are involved in criminal cases which are pending in the Courts, and in the cases of the remaining 10 persons departmental proceedings are in various stages of progress.

**Touring Vessel "Tarmugli of Chief Commissioner Andaman and Nicobar Island"**

3700. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred on the touring vessel of "Tarmugli" of the Chief Commissioner of Andaman and Nicobar Islands ;

(b) the specific purpose for which the boat is proposed to be deployed other than for the Chief Commissioner's tours ; and

(c) whether there was any justification for having a boat exclusively for the Chief Commissioner particularly when the inter-island communication is steadily improving ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The cost of the vessel is Rs. 31,48,177- plus the customs duty actually paid by the builders on the import of machinery for the vessel. This cost is exclusive of transit, insurance and delivery charges.

(b) It is a touring vessel and besides the Chief Commissioner, the visiting dignitaries and other officers of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration are likely to use it.

(c) A touring vessels for officers was necessary for providing quick mobility to them so that they are in greater and constant touch with various islands and their inhabitants.

**Misuse of Jeeps by Andaman and Nicobar Administration**

3701. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of jeeps at the disposal of Andaman and Nicobar Administration ;

(b) the officers to whom jeeps have been allotted ;

(c) whether the categories of officers in the Administration to whom jeeps have been allotted are entitled to a Government transport ;

(d) whether Government are aware that the jeeps are being misused ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to check the misuse of Government transport ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a), Eighty eight, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the number of jeeps allotted to various Officers/Depart-

ments of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. Sec. No. LT-2954/170].

(c) Jeeps have been allotted for touring purposes to officers/Departments, whenever it has been considered necessary in the public interest.

(d) and (e): The Public Works Union, Car Nicobar, had recently submitted a representation alleging, inter alia that Government vehicles were being misused by the officers there. The Andaman and Nicobar Administration had instituted an inquiry into the matter. The Enquiry Officer found that the allegation was not substantiated.

**शिवरात्रि के दिन छुट्टी घोषित करना**

3702. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या गृहकार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पहले शिवरात्रि के दिन सरकारी छुट्टी हुमा करती थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इस वर्ष शिवरात्रि (ऋषिबोधोत्सव) की सरकारी छुट्टियों की सूची में शामिल नहीं किया गया है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार ऋषिबोधोत्सव के दिन स्थायी रूप में राजपत्रित छुट्टी घोषित करेगी; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) से (ङ). दूसरे बेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के परिणामस्वरूप 1960 से छुट्टियों की कुल संख्या को 23 से घटाकर 16 कर दिया गया। उन वास्तविक त्योहारों को भी, जिनके लिए छुट्टियाँ दी जाती थीं, निर्धारित किया गया। इस प्रक्रिया में शिवरात्रि सहित कुछ त्योहार, जिनके लिये गत वर्षों में छुट्टियाँ दी जाती थीं, छुट्टियों की सूची से

निकालने पड़े। किन्तु, ये त्योहार वैकल्पिक छुट्टियों की सूची में शामिल कर दिये गये। एक वर्ष में एक कर्मचारी दो वैकल्पिक छुट्टियाँ ले सकता है। यदि किसी वर्ष 16 छुट्टियों की सूची में सम्मिलित कोई त्योहार इतवार या दूसरे शनिवार को पड़ जाता है तो उसके बदले में शिवरात्रि की छुट्टी करने पर विचार करने की प्रथा है। 1970 के वर्ष में इस प्रकार बदल करना संभव नहीं था जिससे शिवरात्रि को, जो 6 मार्च की थी, वैकल्पिक छुट्टियों की सूची में शामिल किया गया। चूँकि छुट्टियों की कुल संख्या 16 से अधिक बढ़ा दी नहीं जा सकती है, अतः शिवरात्रि को स्थाई रूप में छुट्टियों की सूची में सम्मिलित करना संभव नहीं है।

**हरियाणा के अध्यापकों द्वारा प्रदर्शन**

3703. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हरियाणा के 5000 अध्यापकों ने 25 जनवरी, 1970 को प्रधानमंत्री के निवास स्थान पर प्रदर्शन किया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने उनकी मांगों के संबंध में निदेश जारी किये हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) जी, नहीं। स्कूलों के अध्यापकों की मांगों पर विचार करना हरियाणा राज्य सरकार पर निर्भर करता है।

**शिवाजी मार्ग (नजफगढ़ रोड) में गुन्डागर्दी रोकना**

3704. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि



(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिमी दिल्ली के प्रमुख नागरिकों का एक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल हाल में पुलिस महानिरीक्षक से मिला था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रतिनिधि-मण्डल ने शिवाजी मार्ग (नजफगढ़ रोड) दिल्ली में बढ़ती हुई गुन्डागर्दी की ओर महानिरीक्षक का ध्यान आकर्षित किया था ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस क्षेत्र में गुन्डागर्दी को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). जी हाँ, श्रीमान् । श्री वशिष्ठ कुमार पुशुकर, सदस्य, महानगर परिषद के नेतृत्व में सुभाष नगर और रजौरी गार्डन से एक प्रतिनिधिमण्डल जनवरी 1970 के प्रथम सप्ताह में पुलिस महानिरीक्षक को मिला, और उसने उनका ध्यान नजफगढ़ रोड पर और विशेष रूप से मोती नगर और सुभाष नगर के बीच होने वाली जेब कतरने की घटनाओं को और आकृष्ट किया । गुन्डागर्दी में हुई आम वृद्धि का कोई आरोप नहीं लगाया गया है ।

(ग) विभाग क्षेत्रीय गश्त (बीटपे ट्रोलिंग) और महत्वपूर्ण बस स्टॉप्स आदि पर व्यक्तियों की तैनाती के अलावा, सुभाष नगर के कोने में और मोती नगर तथा सुभाष नगर के बीच फैले हुये मार्ग पर विशेष प्रबन्ध किये गये । जेब-कतरों से संबद्ध कथित स्कूटरों व टैंक्सों की भी जांच पड़ताल की गई । नम्बर 1969 और फरवरी 1970 के दौरान शिवाजी पार्क के इलाके से 14 जेबकतरों को रंगे हाथ गिरफ्तार किया गया । सायंकाल में भी विशेष गश्त की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है ।

भारत में अवैध रूप से रह रहे पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक

3705. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों की जो पारपत्रों की अवधि समाप्त होने के बाद अवैध रूप से भारत में रह रहे हैं, को बाहर करने में गत तीन महीनों में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उनमें से कुछ को भारत विरोधी गतिविधियों में भाग लेते पाया गया था ; और

(ग) इस समय भारत में वैध पारपत्रों से तथा पारपत्रों के बिना रह रहे पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों की पृथक-पृथक संख्या कितनी है ?

गृह कार्य-मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) राज्य सरकारों से अब तक प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 64 पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक नवम्बर, और दिसम्बर, 1969 तथा जनवरी 1970 के महीनों में देश से बाहर निकाले गये । कुछ राज्य सरकारों से सूचना अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है । इसे एकत्र किया जा रहा है और सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

(ख) कुछ पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक अवांछनीय गतिविधियों के लिए ध्यान में आये हैं । अवांछनीय गतिविधियों में अन्तर्ग्रस्त पाये गये राष्ट्रिकों के विरुद्ध कानून के अन्तर्गत उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

(ग) 31 अक्टूबर 1969 को भारत में वैध तथा अवैध रूप से रह रहे पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों की संख्या क्रमशः 26,369 तथा 7,587 थी । अवैध रूप से रह रहे व्यक्तियों में से लगभग 3000 व्यक्ति पाकिस्तान में अल्प संख्यक समुदाय के हैं ।

चण्डीगढ़ी के सम्बन्ध में सर्व सम्मत  
निर्णय के बारे में बातें

3706. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि: (क) क्या चण्डीगढ़ विवाद से सम्बन्धित दोनों पक्षों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ उन्होंने तथा प्रधान मन्त्री ने बातचीत की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो एक सर्वसम्मत हल निकालने में क्या कठिनाई थी ; और

(ग) इस बात को देखते हुए कि असंतोष कहीं गम्भीर रूप न धारण कर ले, क्या सरकार चण्डीगढ़ समस्या की जांच कर रही है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल): (क) से (ग) . जैसा कि 18 नवम्बर, 1969 को ग्रह मंत्री द्वारा सदन में अपने वक्तव्य में व्यक्त किया गया, दोनों राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों और जनमत के विभिन्न पक्षों के व्यक्तियों के साथ बार-बार बिचार-विमर्श करने के बावजूद चण्डीगढ़ विवाद का कोई सर्वमान्य हल नहीं निकल रहा था। वक्तव्य में यह भी बताया गया था कि सरकार सर्वमान्य हल निकालने में अपने प्रयत्न जारी रखेगी किन्तु हर हालत में कोई निर्णय कर देगी और संसद के बजट अधिवेशन से पूर्व ही इसकी घोषणा कर देगी। तदनुसार सरकार ने इस मामले को तय करने के लिए विभिन्न विकल्पों पर विचार किया और चूंकि कोई सर्वमान्य हल सम्भव नहीं था अतः सरकार ने 26 जनवरी 1970 को अपने निर्णय की घोषणा कर दी। चण्डीगढ़ की समस्या की और आगे जाँच करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर साम्यवादी  
दलों से सम्बन्ध रखने पर लगे  
प्रतिबन्धों में ढील देना

3707. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि साम्यवादी दलों के साथ सम्बन्ध रखने के बारे में सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर लगाये गए प्रतिबन्धों को अब वापस ले लिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ राजनीतिक दबाव के अन्तर्गत ऐसा किया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों की सलाह भी ली गई थी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल): (क) केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (आचरण) नियमावली 1964, जो अभी तक लागू है, के नियम 5 के अधीन कोई सरकारी कर्मचारी किसी राजनैतिक दल अथवा संगठन का जो राजनीति में भाग लेता हो, सदस्य न होगा, न ही वह किसी राजनैतिक आन्दोलन अथवा गतिविधि में भाग लेगा, उसमें योगदान देगा या किसी अन्य तरीके से सहायता करेगा।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Commission of Inquiry into the Murder  
of Shri Din Dayal Upadhyaya

3708. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be  
pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far by the Commission of Inquiry set up to inquire into the murder of Shri Deen Dayal Upadhyaya ;

(b) the reasons why substantial progress has not been made so far in this case ; and

(c) whether Government consulted the Jan Sangh party about the terms of reference etc. before setting up the said Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

**VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA**) : (a) The Commission have received written statements, regarding the facts and circumstances relating to the death of Shri Deen Dayal Upadhyaya, in response to a public notice published in newspapers. The oral evidence of witnesses is now being recorded.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

#### **Rank of Deputy Ministers**

3709. **SHRI S. KUNDU** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Deputy Ministers are ranked below the Cabinet Secretary and Secretaries of different Ministries of Government of India in matters of protocol etc., and

(b) if so, the reason therefor ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY)** : (a) and (b). The Cabinet Secretary occupies at the official level a pivotal position in the Administrative set up of the Government of India, and having regard to his functions and responsibilities he has been ranked with Foreign Ambassadors visiting India and above the Deputy Ministers of the Union for State and ceremonial functions. Secretaries to the Government of India, rank below Deputy Ministers in the Table of Precedence.

#### **Central School at Balasore Orissa**

3710. **SHRI S. KUNDU** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to put up a Central School at Balasore, Orissa ;

(b) whether any investigation has been made in this regard ; and

(c) when Government propose to start such a school and also to construct a building therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND**

**YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN)** (a) to (c), A suggestion to this effect has been received and it is under consideration.

#### **Revision of Rates of Payment for Guardians of Children admitted to Public Schools on Scholarships**

3711. **SHRI S. KUNDU** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme to revise the rates of payment for the guardians of low-paid income group whose children are admitted to public schools on some scholarships ; and

(b) whether Government are aware that slight increase in the scale of pay of such guardians increases disproportionately the quantum of payment to such public schools in account of maintenance of their wards ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN)** : (a) The income slabs under the scheme were revised in the 1967 and there is no proposal to revise them further at this stage.

(b) All possible factors had been taken into consideration by the Government before the rules of the Scheme were finalised. Income declaration is obtained from the Parent Guardian of each of the scholars every year and his category is fixed accordingly. If, however, the income slab changes during the course of the year, the category of the scholar is not changed, because it is not administratively feasible. The Parent/Guardian is also aware of the terms of the scheme, when the scholar makes an application for selection.

#### **Mandan Mishra University in Bihar**

3712. **SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(c) whether it is a fact that Government are planning to establish the Mishra University (after the name of the past philo-

sopher who had discussions with Shankaracharya) at his birth place in village Mahishi in Saharsa district. Bihar ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) The Government has no such proposal under consideration.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Arrangements for plying Tourist Bus Service from Delhi to Kashmir**

3713. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are tourists bus arrangements from Delhi to Kashmir and vice versa ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). While there is no direct tourist bus service between Delhi and Srinagar, a stage carriage service operates on a daily frequency between Delhi and Jammu vice versa. Groups of tourists can engage a contract carriage from Delhi to Srinagar for which permits are issued freely.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

**Recommendation of South Asia Travel Commission on Tourism**

3714. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the Government of India have ratified a recommendation of South Asia Travel Commission (Afghanistan, Ceylon, India, Iran, Mongolia and Pakistan) to set up a Secretariat to coordinate tourism within the region ;

(b) if so, the details therefor ; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Indian Government to develop tourism in South Asia and South East Asia and with what success so far ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A Conference of Tourism Ministers of the South Asia Travel Commission region which met in Delhi in March 1969, recommended that a permanent Secretariat should be set up for the Commission at new Delhi. The text of the resolution and the estimate of expenditure involved are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library See No. L.T.—2955/70] This resolution will come into effect after it has been ratified by the member countries of the South Asia Travel Commission, namely, Afghanistan, Ceylon, India, Iran, Mongolia, Nepal and Pakistan. So far, only India and Ceylon have ratified it. Pakistan, though a member of this Commission, did not attend the Conference.

(c) Does not arise.

**Fleet strength of Private Shipping Companies in India**

3715. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of private shipping companies in India ;

(b) the up-to-date fleet strength under each company ;

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange sanctioned to each company for purchasing ships and parts for repairing work from abroad, year-wise, during the past three years ; and

(d) the addition to fleet strength in number and tonnage of each company, year-wise, since 1967-68 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and a statement will be on place cthe Table of the House ;

**Installation of Cyclone Warning Radars at Bhubaneswar**

3716. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :  
SHRI RABI RAY :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to instal some Cyclone Warning Rodars in the Coastal Belt of the country ;

(b) whether Orissa has a long coastal line facing the Bay of Bengal and is vulnerable to cyclones ;

(c) whether the Orissa State Government have requested for installing a Cyclone Warning Radar at Bhubaneswar and have also agreed to make available land for the purpose ;

(d) whether Government have agreed to the proposal and if so, the reasons for delay in setting up a Radar at Bhubaneswar ; and

(e) if reply to part (d) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir. One radar was installed at Visakhapatnam in January, 1970 and radars are also proposed to be located at Calcutta Bhubaneswar, Masulipatnam, Madras, Nagapattinam, Goa and Bombay, in a phased manner.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. The first two radars which will be delivered by Messrs. Bharat Electronics Ltd., are proposed to be installed at Madras and Calcutta. These two stations, together with the radar already installed at Visakhapatnam, will provide maximum coverage on the east coast including the entire Orissa coast. In the second phase of the programme, radars will be installed at Bhubaneswar, Masulipatnam and Naga-

pattinam to provide close-range surveillance of cyclonic storms on the east coast.

(e) Does not arise.

**Indian Oarsmen's Participation in Olympic and Empire Games**

3717. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has some world class Oarsmen who have created a mark in the Amateur Rowing Association of the East Competitions ;

(b) if so, whether they had ever been given a chance to represent India in the Olympic or the Empire Games ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) The Lake Club of Calcutta are understood to have won for two successive years the Championships conducted by the Amateur Rowing Association of the East with India, Burma, Ceylne, Pakistan and Hongkong as members.

(b) and (c). The Indian Olympic Association who are responsible for sending India Contingent to the Olympics and the Commonwealth Games have not been approached in the past by any Rowing Club of India for their participation in these games.

**Travelling Facilities to Members of Rowing Clubs**

3718. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that an Amateur Rowing Association of the East has its annual competition comprising South East Asian countries by rotation at Calcutta, Madras, Colombo and Rangoon ;

(b) whether Government have offered concessional travel facilities to members of

the rowing clubs *vis-a-vis* other sports in India ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government extended concession in rail fares, as a special case, to the Amateur Rowing Association of the East for Participation in the Annual Regattas held in 1959, 1960 and 1964. In 1967, however, this concession was not allowed, as no all-India body, controlling rowing, stands recognised by the All India Council of Sports. Rail Concessions are, however, allowed to teams sponsored by National Sports Federations recognised by the All India Council of Sports.

It is understood from the Indian Olympic Association that efforts are being made for the establishment of All India Rowing Association.

#### Criteria for giving Arjuna Award

3719. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for giving Arjuna Awards ;

(b) what are the sports for which this award is given and the sports which have been left out ;

(c) whether rowing has been considered with a view to recognising it for giving such an award ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) To be eligible for the Arjuna Award a sportsman should have good performance consistently for the previous three years at the National/International level with excellence for the year for which the Award is recommended by a National Sports Federation.

(b) Arjuna Awards are given in the following games and sports :

Athletics, Badminton, Basketball, Billiards, Boxing, Ball Badminton, Bridge, Chess, Cricket, Cycle Polo, Cycling, Football, Golf, Gliding and Flying, Gymnastics, Hockey, Judo, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Mountaineering, Polo, Shooting, Squash Rackets, Swimming, Table Tennis, Lawn Tennis, Volleyball, Weightlifting, Wrestling and Yachting.

No sport other than 'EQUESTRIAN' for which an All India body controlling the sport and is recognised by Government, is left out. The Equestrian Federation of India is of recent origin.

(c) and (d). In the absence of an All India body in the field of rowing, it has not been possible to include rowing in the list of games and sports, for which Arjuna Awards are given. The Indian Olympic Association have informed that efforts are being made to establish an All India Rowing Association.

#### All World Sanskrit Conference held at Allahabad

3720. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether an All World Sanskrit Conference was held recently at Allahabad ;

(b) if so, the resolutions passed and the recommendations made by it for the development of Sanskrit ; and

(c) whether Government propose to accept any of them and the steps proposed to be taken to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) to (c). Reports available with the Government indicate that a Conference, styled as All World Sanskrit

Conference was held at Allahabad from 7th to the 9th February, 1970. The Government has however, not so far received any specific proposal or recommendation from that Conference.

**Increase in load factor of I.A.C. on Trunk and high density routes**

3721. **SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH** : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the load factor of the Indian Airlines Corporation was stepped up to 73.6 per cent and even to over 30 per cent on trunk and high-density routes in 1968-69 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the average rate of aircraft utilisation was increased to as high as 2017 hours and hence there was no possibility of further increasing aircraft utilisation by increased frequencies ;

(c) whether it is further a fact that according to an accept convention in aviation, when the load factor crosses 65 per cent, the airlines should plan for the introduction of additional capacity in the absence of any scope for increased frequencies ;

(d) whether Government have overlooked the above convention in as much as it did not take steps to augment the I.A.C. capacity in time ; and

(e) if so, the reasons for not taking timely action to augment the I.A.C. capacity ?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):**

(a) The load factors on the trunk and high density routes operated by Caravelles and Viscounts respectively went up in 1968-69. The table below gives the passenger load factors and overall weight load factors achieved in 1967-68 and 1968-69 :

|                                         | Passenger load factor |         | Overall weight load factor |         |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|
|                                         | 1967-68               | 1968-69 | 1967-68                    | 1968-69 |
| (i) Trunk routes (Caravelles)           | 67.9%                 | 75%     | 69.5%                      | 80.2%   |
| (ii) High density routes<br>(Viscounts) | 61.3%                 | 64%     | 61.3%                      | 65.1%   |

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Normally, when a load factor of 70% is reached on a sector, operators plan to increase capacity as route frequencies are generally assigned for pre-determined load factor of this level.

(d) and (e). No, Sir, Timely action was initiated for augmenting the fleet of Indian Airlines. Government have since approved the purchase of 7 Boeing-737 aircraft for augmenting the capacity of Indian Airlines on their trunk and high density regional routes.

**Student Participation in University Management**

3722. **SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION

AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while inaugurating the Commonwealth Inter-University Conference, the Minister emphasized the need for student participation in the University Management ;

(b) whether he also said that "if we do not find an academic answer to the above question, we shall be beaten by time and only a political situation will be left" ;

(c) if the replies to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, whether his statement meant by implication that if the Universities did not accept his solution, Government would enforce the same ; and

(d) whether he is of the view that Government intervention in the University administration is as undesirable as student unrest and that one evil cannot be replaced by another evil?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) :** (a) to (c). The relevant extract from my speech is given below :

"What is even more important, the students all the world over have become restive and are demanding a voice in the management of the universities and for a fair share in running the machine and in its decision-making. This raises several intricate issues regarding matters in which student participation is to be permitted, the manner and extent of the participation and modes of selecting students representative. Neither of these demands can be evaded for long, except at great peril, and yet their acceptance would need radical alteration in the existing structures of university Government and basic changes in the value systems of university teachers and students".

(d) I subscribe to the view that Government intervention in University administration is not desirable, subject of course to the responsibilities entrusted to Government under the relevant legislation.

**Advertisement given by Air India to A Souvenir**

**3723. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Air India released in the month of January, 1970 a full page advertisement costing Rs. 2,000 for a Souvenir brought out on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of Shri S.K. Wankhede, Maharashtra's Finance Minister ;

(b) whether this is in conformity with the rules laid down for giving such advertisements and, if so, the relevant parts of the rules ;

(c) whether the Air India made enquiries about the print order of the Wankhede Souvenir ; and

(d) whether the Air India is aware as to who are the beneficiaries of the proceeds of this Souvenir ?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :**

(a) In March 1970 Air-India released a full page advertisement of the value of Rs. 2000/- in the souvenir brought out by Shri S.K. Wankhede's 55th Birthday Felicitation Committee.

(b) Yes, Sir, The criterion for releasing advertisements is the commercial value of the publicity to Air-India.

(c) No Sir, as the Souvenir was not a regular publication.

(d) No, Sir.

**Attack by Shiv Sina on A Place of Religious Worship**

**3724. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a representation from the S.S.P. Bombay about the attack on a place of religious worship by the Shiv Sena at Keusa village near Mumbai in Thana District ;

(b) if so, the nature of the representation ;

(c) whether any investigations have been made into the incident ; and

(d) whether the Government of Maharashtra have informed him of any arrests made so far in this connection ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was stated in the representation that Shiv Sainiks, freely moving about in trucks terrorised the people of village Kausa, indulged in arson and attack on the muslims and that the police took no action despite prior information.



(c) and (d). The State Government have been requested to furnish a report on the subject.

#### Leaflets against Bengalis

3725. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :  
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :  
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :  
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Convenor, Bihar Panthi, Dhanbad had issued leaflets preaching hatred against the Bengalis some time back ;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against him ;

(c) whether the Convenor, Bihar Panthi met him in the last week of November, 1969 ; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the discussion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The Government of Bihar have reported that Shri Bhagawat Tripathi, Convenor, Bihar Panthi, has issued a leaflet in which he had described atrocities allegedly being committed against non-Bengalis in West Bengal. No legal action against him was found possible.

(c) No Sir,

(d) Does not arise.

#### Suggestions for Improving the Working of C.S.I.R.

3726. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :  
SHRI NAMBIAR :  
SHRI P. GOPALAN :  
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director-general of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

has offered some suggestions to improve the working of the Council ;

(b) if so, nature of these suggestions ;

(c) whether Government have considered these suggestions ; and

(d) If so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) One of the terms of reference of the Sarkar Committee is to review the overall functioning of the C.S.I.R. and to suggest ways and means of improvement. The Director-General would offer his suggestions to the Committee as and when he is invited.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

#### Criticism by Dr. C.V. Raman on Official Red-Tapism

3727. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the criticism made by Dr. C. V. Raman on Official red-tapism on the development of science and technology in the country ; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) and (b). Government have seen the Press interview given by Dr. C. V. Raman at Delhi. The views attributed were presumably his personal views, but will be taken note of.

#### Representation from Crew of the Ship M.V. "Indian Triumph" Re : Insulting Treatment by Shipping Master in U.S.S.R.

3728. SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :  
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :  
SHRI P. GOPALAN :  
SHRI B. K. MODAK :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the crew of the Ship M. V. 'Indian Triumph' regarding the insulting treatment given by the Shipping Master in U.S.S.R. ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have taken any decision in the matter ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):

(a). Yes ; a representation was received from the crew of the ship M.V. 'Indian Triumph'.

(b) On arrival of the ship at a Russian Port, there was a dispute between the officers and the crew over the latter taking their seats on the same dining table as the officers in the hotel.

(c) and (d). An enquiry by the Shipping Master, Bombay, has found the crew guilty of indiscipline and misbehaviour.

राजस्थान में नकसलवादियों को पाकिस्तान से हथियार मिलना

3729. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान राजस्थान के तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये इस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि राजस्थान में सक्रिय नकसलवादियों को पाकिस्तान से हथियार मिल रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ग) नकसलवादियों से जो हथियार जप्त किये गये हैं क्या उनमें कुछ ऐसे हथियार भी पाये गये हैं जो रूस ने पाकिस्तान को दिये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बात की ओर रूस सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है ?

गृहकार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने राजस्थान के गंगानगर जिले में उग्रवादियों की गतिविधियों के बारे में 8 फरवरी, 1970 को 'हिन्दू' में प्रकाशित समाचार देखा है। 25 फरवरी, 1970 को राजस्थान के गृह मंत्री द्वारा जारी किये गये वक्तव्य में स्थिति स्पष्ट कर दी गई थी। उन्होंने स्पष्ट किया था कि गंगानगर जिले में राष्ट्र-विरोधी तत्वों का पाकिस्तानी शक्तियों के साथ बड़े पैमाने पर सहयोग होने का कोई सबूत नहीं है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं।

(घ) ऐसी स्थिति में प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Recovery of Liquidated Damages From a Firm For Belated Supply of Dredgers

3730. SHRI N.R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have claimed a sum of Rs. 139.89 lakhs as liquidated damages from a firm for the belated supply of dredgers ;

(b) if so, the name of the firm ;

(c) whether the amount has been recovered ; and

(d) if not, the action taken so far in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (d). A claim for Rs. 139.89 lakhs was preferred against M/s. Ellicott Machine Corporation, Baltimore U.S.A., for delay in the delivery of the dredgers ordered on them. Besides, the Government withheld payment of Rs. 33,24,659 required

to be paid to the firm in respect of the two dredgers.

The matter was referred for arbitration. The arbitrators gave award in October, 1969. According to the award the firm will pay to the Government of India \$4,25390 and the Government will give to the firm Rs. 15,11,180.

**विदेशों को भेजे गये सांस्कृतिक, शैक्षिक तथा अन्य प्रतिनिधि मंडल**

3731. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री 1 अप्रैल, 1967 से 31 मार्च, 1968 तक, 1 अप्रैल, 1968 से 31 मार्च 1969 तक और 1 अप्रैल, 1969 से 28 फरवरी 1970 तक की अवधि में उनके मंत्रालय की स्वीकृति अथवा अनुमोदन से विदेशों में भेजे गये विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक, शैक्षिक तथा अन्य प्रतिनिधि मंडलों के बारे में पृथक-पृथक निम्नलिखित ब्यौरा देने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(एक) प्रत्येक प्रतिनिधि मंडल में कुल कितने सदस्य थे, उसे किसके नेतृत्व में भेजा गया था, उसमें कौन कौन से संसद-सदस्य शामिल किये गये थे और उन्हें किस आधार पर चुना गया था ;

(दो) वे किन-किन देशों, शहरों, स्थानों तथा संस्थाओं में गये और वहाँ कितने समय तक ठहरे;

(तीन) इस पर कुल कितना खर्च आया; और

(चार) इस यात्रा का उद्देश्य क्या था और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में प्रतिनिधि मंडल के नेता तथा अन्य सदस्यों ने अपनी उपलब्धियों की रिपोर्ट दी है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० धार० बी० राव) : (एक) से (चार). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**कुछ पुलों को पार करने के लिए पुल-कर लेना**

3732. श्री मृत्वर्ज्य प्रसाद : क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ पुलों के सम्बन्ध में उन्हें पार करने के लिए पैदल चलने वालों, ढोरों, घोड़ों तथा हाथियों के मालिकों तथा विभिन्न किस्म की मोटर गाड़ियों यथा साइकिलों, टमटमों, तांगों, बैलगाड़ियों, मोटर-कारों, बसों, तथा ट्रकों से पुल-कर वसूल किया जाता है जब कि कुछ अन्य पुलों के संबंध में ऐसा कोई कर वसूल नहीं किया जाता ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दोनों किस्म के इन पुलों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इस दुहरी नीति का आधार क्या है ; और

(ग) इस कर में केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों का कितना-कितना हिस्सा होता है ?

संसद कार्यविभाग, नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय सरकार केवल राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के लिये जिम्मेदार है और उसकी नीति राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर के पुलों पर किसी प्रकार का कर न वसूल करने की है ।

Nursery Type Primary School for M.P.'s Children in South Avenue, New Delhi

3733. SHRI B.N. KUREEL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a demand from the Members of Parliament residing in

South Avenue, New Delhi for a nursery type Primary School for their small children ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he has assured the Consultative Committee that the Government will make arrangements for accommodation etc. ; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN : (a) Yes, Sir ; such a demand has been received by the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

(b) No, Sir : this question was not even indirectly referred to in the recent meetings of the Consultative Committee attached to this Ministry.

(c) The N.D.M.C. has reported that the children of the Members of Parliament can be accommodated in N.P. Primary Schools, at Talkatora Park and Keeling Lane, New Delhi, where Nursery units are attached and which are also not far away from the M.P. 's quarters.

### शिक्षा संस्थाओं में समाजवादी ढाँचे का समाज के सिद्धांतों का प्रचार

3734. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने समाजवादी ढाँचे का समाज जो सरकार का घोषित लक्ष्य है और जो जनता के हित में भी है, के सिद्धान्तों का पाठ्य पुस्तकों में समावेश करने, इन सिद्धान्तों का शिक्षा संस्थाओं तथा अध्यापकों में प्रचार करने की आवश्यकता कभी महसूस की है ताकि युवा पीढ़ी को इस नये दृष्टिकोण के प्रति जागरूक किया जाये और जिससे वे इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिये कुछ योगदान कर सकें ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) यदि उक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर सकारात्मक है तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री ( डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव ) : (क) से (ग) . इस समस्या का सरकार द्वारा किया गया मूल्यांकन, राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति से सम्बन्धित सरकारी संकल्प के पैरा ग्राफ 3 में दिया है, जिस के अनुसार “भारत सरकार का यह विश्वास है कि देश के आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक विकास, राष्ट्रीय एकता तथा समाजवादी समाज के निर्माण के लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिए शिक्षा आयोग द्वारा बताई गई स्थूल रूपरेखा के आधार पर शिक्षा का आमूल पुनर्निर्माण आवश्यक है। इस हेतु शिक्षा को लोगों के जीवन के अधिक निकट लाने के लिये शिक्षा प्रणाली का रूपांतरण, शैक्षिक अवसरों के विस्तार के लिये लगातार प्रयत्न, सभी स्तरों पर शिक्षा की गुणाता में सुधार करने के लिए लगातार और व्यापक प्रयत्न, विज्ञान और शिल्प विज्ञान के विकास पर विशेष बल, तथा नैतिक और सामाजिक मूल्यों का निर्माण करना होगा” ।

शिक्षा में आमूल चूल परिवर्तन करने के लिए अपेक्षित विभिन्न कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति पर सरकारी संकल्प में दिये हुये हैं। चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के लिए इसे आधारभूत मान लिया गया है और केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारें उपलब्ध साधनों के अनुसार, इसे कार्यान्वित करने का प्रयत्न कर रही हैं ।

### बिहार में पताही तथा मोतीहारी हवाई अड्डों से विमान सेवा

3735. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या पर्यटन तथा सैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के मुजफ्फरपुर जिले में पताही हवाई अड्डे तथा चम्पारन जिले में मोतीहारी

हवाई अड्डे से नियमित विमान सेवायें न चालू करने के क्या कारण हैं जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप ये हवाई अड्डे अप्रयुक्त पड़े हैं ;

(ख) क्या निकट भविष्य में पटना से मुजफ्फरपुर तक दैनिक विमान सेवा चालू किये जाने की आशा है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्णसिंह): (क) से (ग). मुजफ्फरपुर का विमान-क्षेत्र केवल डकोटा विमानों के परिचालन लिये उपयुक्त है तथा इंडियन एयरलाइंस इन विमानों को अपने विमान बेड़े में से क्रमशः समाप्त करते जा रहे हैं। अतः कारपोरेशन की मुजफ्फरपुर को विमान सेवा से जोड़ने की कोई योजनाएँ नहीं हैं। मोतीहारी में केवल एक अच्छे मौसम की हवाई पट्टी है और वह नियमित परिचालनों के लिये उपयुक्त नहीं समझी जाती।

16 फरवरी, 1970 से, एक निजी परिचालक ने कलकत्ता-भागलपुर-पटना-मुजफ्फरपुर-रक्सौल मार्ग पर एक वापसी सेवा पूर्ण रूप से अनुसूचित आधार पर परिचालित करना आरम्भ किया है।

#### **Affiliation of Hindi Medium Colleges of South with Jawaharlal Nehru University**

3736. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal of affiliating the Hindi medium colleges of South India with the Jawaharlal Nehru University has been given up ;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the measures being taken to save those colleges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND

YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) to (c). Provision in the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act 1966 stipulate that where any Institution or body established outside the Union Territory of Delhi seeks recognition from the University then the power and jurisdiction of the University shall extend to such institution or body, subject to :

(i) the laws in force in the State within which ; and

(ii) the rules and regulations of the University within whose jurisdiction the said institution or body is situated.

2. The provisions in the Acts of Universities in South India and in other part of the country for that matter stipulate *inter alia* that no education Institutional situated within the jurisdiction of those Universities shall seek recognition from any other University situated outside the territorial jurisdiction of the concerned State without the prior concurrence of the State Government and the University Authorities. Besides this, the Jawaharlal Nehru University is not yet in a position to consider and enter into negotiations with State Governments and other Universities concerned for recognition of Institutions, situated in their jurisdiction.

3. Efforts are, therefore, being made to persuade the Universities in the States, in whose jurisdiction these Hindi medium Colleges are situated, to affiliate those Colleges with them.

#### **Transfer of a Delhi A.D.M.**

3737. SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPLANI : SHRI RAJASEKHARAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the additional District Magistrates of Delhi (at present Deputy Secretary) was ordered to be transferred out of Delhi on charge of corruption in 1969 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the C.B.I. conducted an enquiry into the

charges of corruption against the said officer ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The reference is presumably to an officer of the Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands Civil Service who was working as Additional District Magistrate, Delhi, from June 1963 to June, 1969, when he was posted as a Deputy Secretary in Delhi Administration. No enquiry against him has been or is being conducted by the Central Bureau of Investigation. As he had been long in Delhi Administration, he was ordered to be transferred to Andamans. The transfer has been postponed till 16-5-1970 on compassionate grounds.

#### Allocation of Staff to Himachal Pradesh

3738, SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Secretariat Clerks who were allocated to the Himachal Pradesh Government on Secretariat Administration on the report of the Shankar Committee ;

(b) how many of them have sought their allocation back to Punjab and Haryana and how many of them have gone back to those States ;

(c) what protection, if any, has been given to these clerks allocated to Himachal Pradesh under Section 82 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that their increment amount are being reduced from Rs. 4 and 5 to Rs. 3 and 4 respectively ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The Government of Himachal Pradesh have informed that out of 73 clerks provisionally allocated to Himachal Pradesh Secretariat 9 had sought re-allocation to Punjab/Haryana, Four clerks have been reallocated to Punjab and five to the State of Haryana.

(c) The allocated clerks of Himachal Pradesh have been given option to retain their own scales of pay.

(d) The allocated clerks who are in the scale of pay Rs. 60-4-80-5-120-5-175 have been finally equated with the Junior Clerks of Himachal Pradesh secretariat who are in the Central pay scale of Rs. 110-3-131-4-150-4-175-5-180. Since allocated clerks have option to retain their own scale of pay, question in reduction in increment does not arise. Moreover, the Central scale of pay of Junior Clerks of Himachal Pradesh Secretariat is higher than scale of the allocated clerks.

#### Disposal of Cases in Judicial Commissioner's in Goa

3739, SHRI SHINKRE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is considerable delay in disposing of hundreds of cases because the vacancy of a judge has not been filled and present two Judges of the Judicial Commissioner's Court in Goa are finding it very difficult to cope up with the work ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that as all appeals on old cases have to follow pre-liberation procedures of Law, there is considerable difficulty in the disposition of the cases ;

(c) whether the Government have taken note of the fact that for the benefit of the judges who do not know Portuguese language, English translation of the case material—"Processos"—has been a must ; and

(d) whether in view of this Government propose to fill up the Vacancy in the Judicial Commissioner's Court and if necessary nominate some Portuguese knowing judges, temporarily, to dispose of pending cases in this category ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) There is no vacancy in the Judicial Commissioner's Court in Goa. The sanctioned strength is

one Judicial Commissioner, one Additional Judicial Commissioner and both the posts are filled. The pendency of cases is not so large as to justify the appointment of another Additional Judicial Commissioner.

(b) There are eight translators in the court of the Judicial Commissioner. As such no difficulty is experienced in disposing of appeals in which Portuguese Law is involved.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As there are eight translators, there is no justification for the appointment of a Portuguese knowing judge to dispose of the pending cases.

#### **Preservation and Publication of Books and Documents Kept in Central Library Goa**

3740. SHRI SHINKRE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that in the Central Library in Goa there are many valuable books and documents of historic importance including manuscripts from the missionaries who worked in this sub-continent ;

(b) whether Government studied these books and other materials for assessing their historical value ; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken positive steps to preserve properly those books and documents and also to publish some of them for the benefit of the interested parties ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DASHAN) :** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Steps have been taken to preserve the books and the documents in the Library but none of them have been published. However, one rare book viz., *The Brahmans* by Dr. Gomes, which is out of print, and which is of great literary value depicting Goa's life, is being reprinted.

#### **Proposal to connect State Capitals with Delhi by Bus Services**

3741. SHRI SHINKRE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Railways have a plan to connect by Rail all State Capitals with New Delhi ;

(b) whether Government are envisaging any scheme to follow this pattern and provide bus services from all the State Capitals to the Capital of India ;

(c) If so, when will the scheme come into force ;

(d) If not, whether Government propose to formulate such a scheme and execute it through a Transport Corporation ; and

(e) If the reply to part (d) above be in the negative, whether Government would agree to give financial assistance and assistance in getting inter-State traffic licences to private transport companies which are willing to come forward to implement such a scheme ; and also assist them in getting inter-State traffic licences ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) :** (a). All State Capitals except Shillong, Shrinagar and Kohima are connected by rail with New Delhi. It is the Railway Ministry's policy to have through trains or at least through coaches wherever possible between the State Capitals and New Delhi.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Representation from Victims of Loot and Arson in West Bengal**

3742. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations have been made to Government through the Members of Parliament and otherwise by the Marwaris and others were victims of loot and arson on the 20th and 21st October, 1969 in West Bengal seeking the Central Government's intervention for relief to the victims and for punishing the culprits ;

(b) If so, the details of those representations ;

(c) whether they failed to get redress of their grievances at the local level before seeking the Central intervention ; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto for securing relief to the victims and for providing adequate security of life and property to Marwaris and others in West Bengal.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the representations the need for expeditious action against the persons responsible for the incidents and for the provision of relief to the sufferers of the incidents had been urged.

(c) and (d). According to information received from the state government, cases have been registered in respect of the specific incidents and are being investigated. The progress made in the investigation of the cases and the relief measures undertaken by the State authorities are being ascertained.

#### Introduction of A Flight Touching Places of Special Interest

3743. SHRI D. AMAT :  
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether with a view to enabling foreign tourists to visit Konark, Puri, Varanasi, Khajuraho, Agra and Delhi conveniently, all of which are of special interest to them, Government propose to introduce a to and fro flight touching all these tourist centres ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether any assessment of actual demand of the tourists for such a flight has been made and, if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):

(a) to (c). Indian Airlines are already operating a daily service connecting Delhi, Agra, Khajuraho and Varanasi in both directions. There are other air services provided by Indian Airlines which connect Varanasi with Calcutta, and Calcutta with Bhubaneswar which is the airport for Konark and Puri. These services are expected to be developed further after Indian Airlines have augmented their fleet capacity.

#### Air Service Connecting Bhubaneswar with Patna/Kathmandu

3744. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa have been repeatedly impressing upon the Central Government the need for connecting Bhubaneswar with the Patna/Kathmandu flights so that the flights start from and end at Bhubaneswar on their outgoing, and incoming flights, respectively, as it would enable tourists to visit Orissa region without going to Calcutta ;

(b) If so, Government's decision in the matter ; and

(c) the reasons for not agreeing with the proposal so far ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):

(a). Indian Airlines have reported that there was a request for connecting Bhubaneswar with Patna and Kathmandu.

(b) and (c). The Corporation do not find it feasible at present to provide such a service due to their tight fleet position.



**Indo-Polish talks on Development of Shipping**

3745. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :  
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indo-Polish talks were held recently to explore areas of further co-operation in the field of development of shipping between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the decision arrived at in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Indo-Polish Shipping Service which commenced operation a decade ago, is reviewed periodically at bilateral meetings and the latest review took place here in New Delhi from 23rd February, 1970 to 27th February, 1970.

(b) The following are the operative conclusions arrived at the meeting :

(i) Efforts would be made to allocate general cargoes as well as law-freighted cargoes such as oilcakes, fertilizers, etc. on the basis of equality, so that both sides carry their shares of responsibility towards the trade, and also share the revenues equally.

(ii) Cargo allocations on the aforesaid basis would be made both in the eastbound direction and west-bound direction.

(iii) For the carriage of oilcakes, each side would provide adequate owned or chartered tonnage to carry 50% of the total volume of this commodity moving from India to Poland.

(iv) Both sides agreed that the present position in regard to the sharing of transit cargoes between Polish

and Indian Lines needed considerable improvement and both sides agreed to hold joint discussions at the level of the Shipping Companies with the agencies in Hungary and Czechoslovakia with a view to secure their agreement for equitably distributing the shipment of their cargoes through Indo-Polish Shipping Service.

(v) It was agreed further that the overall working of these arrangements should be reviewed periodically and that for this purpose, in future, meetings may be held at Governmental level one every three years.

**Provision of Cultural and Residential Facilities by India International Centre, New Delhi**

3746. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the India International Centre was constructed with the approval of Government and was intended to provide cultural and residential facilities to tourists and Indians ;

(b) whether there has been an abrupt rise in the cost of food and residential charges by the India International Centre ;

(c) If so, the reasons and nature of the price increases ; and

(d) whether Government are considering to take up the matter with the India International Centre in the light of the special concessions provided by Government to a non-profit making organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (d). The India International Centre is a private organisation registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860, and does not receive any grant from Department of Tourism either for its capital expenditure or for its maintenance.

**Nationalisation of Konkan Ferry Service  
by Maharashtra Government**

3747. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Maharashtra have decided to nationalise the Konkan Ferry Service ;

(b) whether the State Government had any consultation with the Central Government ; and

(c) if so, what importance Government attach to this issue of nationalisation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Non-Payment of Overtime Allowance of Staff  
of Light-House, Vengurla (Maharashtra)**

3748. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff of the Light-House Vengurla (Maharashtra) is not paidover time inspite of their working overtime and compensatory allowance is also not given working on Sundays and other holidays ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even regular promotion is not allowed to the Head Light-House Keepers ; and the Senior Scale to the Light-House Attendants ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. The staff employed in Light Houses in India are not allowed any overtime allowance as the nature of their duty is such that they have

to be on the spot for 24 hours, and for this purpose they are allowed rent-free accommodation including water supply in the premises.

(b) and (c). Under the existing recruitment rules, the cadre of Head Light-keeper (Senior Scale) is included as the source of promotion to the posts of Assistant Engineer (Electrical) and Assistant Engineer (Radio). 30% quota of the posts to be filled by promotion is reserved for the cadre of Head Light-keeper (Senior Scale) who are educationally qualified. None of the posts so far filled in the category of Assistant Engineer (Electrical) has fallen to the quota to be filled from out of Head Light-keeper (Senior Scale. For promotion to the post of Assistant Engineer (Radio), none of the Head Light-keeper fulfils the educational qualifications. The cadre of Light-house Attendant in the Bombay Light-house District is not eligible for promotion to the higher posts under the Recruitment Rules.

**Recovery of Explosives and Transmitters  
in Ahmedabad during Riots**

3749. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that transmitters and fire-arms of extra intensity were discovered from some of the houses searched in Ahmedabad during the last riots ;

(b) If so, the names of the persons from whom the same were recovered along with their type and make ; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against them and, if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

**C.B.I Enquiry against Former I.G., Andhra Pradesh**

3750. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether C.B.I. enquiry into charges of corruption and misuse of office by the

former Inspector General of Police, Andhra Pradesh, Shri Nambiar, has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The enquiry related to the former I.G. Police and certain other officials of Andhra Pradesh. The report of the C.B.I. is under consideration of the Government of Andhra Pradesh who are primarily concerned with the matter and who are the competent authority under the rules to initiate appropriate action. It may prejudice consideration of the matter if the contents of the report are divulged at this stage.

**Admission in Delhi University of Students Getting less than 40 Per Cent Marks in Higher Secondary Examination**

3751. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken by the Delhi University that the students securing less than 40 per cent marks in the Higher Secondary Examination should not be admitted to the University courses; and

(b) If so, the alternative proposals considered by Government for all those students who would get less than 40 per cent marks?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (Dr. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) and (b). The University has decided that the minimum eligibility condition will be that a candidate should have secured in the Higher Secondary Examination not less than 40% marks for admission to Pass courses in Arts and Commerce and not less than 45% marks for admission to Pass courses in Science.

There are other avenues open to candidates who are unable to get admission such

as Correspondence Courses of the Delhi University and the courses at the Industrial Training Institutes.

**Magisterial Enquiry into the Murder of Shri Baldev Singh**

3752. SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :  
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :  
SHRI T.P. SHAH :  
SHRI JAGANNATH :  
RAO JOSHI :  
SHRI HUKUM CHAND KACHWAI :  
SHRI BHARAT SINNH CHAUHAN :  
SHRI BANSI NARAIN SINGH :  
SHRI VALMIKI CHAUDHARY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 940 on 27th February, 1970 regarding murder of Shri Baldev Singh and state :

(a) whether the investigations in respect of the said Magisterial inquiry were conducted through the police who had been instrumental in hushing up the matter in the past and, if so, the reasons therefor and if not, through which agency such investigations were conducted;

(b) whether Government have obtained the post mortem report and the findings of the inquiry and are satisfied that the nature of the injuries on the body were caused by the deceased having been caught in the belting of the shaft of the machine; and

(b) whether the post mortem report shows that the body of the deceased had been torn off our pulped as is usual in such accidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir, The Magisterial enquiry was conducted by Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Dehra.

(b) and (c). The Government of Himachal Pradesh had received the post mortem report earlier and also the findings of the Magisterial enquiry now and had

informed Government of India that it was *prima-facia* established in the enquiry that the death of Shri Baldev Singh took place in the Mill of Shri Milkhi Ram after being caught in the belting of the shaft of the machine on account of injuries suffered by hitting against the head substance of the staff and electric shock. H. P. Government inform that the post-mortem report does not run counter to the findings of the enquiry officer.

**Expenditure on Excavations at Purana Qila, New Delhi**

3753. SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state the expenditure incurred so far on the excavations at the Purana Qila in New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSAN) : Rs. 45,534.98 upto 28.2.70.

**Use of Terminal building at Calcutta by Foreign Airlines**

3754. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU ;  
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of foreign airlines are not using the newly built terminal building constructed at the Dum Dum International Airport at a cost of about rupees two crores;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). According to the programme of the Civil Aviation Department, the foreign airlines are to start functioning from the new International Terminal at Calcutta Airport from the 1st April, 1970. In the meanwhile, the airlines are equipping and furnishing the accommodation allotted to them in the building.

**Alleged Setting Fire to a Jhuggi by Police Near Safdarjung Railway Station New Delhi**

3755. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :  
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Jhuggi No. 9 near the Safdarjung Railway Station, New Delhi belonging to a sweeper was set on fire as a result of which his wife got serious burn injuries, gave birth to a dead child in a hospital and ultimately succumbed to the injuries during the second week of February, 1970;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said sweeper has alleged that the Jhuggi in question had been set on fire by the police people;

(c) whether it is further a fact that the sweeper had taken the dead bodies of his wife and child to the Prime Minister's residence and had also submitted various representations to different authorities for seeking justice;

(d) what is the total assessed loss besides the said two deaths suffered by the said sweeper;

(e) whether Government have made any enquiries into the matter and, if so, the name and designation of the person who conducted the enquiry and his findings; and

(f) whether Government propose to institute a judicial enquiry to probe into this barbarous act, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) Rs. 200/- approximately.

(e) Initial enquiries were conducted by Shri H C Jatav, S.P. South district. Shri A.C. Kher, S D M /Hauz Khas also visited the spot and made informal enquiries. According to the Officer heading the

police party, the occupant of the Jhuggi, was a suspect in a theft case and the police party had gone to apprehend him. The occupant set fire to some clothes by sprinkling kerosene oil on them as a result of which his wife sustained excessive burns. The occupant's counter version was that the police had set fire to his Jhuggi. On these two counter versions, two cases have been registered and their investigation has been entrusted to the C. I. D. Crime Branch of the Delhi Police. The result of investigations is awaited.

(f) No, Sir. The findings of the police investigations are being awaited.

#### Strike by Officers of Air India

3757. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that that the officers of the Air India have started work to rule with effect from the 2nd March, 1970;

(b) If so, the main demands of the officials;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to meet the situation; and

(d) the likely loss expected to be incurred by this strike ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) The Air India Officers' Association had issued a directive to their members to 'work to rule' with effect from 2.3.1970.

(b) Revision of pay scale for the lowest level of officers.

(c) A settlement has since been reached and the directive to 'work to rule' was withdrawn by the Association on 7.3.70.

(d) No loss was suffered by the Corporation on this account.

#### Law and Order situation in Asansol Colliery Belt

3758. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since written to the West Bengal Chief Minister and the Home Minister asking them to ensure that law and order is maintained in the Asansol Colliery belt and that production of coal does not suffer;

(b) if so, the reaction of those Ministers thereto; and

(c) If not, the reasons for not writing to those Ministers in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) There has been a correspondence with the Chief Minister of West Bengal on this subject.

(b) Reply from the State Government has not yet been received.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Suggestions for Removal of Frontier Formalities for promoting Tourism

3759. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mr. J. L. Shepherd, the Chairman of the Facilitation Committee of the International Air Transport Association, has suggested to the Government of India to remove the frontier formalities in order to promote tourism ;

(b) what other suggestions were given by the said Association during their talk with the high level inter-departmental Committee on facilitation ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). On the 24th February, 1970, the International Air Transport Association's Facilitation Advisory Committee made a call on the Inter-Departmental Facilitation Committee. The following suggestions were made by them :—

(1) Elimination of passenger manifest.

(2) Elimination of tourist baggage re-export form.

(3) Elimination of currency declaration form.

(4) Streamlining in immigration services.

(5) Duty free import of ground handling equipment, and

(6) Constitution of a study group to visit certain airports abroad.

(c) These suggestions are receiving attention.

**Punjab Chief Minister's Remarks about Concept of Sikh Homeland**

3760. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Punjab Chief Minister's remarks in the Punjab Vidhan Sabha that the Central Government themselves were promoting the concept of a Sikh homeland by the manner they were pulling out Hindus from Punjab ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The State Government have been requested to furnish the relevant facts.

**Interview for Junior Traffic Assistants held in Gauhati**

3761. SHRI N. R. LASKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that interviews for the posts of Junior Traffic Assistants were held at Gauhati in November, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the number of Scheduled Caste candidates who appeared for the interview ;

(c) the reasons for undue delay in selecting the candidates ;

(d) whether adequate representation will be given to the Scheduled Caste candidates in this selection ; and

(e) the number of Scheduled Caste employees working as Traffic Assistants from Assam Region ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Twenty-three candidates were interviewed at Gauhati in November, 1969 and fourteen more are to be interviewed there. Three hundred candidates are to be interviewed at Calcutta.

(b) Two have been interviewed so far.

(c) In view of the large number of candidates to be interviewed, the selections have not yet been completed.

(d) Every effort will be made in this regard.

(e) Nil.

**Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Section Officers' Grade Examination**

3762. SHRI KIKAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether applicable 'reservation' for the Scheduled Castes to Departmental Assistant Superintendents/Section Officers Grade Examinations from 1955 to 1963 was at 12½ per cent and if so, the reasons how non-Scheduled Castes got 775 out of total 844 vacancies filled through i.e. about 92 per cent vacancies ;

(b) whether Government have been promoting the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes at 35 per cent marks and non-Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes at 45 per cent marks and, if so, the reasons how the Scheduled Castes of 1963-Examination with 45-50 per cent marks were left-over ;

(c) what are the minimum qualifying (not selection) marks for a reserved vacancy ;

(d) what are the reasons that the Scheduled Caste candidates of 1963—Examination were given only 4 vacancies out of a total of about 127 vacancies filled through 1959/1960/1963-Examination from 1964 onwards; and

(e) if it was on account of some inadequacy in the reservation rules or interpretation thereof, how do Government propose to undo the injustice done to the qualified Scheduled Caste candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS; (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA). (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2456/70].

**Forecasts by Poona Institute of Meteorological Department**

3763. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Poona Institute of the Meteorological Department has been able to evolve a formula for predicting agriculture drought ;

(b) if so, what are the forecasts prepared, if any, for the State of Rajasthan for the year 1970 ; and

(c) If not, when such a forecast is expected to be ready ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Research work is being undertaken by the India Meteorological Department in this field. It is not possible to indicate any date by which drought forecasts would be possible. Seasonal rainfall forecasts are, however, being issued for the monsoon and winter precipitation on a statistical basis.

**Resignation of Director, regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar**

3764. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director of the Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar has submitted his resignation ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he has addressed his letter of resignation to the Prime Minister ;

(c) whether it is further a fact that harassment by the Central Office of the C.S.I.R. and hindrances have been mentioned as the main reasons for tendering the resignation ;

(d) If so, what are facts of the case and Government's decision in this regard ; and

(e) the number of Directors of the C.S.I.R. Institutes who have resigned during the last two years and the grounds of their resignations ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. (RAO)) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) It has been addressed to the President, C.S.I.R.

(c) No, Sir. He has resigned mainly on personal grounds.

(d) The Vice-President, C.S.I.R. had a discussion with Shri Chowdhury in this connection and suggested to him that he may think over this matter again and see if he could continue for at least two or three years.

(e) The following Directors of the National Laboratories Institutes have resigned / submitted their resignations for the reasons noted against each during the last two years :

| <i>Name of Director</i>                                                                            | <i>Reasons for resignation</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Dr. B. R. Nijhawan,<br>Director, National<br>Metallurgical Laboratory,<br>Jamshedpur.           | To accept an appointment under the<br>United Nations Industrial Development<br>Organisation (UNIDO).                                                                                                                            |
| 2. Dr. Hari Narain,<br>Director, National,<br>Geophysical Research<br>Institute, Hyderabad.        | No reasons mentioned in his resignation<br>letter.                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 3. Dr. G.S. Sidhu,<br>Director, Regional Research<br>Laboratory, Hyderabad.                        | —do—                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 4. Shri G. S. Chowdhury,<br>Director, Regional<br>Research Laboratory,<br>Bhubaneswar.             | On personal grounds                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 5. Dr. M. S. Iyengar,<br>Director, Regional<br>Research Laboratory,<br>Jorhat.                     | Broad reasons given are :<br>(i) Delay in implementation of the<br>decisions of Executive Council,<br>Regional Research Laboratory,<br>Jorhat ; and<br>(ii) Interference of Central Office in<br>the working of the Laboratory. |
| 6. Dr. H.A.B. Parpia,<br>Director,<br>Central Food Technological<br>Research Institute,<br>Mysore. | It was difficult for him to be effective as<br>a result of conditions created by the<br>CSIR Central Office over the last two<br>and half years.                                                                                |

#### Creation of Khudai Khidmatgars Organisation

3765. SHRI D.N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new Organisation called the "Khudai Khidmatgars" has been founded recently to create communal harmony in the country ;

(b) whether the activities of the organisation will be supplementary to the functions of the Integration Council and whether this will get any Government's assistance in achieving these objectives ; and

(c) If so, the nature of help that will be given to this organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Government are aware that at the Insani Biradari Convention, held in Delhi on February 1 and 2, 1970, a decision was taken to set up a new organisation to be called Khudai Khidmatgars.

(b) and (c). It is entirely a non-official organisation. No request has so far been received for any assistance from Government.

#### Frequent Changes in Text Books prescribed for Schools

3766. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are



very frequent changes in the text-books approved for schools resulting in additional financial burden on the students and, if so, the details and the causes for the same ; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that in most of the text-books, portions relating to various religions are gradually being removed resulting in the students remaining ignorant of their previous traditions and culture ?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (Dr. V.K.R.V. RAO) :** (a) Education is a State subject. Text-books are prescribed by the concerned authorities of the State Governments. The normal policy followed by such authorities is to continue a book for at least three years and thereafter prescribe a new book. But if the syllabus or pattern of education is changed in the middle, fresh books may have to be prescribed.

(b) No comparative study of books over any period of time has been made. Religious instruction as such is not permitted in State maintained schools. The number of lessons relating to religions will depend on the current syllabus which is revised periodically by State Governments.

#### **Opinion Poll on Chandigarh**

**3767. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Parliamentary Group for the Union Territories which met in New Delhi on the 25th December, 1969 had called for an opinion poll to decide the future of Chandigarh ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :** (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(b) After considering various alternatives for settling this matter, on January 29, 1970, Government announced their decision on

the future of Chandigarh. The question of holding an opinion poll in Chandigarh does not arise now.

#### **Scheme for Absorption of National Discipline Scheme Instructors**

**3768. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) Whether any arrangements have been considered by Government to provide employment to the National Discipline Scheme Instructors who have not been absorbed by the State Governments ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the time by which the scheme is likely to be finalised?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (Dr. V. K. R. V. RAO) :** (a) to (c). The proposal to absorb the N. D. S. Instructors in the Services of concerned State Governments is still under discussion. It is expected to be finalised in the near future.

#### **Arrest of Chinese Spies at Dharmasala**

**3769. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that some Chinese spies were arrested at Dharmasala recently ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government against them ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

पाकिस्तान के साथ अकाली नेताओं के सम्पर्क के बारे में आरोप

**3770. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :**

श्री गार्डिलिंगन गौड़ :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पैम्सू के भूत-पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्री ज्ञान सिंह राड़ेवाला, के आरोपों की ओर दिलाया गया है कि कुछ अकाली नेताओं के पाकिस्तान के साथ संपर्क है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उक्त आरोपों की जांच की है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है और दोषी व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) पंजाब सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि अकाली नेताओं और पाकिस्तानी एजेंटों के बीच किसी साँठ-गाँठ के बारे में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

प्रधान मंत्री के राज्यों के दौरों पर व्यय

3771. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हाल में राज्य सरकारों को लिखा था कि प्रधान मंत्री के राज्यों के दौरों पर होने वाला व्यय राज्य सरकारें वहन करेंगी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार ने हाल में राज्यों में प्रधान मंत्री की चुनाव सभाओं के दौरान राज्य सरकारों द्वारा वहन किये गये खर्च के अनुभाजन के प्रश्न पर

स्पष्टीकरण जारी किये हैं । चूँकि प्रधान मंत्री की सुरक्षा का सम्बन्ध राज्य में उनके दौरों के समय राज्य सरकार से है अतः सभाओं में भाषण-मंच व रोक इत्यादि खड़े करने के सभी प्रबन्ध सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार द्वारा करने होंगे चाहे ये सभायें चुनाव प्रयोजन के लिये हों अथवा किसी अन्य प्रयोजनार्थ हों । चुनाव सभाओं के अतिरिक्त सार्वजनिक सभाओं की अवस्था में सभी प्रबन्धों पर किये गये व्यय सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार द्वारा वहन किये जायेंगे । चुनाव सभाओं की दशा में, सार्वजनिक भाषण प्रणाली पर व्यय, सजावट के प्रबन्धों और भाषण मंच के व्यय का एक हिस्सा राज-नैतिक दल द्वारा वहन किया जायेगा ; शेष प्रबन्धों का खर्च राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जायेगा ।

(ग) बिहार और मंसूर राज्य सरकारों ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ स्पष्टीकरण चाहा है ।

वैज्ञानिक शिक्षा पर व्यय

3772. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने अपने एक प्रतिवेदन में यह सिफारिश की है कि वैज्ञानिक शिक्षा पर और अधिक व्यय किया जाना चाहिये ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त प्रतिवेदन में अन्य क्या मुख्य सिफारिशें की गई हैं ; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

भारत में तकनीक प्रशिक्षण विस्तार सम्बन्धी  
भारत-ब्रिटिश समिति

3773. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री 5 दिसम्बर, 1969 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 434 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत में तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण का विस्तार करने के लिए भारत-ब्रिटिश समिति को स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राब) : तकनीकी शिक्षा समेत शिक्षा के लिए एक संयुक्त भारत-ब्रिटिश दल स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव अभी विचाराधीन है। इसी दौरान, किन्तु, पालिटेक्निक शिक्षा के पूरे प्रश्न की जांच करने के लिए एक विशेषज्ञ समिति स्थापित की गई है और समिति को सलाह देने तथा सहायता करने के वास्ते एक ब्रिटिश विशेषज्ञ आने के लिए सहमत हो गया है। ब्रिटेन के ब्रेडफोर्ड और ब्रुनेल विश्वविद्यालयों के कुलपतियों ने हमारे देश का दौरा किया है और सेन्डविच पाठ्यक्रमों के विकास के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर विचार विमर्श किया।

राष्ट्रीय पेड़-पौधा उद्यान, लखनऊ के बारे में शिकायतों की जांच के लिए समिति

3774. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् ने राष्ट्रीय पेड़-पौधा उद्यान, लखनऊ के निदेशक के विरुद्ध लगाये गये आरोपों की जांच करने के लिये फादर एस० सानतापो की अध्यक्षता में 1968-69 में एक समिति का गठन किया था;

(ख) क्या उक्त समिति ने मंत्रालय को

अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं और उन पर मंत्रालय ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राब) : (क) डा० एच० सन्तापो की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति नियुक्त की गई थी जिसे निम्नलिखित विषय विचारार्थ सौंपे गये थे :—

- (i) पिछली पुनर्विलोकन समिति ग्रथवा इसकी स्थापना के बाद से समय-समय पर उद्यानों के कार्य की समीक्षा,
- (ii) इस सम्बन्ध में अध्ययन और सिफारिश करना कि राष्ट्रीय वनस्पति उद्यानों के कार्य का क्या क्षेत्र हो, और
- (iii) राष्ट्रीय वनस्पति उद्यानों के कर्मचारियों को पेश आने वाली कठिनाइयों की जांच करना, यदि कोई हों तो।

(ख) जी हां,। रिपोर्ट वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् को प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है।

(ग) रिपोर्ट पर वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद् के अध्यक्ष द्वारा विचार किया गया था, जिसने अनुभव किया कि मामले में अन्तिम निर्णय लेने से पहले, राष्ट्रीय वनस्पति उद्यान के निदेशक को पहले अपना विचार व्यक्त करने का अवसर दिया जाए। तदनुसार कार्रवाई की गई है और निदेशक के उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा है। इस समय समिति की सिफारिशों के बारे में बताना अनहित में नहीं है।

**Use of Vehicles of B S F. by Film Artistes for Shooting A Film**

3775. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether it is a fact that certain film artistes were allowed to visit the Pakistan Border for shooting a film and that the Border Security Force authorities were permitted to take the artistes in their vehicles and to deploy their arms for the film shooting ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA**) : A film Company of Bombay shot a film in an area near the Rajasthan border, but it is not a fact that the film artistes used the vehicles or the arms of the Border Security Force.

**Investment of Indian Shipping Industry**

3776. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI** : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total investment in the Indian shipping Industry and the share of Government in it ;

(b) what amount of loans Government have given to this industry and the names of companies to whom the loans have been given ; and

(c) the total number of Indian shipping companies at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (**SHRI IQBAL SINGH**) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) There are 37 Indian shipping companies owning ships.

**Foreign Tourists Visiting India**

3777. **SHRI HEM RAJ** ;  
**SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE** :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND

CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign tourists who visited India during the year 1969 and the countries from which they hailed ;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned during the year, country-wise ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to attract more tourists ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (**DR. KARAN SINGH**) : (a) to (c). Two statements giving the requisite information are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. Lt—2957/70*]

**Creation of Central Road Board on Pattern of Railway Board**

3778. **SHRI HEM RAJ** : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 834 on the 21st November, 1969 regarding the creation of a Road Board on the pattern of the Railway Board and State ;

(a) whether the proposal to constitute a Central Road Board has been examined and a decision taken thereon ; and

(b) if not, by what time a final decision will be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (**SHRI IQBAL SINGH**) : (a) and (b). The proposal to constitute a Central Road Board as suggested by the Indian Roads Congress is still under consideration. It is not yet possible to indicate definitely when a final decision in the matter could be taken.

**Withdrawal of cases Against Delhi Policemen**

3779. **SHRI KIKAR SINGH** ;  
**SHRI P. M. MEHTA** ;  
**SHRI S. KUNDU** :

SHRI D.R. PARMAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the recent changed political and social situation in the country, Government are considering to withdraw the cases from the courts etc. against the policemen for participating in the Delhi Police Agitation of 1967 ; and

(b) If not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) It is not desirable to withdraw the cases against Policemen. The cases are pending in the courts and the law must be allowed to take its course so that the discipline is maintained in a force charged with maintenance of law and order.

**Conferment of National Awards on Republic Day**

3780. SHRI KIKAR SINGH :  
SHRI GUNANAND  
THAKUR :  
SHRI ONKAR LAL  
BERWA :  
SHRI D.R. PARMAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that National Titles and Awards are being conferred upon by Government in the name of the President of India on the Republic Day every year to various sections of the people ;

(b) if so, what is the criteria for the same ;

(c) how many awards and titles like Bharat Ratna, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri have been conferred this year and the names and particulars of the recipients ; and

(d) whether the applications or recommendations made by the persons,

organisations, Institutions, State Governments, trade unions, federations and V.I.Ps. received by the President of India and/or by Government of all the persons in this connection will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Awards, and not titles, are conferred by the President on Republic Day every year.

(b) The awards are given to individuals for distinguished service in their fields of activity.

(c) The number of awards conferred on 26 January, 1970 is as follows :—

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|                 |    |
|-----------------|----|
| Padma Vibhushan | 7  |
| Padma Bhushan   | 28 |
| Padma Shri      | 69 |

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The names and particulars of all the recipients were published in the Gazette of India on 26th January, 1970. A copy of the notification is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—2958/70*]

(d) It will not be in public interest to divulge the names of persons recommended or considered for the awards or the names of persons or authorities who sponsored the names of particular individuals.

**Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Policeman Suspended in 1967 Police Agitation in Delhi**

3781. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :  
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :  
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :  
SHRI DEVEN SEN :  
SARI YASHPAL SINGH :  
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Policemen belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes had also been suspended, removed or dismissed from service for taking part in the Delhi

police agitation of 1967 ;

(b) if so, the number of such Police-men as well as the particulars of cases going on in the courts against them ;

(c) whether in the view of the Gandhi Centenary being celebrated this year, Government propose to consider their cases sympathetically; and

(d) If not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 199 such policemen are being tried in the Courts on the following charges :—

- (i) Sec. 188 IPC Breach of Prohibitory orders.
- (ii) Section 147 IPC-Rioting.
- (iii) Section 353 IPC Assault on public Servant.
- (iv) Section 3 Act 22 Incitement to disaffection of 1922.
- (v) Section 7 Essential-Unauthorised Services Maintenance withdrawal from duty. Ordinance.
- (vi) Section 4 Police — Participation Forces (Restriction in political of Rights) meetings, Act, 1966.

(c) and (d). Considering the nature of offences and the necessity to preserve discipline in a force charged with the maintenance of law and order, the law must be allowed to take its course.

#### Conferring of National Awards

3782. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :  
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :  
SHRI DEVEN SEN :  
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) the National Titles and Awards

conferred upon various dignitaries on the eve of Independence Day and Republic Day during the last ten years;

(b) the names and particulars of the persons who received such awards during the last three years; and

(c) keeping in view the present changed political economic and social situation in the country and the views expressed by the National leaders and the Union Minister that the common man and the trade union workers be given proper representations in all spheres, whether Government will give proper considerations for such awards and titles ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) During the last ten years it has been the practice to announce the Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri awards on the Republic Day and award of Certificates of Honour in Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic on the Independence Day. In some years Bharat Ratna awards were also announced on the Republic Day.

(b) The names and particulars of the persons who received such awards are published each year in the Gazette of India on the day on which the awards announced. A copy of each of the notifications issued during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No LT—2959/70*]

(c) The awards are given for distinguished service in various fields without any distinction of occupation or position and persons who have distinguished themselves in the field of social service and trade union work are also considered.

#### Non-availability of Air tickets for Bombay-Mangalore flight

3783. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the average number of persons not able to obtain tickets on the Bombay Mangalore flight;

(b) how far is this due to the passengers from Bangalore to Bombay *via* Mangalore; and

(c) the reason why a separate flight is not provided from Madras-Bangalore-Mangalore to relieve the congestion from Bangalore passengers going to Bombay *via* Mangalore?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):

(a) Less than per day.

(b) Passengers travelling between Bombay and Bangalore generally prefer to travel by the direct flight and the effect of such passengers on space available on the Bombay-Mangalore flights is negligible.

(c) A separate flight is not considered necessary in view of (a) and (b) above.

#### Tourist Centre at Marvanthe

3784. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the circumstances that have developed to change Government's decision to have a tourist centre at Marvanthe;

(b) how is the criticism to be met that the change is politically motivated since both the Assembly and Parliamentary elections have gone against the Congress in this area; and

(c) what steps have Government taken to interest other lines to take up the steamer service; and

(d) whether Government will ascertain from the public the fares acceptable to it?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):

(a) and (b). Due to limitation of resources and discontinuance of Part II Schemes during the Fourth Plan, a number of schemes originally included in the draft Fourth Plan including the development of Marvanthe, have made to be dropped.

(c) According to information received from the Ministry of Shipping and Transport, the traffic potentialities on the route are being explored and the question of other lines interesting themselves in this service will depend on its outcome.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Disposal of Cases in Courts

3785. SHRI LOBO PRABHU :  
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to states :

(a) the average time take to dispose of cases in which the accused do not plead guilty, in different State ;

(b) in case the delay is greater in States where there is a separation of the Executive and Magisterial functions, whether the State Governments would be asked to give appropriate powers to courts to enforce promptitude by the police ; and

(c) whether Government would also ask the State governments to create incentives for quicker disposal both by the Maglstracy and the Police ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SAUKLA) : (a) administration of Justice' is primarily to concern of the State Governments. Without undertaking elaborate case studies it may not be possible to furnish definite information in regard to average time taken in the disposal of case of this category. However, on the basis of information readily available in the reports on the 'Administration of Criminal Justice' furnished by the various States, a statement has been prepared which is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT--2960/70*]

(b) The available data would not warrant any definite conclusion in the matter either way. Delay if any, cannot be attributed to want of legal authority as the law already confers adequate powers on courts to ensure prompt compliance of their orders.

(c) It has been suggested to the State

Government's to increase the Judge strength in the High Courts for undertaking inspections of subordinate courts and ensuring expeditious disposal of cases. Specific measures for securing quicker disposal of court cases have to be devised by the State Governments in consultation with the concerned High Courts.

**Steamer connection between Bombay and Mangalore**

3786 SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) for how many years there has been steamer connection between Bombay and Mangalore ;

(b) whether it is a fact that this has been ended because Government did not agree to the proposed increase in fares to Rs. 50.00;

(c) what steps have Government taken to interest other lines to take up the steamer service ; and

(d) whether Government will ascertain from the public the fares acceptable to it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) (a) It is understood that the first vessel to touch Mangalore enroute from Bombay to Ceylon was in 1845.

(b) No, Sir. The Shipping Company has discontinued the service because of fall in traffic due to competition from road transport and consequent losses they incurred.

(c) The traffic potentialities in the route are being explored, and the question of other Lines interesting themselves in this service will depend on its outcome.

(d) Does not arise

**Education Commission Report**

3787. SHRI VISHWANATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND

YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the Education Commission Report finally ; and

(b) If so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (Dr. V.K.R.V. RAO) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations of the Education Commission were examined with the State Governments and Universities and discussed in both Houses of Parliament. On the basis of these discussions, a National Policy on Education has been evolved and embodied in the Government Resolution on the National Policy on Education which was placed on the Table of the House on 24th July, 1968.

**Unemployed Engineers**

3788. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed qualified engineers in various States and the category-wise break up showing (i) graduate engineers (ii) diploma-holders trade-wise such as mechanical, electrical, metallurgical chemical, aeronautical, marine and electronic etc;

(b) the number of graduate and diploma-holder engineers qualifying every years from various technical educational institutions;

(c) the steps taken and proposed to be taken to ameliorate the condition of the unemployed engineers; and

(d) the number of technical personnel trained by the various engineering and manufacturing establishments in public and private sectors ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI K.S. RAMASWAMY) (a) Precise information about the number\* of unemployed



engineers is not available. The number of engineers who have registered themselves with the various employment exchanges gives a fairly rough indication of the unemployment among them. The limitation of these figures as an index of unemployment is that while not all unemployed engineers might have registered themselves with the Employment Exchanges, some engineers already employed might have done so in the hope of getting better jobs. Information about the number of unemployed engineers (graduates and diploma holders) who have registered with the employment exchanges in the various States/Union territories is given in *Statement I* laid on the table of the house [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—2961/70*] The distribution of these engineers over various branches of engineering is given in *statement-II*

(b) The out-turn of graduates and diploma holders in engineering from various technical institutions during the past three years is given below :—

| Year    | Degree holders | Diploma holders |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1966-67 | 13 051         | 22,260          |
| 1967-68 | 13,473         | 22,476          |
| 1968-69 | 14,593         | 23,224          |

(c) Government had initiated a number of measures in May 1963 to create additional employment opportunities for engineers. A list of these measure was placed on the Table of the House in answer to Started Question No. 138 on the 26th July, 1968. The progress made in the implementation of these measures by the State Governments and Central Ministries is being closely watched.

(d) Under the practical training scheme of the Education Ministry about 2000 engineers (graduates and diploma holders) received training during 1967-68 in various establishments in public and private sectors. The figure rose to over 11,000 in 1968-69.

साम्यवादियों द्वारा दरभंगा जिले में किसानों को हथियार दिया जाना

3789. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद :

डा० कर्ण सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 31 दिसम्बर 1969 के दैनिक 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि साम्यवादी दरभंगा में किसानों को हथियार दे रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार के पास क्या जानकारी है और इस पर उसकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार उग्रवादियों ने दरभंगा जिला सहित विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अपने काडरों का गठन करने तथा उन्हें तीर, कमान, इत्यादि से लैस करने के प्रयास किये थे । किन्तु दरभंगा अथवा उत्तरी बिहार के अन्य क्षेत्रों की सम्पूर्ण जनता को हथियार देने के लिए एक जन आन्दोलन जैसी कोई बात नहीं थी । राज्य सरकार उग्रवादियों की गतिविधियों पर सावधानी से निगरानी रख रही है और विधि अनुसार कार्यवाही कर रही है ।

#### Evaluation of Work disposed of by Officers and Staff in Offices

3790. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have evolved any method to (i) evaluate the daily output of work of individual officers and Assistants in Government service; (ii) to maintain records of the daily output of work; and (iii) to define a reasonable norm of one worker's output in a day, for the various types of work ;

(b) if not, how do they decide where fresh recruitments are necessary and where staff is surplus; and

(c) how do the supervising authorities make objective assessments of the comparative merits of the staff working under them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Norms have been evolved in terms of the time required per unit of work for various types of work, particularly for house-keeping and other tasks common to different offices. Where norms exist, suitable records of output of work are maintained and assessment of staff requirements is made accordingly. Where norms have not been evolved but the work measurement, staff requirements are assessed after undertaking work measurement studies.

(c) A Government servant's merit is assessed on the basis of his annual confidential reports. Instructions exist for ensuring that these are written as objectively as possible.

दिल्ली में उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों के कर्मचारियों की पदावनति के अनिपट्टये मामले

3791. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री दिल्ली में उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों के कर्मचारियों की पदावनति के अनिपट्टये मामलों के बारे में 19 दिसम्बर, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4717 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त जानकारी से यह पता चला है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन के अधीन व्यायाम शिक्षकों की पदावनति संबंधी अपील पिछले 10 वर्षों से विचाराधीन है; क्या इस आशय का आरोप ठीक है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं जबकि इन शिक्षकों को बहुत वित्तीय हानि हो रही है; और

(ङ) जानकारी एकत्र करने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मन्त दशन) : (क) से (ङ). दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा कुछ सूचना भेजी गई थी। किन्तु पूछे गये विशिष्ट प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने के लिए यह पर्याप्त नहीं थी। इसलिए, स्पष्टीकरण तथा और सूचना भेजने के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन को लिखा गया था। उनके उत्तर की अभी प्रतीक्षा है। इसलिये, आवश्यक सूचना यथा-शीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों द्वारा सेमिस्टर प्रणाली के विरोध में प्रदर्शन

3793. श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विश्व-विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों ने सेमिस्टर परीक्षा प्रणाली के विरोध में प्रदर्शन किया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि विद्यार्थियों ने सेमिस्टर प्रणाली समाप्त न की जाने की स्थिति में परीक्षाओं का बहिष्कार करने की धमकी दी है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) दिसम्बर 1969 के दौरान कुछ विद्यार्थियों ने सेमिस्टर परीक्षा आयोजित करने के विरोध में प्रदर्शन किया था।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

राज्यों में बंगों को रोकने के लिए  
केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकार

3794. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्यों में होने वाले दंगों को, जो पश्चिम बंगाल, केरल, पंजाब तथा हरियाणा में हुये, रोकने अथवा हस्तक्षेप करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास पर्याप्त संवैधानिक अधिकार नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसे अराष्ट्रीय दंगों को रोकने के लिए सरकार का पर्याप्त अधिकार प्राप्त करने के लिये संविधान में संशोधन करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). आन्तरिक दंगों, सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था इत्यादि मामलों के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों के कर्तव्य तथा कार्यकारी अधिकार के बारे में संवैधानिक स्थिति सर्वविदित है। इस सम्बन्ध में संविधान में संशोधन करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

**Production of Goods in Heavy Electricals  
(India) Ltd., Bhopal**

3795. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :  
SHRI R. K. BIRLA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of goods produced by the Heavy Electricals (I) Ltd., Bhopal, during the last three years with reasons for fall in production ;

(b) whether any precise steps have been taken to increase the production and, if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the profits made annually by the Heavy Electricals (I) Ltd., during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The value of gross production in Heavy Electricals (I) Ltd., Bhopal during the last three years was as under :—

| Years   | (Rs. in lakhs) |
|---------|----------------|
| 1966-67 | 1742.08        |
| 1967-68 | 2300.93        |
| 1968-69 | 3400.55        |

Production fell short of the targets fixed to some extent, mainly due to (a) late receipt of certain imported components, raw materials and tools, (b) teething difficulties experienced in the establishment of manufacture of traction generators, water turbines and generators, etc., and (c) non-availability of certain manufacturing equipment for the 220 KW Class Power Transformers and switchgear in the beginning of the year.

(b) The heavy electrical industry has a long gestation period with high production costs for each product and it inevitably takes time to build up expertise. The plant is endeavouring to improve its working by improving its manufacturing techniques and increasing the output, having a strict control over each item of expenditure and by making effective use of plant and equipment and selecting ranges of manufacture which will give optimum return and by incentive schemes for labour productivity. Government are keeping a continuous watch over the performance of the plant.

(c) No profit has been made by this company during the last three years.

**Commercial Clerks in Howrah Division  
(Eastern Railway)**

3796. **SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :**  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the sanctioned cadre strength of the Commercial Clerks in each grade prior to the 1st April, 1956 in the Howrah Division of the Eastern Railway ;

(b) the sanctioned strength of the Commercial Clerks after 1st April, 1956 in the said Division ;

(c) the names of the staff promoted due to upgradation of the Commercial Clerks in the Howrah Division along with their date of appointment ;

(d) the names of the staff examined in suitability test vide Divisional Superintendent Howrah letter No. EA(C)/1/upgradation date the 24th November, 1958 along with their date of appointment ; and

(e) the names of the persons promoted in the grade of Rs. 100-185(PC)/ Rs. 150-240(AS) during the period 1959 to 1962 along with their date of appointment ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI NANDA) :** (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha,

**Vigilance Inspection of Parcel Office  
Lucknow**

3797. **SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :**  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a Vigilance Inspection of Lucknow Parcel Office continuously for one week in November, 1969 by the Vigilance Officer ;

(b) what were the reasons which led to such a long inspection ;

(c) what were the results of the inspection ;

(d) what is the procedure normally adopted for the inspection by the Vigilance Branch ; and

(e) whether there were any extraordinary circumstances in which the vigilance branch had taken such a long time for the inspection ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI NANDA) :** (a). No inspection of the Lucknow Parcel Office was made in November, 69; but a check of the Parcel Office was conducted by the Investigating Inspectors of the Railway Board between 6.12.69 and 11.12.69.

(b) The check was conducted as a result of certain complaints alleging serious irregularities in working on the part of the staff of the Parcel Office.

(c) The check disclosed certain irregularities in working on the part of the staff of the Parcel Office.

(d) and (e). Investigations are undertaken into complaints, except pseudonymous or anonymous, which contain specific allegations. Besides, checks are also conducted as a preventive measure. These are intended to curb possible malpractices and irregularities in the working. No time limit can be prescribed for any investigation check as it is dependent on a variety of factors, such as size of the unit subjected to check, volume of records to be scrutinised, number of persons to be examined, etc.

**Issue of Licences to Haryana**

3798. **SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :**  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of new licences granted to Haryana during 1969-70 for setting up new Industries along with the names of firms and places ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) :** During the period from 1-1-1969 to 28-2-1970, two industrial licences and eight "letters of intent" were issued for setting up of new industrial undertakings in the State of Haryana. In one of the "letters of intent", besides Haryana, U.P. has also been given as alternative site for locating the unit. Details of all licences and "letters

of intent", including the names of firms and location and published in the Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences; The Weekly Indian Trade Journal and the monthly Journal of Industry and Trade. Copies of these publications are supplied to the Library of the Parliament.

#### **Passenger Guides at Delhi Station**

3799. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2202 on the 2nd December, 1969 regarding the Passenger Guides working under the Station Superintendent, Delhi and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Passenger Guides at Delhi Station are actually working under the Chief Enquiry Supervisor and not under the Station Superintendent, Delhi ;

(b) If so, the reasons for this switch-over when the system of placing Passenger Guides directly under the Station Superintendent, Delhi in the last two decades had worked satisfactorily ; and

(c) the practice obtaining on other Railways in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Passenger Guides at Delhi Station are working under the overall supervision of the Station Superintendent. From 18.9.1269, they are required to mark their attendance in the Chief Enquiry Supervisor's office as the Station Superintendent usually remains very busy in operating work.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Duty Hours of Railway Radiographers**

3800. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Radiographers are having an eight-hour day duty contrary to the recommendations of the International Radiological Commission ;

(b) If so, the reasons why these recommendations are not being implemented considering that the Radiographer's job is a hazardous one in view of the absorption of lethal doses of X-ray radiation and ultra-violet rays ;

(c) the total number of Radiographers working in Railways with their pay scales; and

(d) whether they are paid risk allowance and, if so, by which states and, if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (d). Information is collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

#### **Judicial Committee for Parliamentary Matters**

3801. SHRI JUGAL MANDAL : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to constitute a Judicial Committee to go into all Ordinance, Bills and Motions before they are brought before Parliament ; and

(b) If so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Manufacture of Electric Cap Lamps**

3802. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any factory to produce electric cap lamps for the mining industry has been set up by a private party ;

(b) If so, its name and when it was set up ; and

(c) the total number of electric cap lamps produced in this factory up till now ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) There are two private sector factories manufacturing Electric Cap lamps for mining industry.

(b) and (c). They are M/s. Oldham & Sons India Ltd. and M/S Mines Safety Appliances. The former factory started production in 1961 and its production is, 2,90,810 nos. uptill now. The latter factory started production in 1966 and its production was 10,454 nos. upto end 1967, whereafter it was transferred to the small-scale sector looked after by the State Director of Industries and production figures since then are not available.

#### Construction of Over-Bridges in Madhya Pradesh

3803. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of cities in Madhya Pradesh where the construction of over-bridges over Railway lines has been approved by the Central Government during the last two years ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in view of several serious accidents which took place on the Railway lines in Vidisha city, some Members of Parliament had demanded the construction of an over-bridge in Vidisha some months ago ; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a). Two. One at Indore and the other at Birlanagar near Gwalior.

(b) and (c). The Zonal Railway Users Consultative Committee of the Central Railway of which a few Members of the Parliament are also Members, in their 49th meeting held in January, 1960 suggested extension of the existing foot over-bridge at Vidisha station. This suggestion could not be accepted as while such extension may lead to large scale ticketless travelling, would also be of limited value to the colonies on the opposite side of the Railway station, which are already adequately ser-

ved by two level crossings at either end of the station yard.

#### Promotion of Passenger Guides in Delhi Division (Northern Railway) as Head Ticket Collectors/Senior Group Inspectors

3804. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2268 on the 2nd December, 1969 regarding the promotion of Passenger Guides in Delhi Division of Northern Railway as Head Ticket Collectors/Senior Group Inspectors, and state :

(a) how the matter stands now ;

(b) whether in view of the long three-lag in the decision of the Calcutta High Court, Government have considered the desirability of giving officiating promotions to this category of this staff who had stagnated in this category for the last more than two decades ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). The Rule issued by the Calcutta High Court on the Writ petition filed by a Passenger Guide against the seniority assigned to him on his absorption in the Ticket Checking cadre has been discharged. The Position has been reviewed and orders issued to the Northern Railway to proceed with the pending selections on the Delhi Division in accordance with the extant orders.

#### Monetary Relief to Employees of Hindustan Steel Limited

3805. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHUYY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been signed by the management of the Hindustan Steel Limited and the Hindustan Steel Limited Employees' Union by which some relief would be payable to some employees drawing upto a basic salary of Rs. 650 per month with effect from November, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and to what extent the relief would be payable ;

(c) whether such reliefs would be considered for other public undertakings also ; and

(d) If so, when and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the Memorandum of Agreement dated 19.12.1969, reached at a meeting of the Joint Wage Negotiating Committee for the Iron and Steel Industry and agreements based thereon, an interim relief of Rs. 33 per month is admissible with effect from 1st November, 1969 to such of the employees of Hindustan Steel Ltd. the maximum of whose scale does not exceed Rs. 650 and who were either covered by the First Iron & Steel Wage Board or to whom the Wage Board recommendations had been extended whether by agreements or otherwise. The interim relief would not, however, count for any other purpose such as Provident Fund, Gratuity, Overtime, Incentive/Production Bonus etc.

(c) and (d). Since this relief is only for workers in the Iron and Steel Industry, the question of extending it to other Public Sector Undertakings does not arise.

गोलचा प्रापर्टीज (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, दिल्ली

3806. श्री रामस्वरूप बिष्टार्थी :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोलचा प्रापर्टीज लिमिटेड दिल्ली के मालिकों तथा साझेदारों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) उनके कुल दायित्व कितने हैं और उनकी व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति कितनी है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा

समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद):

(क) गोलचा प्रापर्टीज (प्र०) लि०, 24-2-1948 को कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत एक लिमिटेड कम्पनी के रूप में सम्मिलित हुई थी। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, कम्पनी के निर्माकित चार सदस्य हैं।

1. सेठ हरीश चन्द जी गोलचा
2. सेठ महताब चन्द जी गोलचा
3. श्री अभयमल जी शाह
4. श्रीमती जातम कुँवरजी गोलचा

यह कम्पनी राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय के आदेश से दिनांक 10-5-68 को परिसमापित हो गई।

(ख) कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत एक कम्पनी के हिस्से पूँजी रखने वाले एक सदस्य को देयता, अभिदत्त हिस्सों से निर्बन्धक होती है। एक सदस्य को व्यक्तिगत जायदाद की बाबत सूचना, भेजना अपेक्षित नहीं है, अतः यह उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

सिनेमा कार्बनों का आयात

3807. श्री राम चरण :

श्री जी० बाई० कृष्णन :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में कम तीव्र सिनेमा कार्बनों की कमी है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो आगामी वर्ष में सिनेमा कार्बनों के आयात पर सरकार द्वारा कितनी राशि खर्च की जायेगी और इस वर्ष राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा कितने सिनेमा कार्बनों का आयात किया जा रहा है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा

समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद):  
(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) राज्य व्यापार निगम जो इस समय सिनेमा आर्क कार्बन का आयात नहीं कर रहा है को 2.5 लाख रुपये के मूल्य का सिनेमा आर्क कार्बन आयात करने के लिए लाइसेंस दिया गया है तथा अगले वित्त वर्ष में आयात प्रारम्भ हो जाने की आशा है।

सिचार्ड के प्रयोजनों के लिए आयात नीति  
के अन्तर्गत दिए गये लाइसेंसों तथा  
आयातित चादरों का कोटा

3808. श्री मोलह प्रसाद : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री सिचार्ड के प्रयोजनों के लिये आयातित चादरों के कोटे के बारे में 8 मई 1969 के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1575 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1964-65 में लागू आयात नीति के अन्तर्गत अधिकृत लोगों के नाम और पदनाम तथा जनवरी, 1970 तक उनके वास्तविक उपयोग के लिए उन्हें दिए गए और लाइसेंस के विवरण सहित वर्षवार ब्योरा क्या है और किन व्यक्तियों ने वास्तव में इन कोटों का उपयोग किया है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त): प्रश्न में पूछी गई जानकारी तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। जानकारी प्राप्त करने में जितना समय, श्रम और धन व्यय होगा उतना लाभ नहीं होगा।

Pilot Survey on health of workers in  
Rourkela Steel Plant

3809. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:  
Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY  
ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a pilot survey carried out by the Medical authorities of the Rourkela Steel Plant has revealed that 30 per cent of its 30,000 workers are

suffering from mental ill-health ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to improve the mental health of workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY  
ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) :  
(a) and (b). A pilot survey was carried out by the Chief Medical Officer, Rourkela Steel Plant of the patients who attended his Out-patient Clinic during the period January-March, 1967. The survey revealed that among those who attended the Out-patient Clinic during this period, nearly 30 per cent were those who had emotional disturbances of some kind or the other, and who needed sympathetic counselling. It does not imply, however, that these were 'mental' cases. A full-time psychiatrist has been appointed to look after the needs of such patients.

Transmitter Found in possession of  
Passenger at Mangalore

3810. SHRI BENI SHANKER  
SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAIL-  
WAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a highly sophisticated transmitter was found in the possession of two passengers at Mangalore Station in or about the second week of February last ; and

(b) whether any investigation has been made in the matter and, if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI NANDA) : (a) A part of the Transistor/receiver equipment was seized on 20.1.1970 at Mangalore Railway Station from the possession of a passenger. No such equipment was seized during February, 1970.

(b) In this connection a case was registered at Mangalore Railway Police Station. After the completion of investigation, a charge-sheet was filed in the Court against the accused and the case is pending trial.



**Changes in Credit Guarantee Schemes for small scale industries**

3811. SHRI N.R. LASKAR :  
SHRI DHANDAPANI :  
SHRI CHENGALRAYA  
NAIDU :  
SHRI MAYAVAN :  
SHRI SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank has announced certain major changes in the credit guarantee schemes for small scale industries;

(b) if so, how far the changes will help credit institutions to liberalize their credit;

(c) how far these changes have been welcomed by the small scale industries; and

(d) what are the major changes announced by the Reserve Bank ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Credit Guarantee Scheme for Small Industries has been modified with effect from 1st February, 1970. Under the revised scheme, it is no longer necessary for credit institutions to submit applications for guarantee in respect of each credit limit to the guarantee organisation for approval. Instead, once the credit institution enters into an agreement with the guarantee organisation, all advances made by that institution to eligible small scale industrial units will be automatically covered by the guarantee. The scope of the guarantee has also been extended to include all credit facilities allowed to small scale industrial units. The guarantee cover which previously varied according to the limits sanctioned, their utilisation and the amount defaulted has now been replaced by a fixed coverage of 75% of the amount defaulted or of the amount guaranteed, whichever is lower. The maximum amount recoverable from the guarantee organisation in respect of guaranteed advances

which was Rs. 2 lakhs per account is now Rs. 7½ lakhs in respect of working capital advances and a further Rs. 2½ lakhs in respect of term loan per borrower.

(b) The new procedure will save a lot of time and labour for the credit institutions and also dispense with delay in submission of individual applications for guarantee to the guarantee organisations. With the streamlining of procedure resulting from automatic guarantee, the credit institutions will now be able to devote more time and energy to contacting and meeting the credit needs of a much larger number of small scale industrial units. Moreover, the fact that all the advances would be covered by the guarantee scheme, will eliminate the need for separating marginal cases and increase the confidence of the bank officials in dealing with applications for loans.

(c) The small Scale Industries have generally welcomed the modifications introduced.

**Recommendations of Committee on Child Welfare Programme**

3812. SHRI JYOTRMOY BASU :  
SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH :  
SHRI B.K. DASCHOWD-  
HURY :

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the main findings and recommendations of the Committee appointed by Government to suggest suitable Child Welfare Programme; and

(b) the action being taken on these recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) The Committee in a comprehensive report have made 109 recommendations dealing with the problems of health, nutrition, education and special and general services for the welfare of the children. Copies of the report have been placed in the Parliament Library for the convenience

of Members who want to study the recommendations.

(b) The report of the committee has been examined and a number of recommendations concerned the State Governments/ Union Territory administrations or certain other Ministries of the Government of India, copies have been sent to them for their consideration of the recommendations and implementation. The department of Social Welfare have taken following steps towards implementing some of the more important recommendations :—

(i) An amount of rupees 4.20 crores has been included in the budget estimates 1970-71 for providing nutrition to about 1 million children in the age group 0-3 years and about 65,000 children in the age group 3-5 years.

(ii) The drafting of a comprehensive policy resolution on children services has been taken in hand.

(iii) The question of setting up a National Board for Children is at an advanced stage of consideration.

**Comparative Prices of Commodities manufactured by Foreign Companies in India**

3813. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :  
SHRI SHARDA NAND :  
SHRI KANWAR LAL  
GUPTA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of some articles manufactured by foreign companies in India are higher as compared to the prices in their own country;

(b) if so, the names of the companies and the names of the commodities;

(c) the comparative prices of the articles manufactured by the companies;

(d) whether Government propose to control the prices and, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what is their gross and net rate of profit in the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2962/70]

मध्य प्रदेश के दमोह जिले में पाए गये चूने के पत्थर पर आधारित सीमेंट कारखाना स्थापित करना

3814. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल: क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समावाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की यह राय है कि मध्य प्रदेश के दमोह जिले में पाये गये चूने के पत्थर का उपयोग वहाँ पर सीमेंट का कारखाना स्थापित कर सीमेंट बनाने में किया जा सकता है और इस प्रकार आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत मकानों के निर्माण को अतिरिक्त आवश्यकता को पूरा किया जा सकता है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस संबंध में किसी योजना पर विचार करेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समावाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लूद्दीन अली अहमद): (क) जिआलाजिकल सर्वे आफ इंडिया की चूने के पत्थर पर किए गये सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि इस क्षेत्र में सीमेंट उत्पादन के लिए उपयुक्त अच्छी किस्म के चूने के पत्थर का पर्याप्त भण्डार है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय आवश्यकता से अधिक सीमेंट का उत्पादन हो रहा है अतः वहाँ पर इस समय सरकारी क्षेत्र में भी सीमेंट कारखाना स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता नहीं प्रतीत होती।

**Period of Royalty Payment to Foreign Investment**3815. **SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :****SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :****SHRI MOHAMMAD****ISMAIL :****SHRI B.K. MODAK :**

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government gave an assurance to the Chairman of Deutsche Bank, West Germany that the period of royalty payment to foreign investments would not be reduced ;

(b) if so, the reasons for giving such an assurance ;

(c) whether Government agreed for more facilities for private foreign investors in India ; and

(d) if so, the nature of such facilities agreed to ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED):** (a) In the discussions with the Delegation of German Industrialists and bankers led by Dr. Hermann J. Abs, Chairman of Deutsche Bank, the policies of Government regarding foreign investment and collaboration were explained. No assurance for any change in the existing policies was given to the Delegation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

रेलों में रेलवे लाइन की लम्बाई तथा अधिकारियों की संख्या में हुई वृद्धि का अनुपात

3816. श्री मोलू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 15 अगस्त, 1947 से अब तक कितने किलोमीटर रेलवे लाइन बिछाई गई है और अधिकारियों की संख्या में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है और दोनों का परस्पर अनुपात क्या है ;

(ख) उक्त अधिकारियों में मंत्रियों तथा उच्च अधिकारियों के सम्बन्धी कितने प्रतिशत है ; और

(ग) क्या उनकी सेवा पुस्तिकाओं में मंत्रियों, उच्च अधिकारियों के साथ उनके सम्बन्ध के बारे में कोई उल्लेख किया जाता है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) 31 मार्च, 1948 और 1969 को सरकारी रेलों पर रेल पथ की कुल लम्बाई और चालू लाइन पर अधिकारियों की संख्या (चिकित्सा अधिकारियों को छोड़कर) तथा अन्य सम्बद्ध आँकड़े नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

**सरकारी रेलें**

| चालू लाइन पर अधि-<br>कारियों की संख्या<br>चिकित्सा विभाग<br>को छोड़कर | प्रति अधिकारी<br>औसत वार्षिक<br>खर्च | यातायात यूनिट<br>(शुद्ध मीटरिक<br>टन किलोमीटर<br>[यात्री किलो-<br>मीटर (दस लाख में)]) | कुल रेल पथ<br>किलो मीटर | अधिकारी प्रति<br>1000 रेल पथ<br>किलोमीटर |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------|------|
| 31-3-1948 को                                                          | 1,457                                | 19,724                                                                                | 79,898                  | 62,459                                   | 23.3 |
| 31-3-1969 को                                                          | 4,166                                | 14,080                                                                                | 232,080                 | 97,785                                   | 42.6 |
| 1948 की तुलना में                                                     | 185.9                                | 28.61                                                                                 | 190.5                   | 56.6                                     | 82.8 |
| 1969 में प्रतिशत<br>वृद्धि                                            |                                      |                                                                                       |                         |                                          |      |

टिप्पणी :— चालू लाइन रेलों पर चिकित्सा अधिकारियों की संख्या 1948 और 1969 में क्रमशः 52 और 1,777 थी।

(ख) और (ग). इस प्रकार का व्यौरा न रखा जाता है और न सेवा-पुस्तिका में दर्ज किया जाता है। इसलिए अपेक्षित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी यह स्पष्ट किया जाता है कि मंत्रियों या उच्च अधिकारियों के साथ नातेदारी प्रथम श्रेणी के पदों पर भर्ती/पदोन्नति अथवा द्वितीय श्रेणी के पदों पर पदोन्नति के लिए सुसंगत उपादान नहीं है। प्रथम श्रेणी के पदों पर भर्ती/पदोन्नति संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के जरिये या उनकी सहमति से की जाती है और द्वितीय श्रेणी के पदों पर पदोन्नति विधिवत् गठित प्रवरण बोर्डों के जरिये की जाती है जो निर्धारित विस्तृत प्रक्रिया की सीमा के अन्तर्गत कार्य करते हैं।

**Issue of Promotion and Transfer of Engineering Subordinates on the Northern Railway**

3817. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Engineering Subordinates are being kept waiting for orders of promotion and transfer for months together especially on the Northern Railway ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the total amount paid from 1968 to January, 1970 to the Engineering Subordinates kept waiting for such orders ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, द्वारा 'इलेक्ट्रिकल मशीनों' का उत्पादन

3818. श्री जगेश्वर यादव: क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड में 'इलेक्ट्रिकल मशीनों' का उत्पादन आरंभ हो गया है और क्या उक्त मशीनों का देश के बिजलीघरों को सम्भरण करने के अतिरिक्त अन्य देशों को भी निर्यात किया जायेगा ;

(ख) उक्त कारखाने में किस-किस प्रकार की भारी 'इलेक्ट्रिकल मशीनों' तथा फालतू पुर्जों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है : और

(ग) विश्व में इसी प्रकार की मशीनें बनाने वाले कारखानों में उक्त कारखाने का स्थान कौन सा है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड के विभिन्न एक्कों में अर्थात् हाई प्रेशर बायलर प्लांट, तिरुचिरापल्ली, हेवी पावर इन्विपमेंट प्लांट, हैदराबाद, स्विचगियर यूनिट, हैदराबाद तथा हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल इन्विपमेंट प्लांट, हरिद्वार में उत्पादन शुरू हो चुका है।

अन्य देशों को निर्यात करने के लिए कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं। हाई प्रेशर बायलर प्लांट, तिरुचिरापल्ली तो पहले ही पोलैंड तथा पश्चिमी जर्मनी को बायलरों का निर्यात का चुका है तथा मलेशिया को निर्यात करने के लिए 60 मेगावाट वाले दो बायलरों के लिए क्रयादेश प्राप्त कर चुका है।

(ख) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड के विभिन्न एक्कों में बनने वाली वस्तुएं निम्न-लिखित हैं :—

1. हाई प्रेशर प्लांट, तिरुचिरापल्ली 750 मेगावाट जनित्रण क्षमता के समकक्ष 30,00 मी० टन हाई प्रेशर बायलरों, 2500 मी० टन हाई प्रेशर

बायलर बाल्व फिटिंग्स, 10 पेकेज बायलर एककों तथा प्रेशर वैशल्स के 1100 मी० टन, का वार्षिक उत्पादन करने के लिए बनाया गया है।

2. हेवी पावर इक्विपमेंट, हैदराबाद का निर्माण, स्टीमर टरबाईनों, टबीआल्टरनेटरों पंखों के उत्पादन के लिए जिनकी कुल निपज 900 मे० वा० प्रतिवर्ष होगी और जो 11० मे० वा० के छह और 60 मे० वा० के चार एककों में होगा, के लिए हुआ है।

3. स्विचगियर एकक, हैदराबाद 132 के० वी० 230 के० वी० तथा 400 के० वी० के एयर ब्लास्ट सर्किट ब्रेकर्स और 25,33,56 तथा 132 के० वी० परास वाले मिनिमम आयल सर्किट ब्रेकर्स बना रहा है।

4. हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल इक्विपमेंट प्लांट, हरिद्वार, स्टीम टर्बो सेटों का 15 लाख कि० वा०, हाइड्रोलिक टरबाइन्स सेटों का 12 लाख कि० वा०, तथा बड़े आकार वाली विद्युत मोटरों का लगभग 5,15,000 कि० वा० का वार्षिक उत्पादन करने के लिये बनाया गया है।

(ग) अत्यधिक जटिल तथा भारी उद्योग में जैसे कि स्टीम टरबाइनों, टर्बो आल्टरनेटर्स, हाइड्रो टर्बाइनों, हाइड्रो जनरेटरों तथा बड़ी मोटरों के बनाने के लिए आवश्यक कुशलता की प्राप्ति एवं तकनीकी जानकारी और डिजाइन के समावेशन में समय लगत है। भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि० के विभिन्न एककों में उत्पादन अभी प्रारम्भावस्था में है अतः सुविशाल अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल वाले कारखानों के साथ उनकी तुलना करना बहुत जल्दी बाजी होगी।

### Deicensing Of Small Industries

3819. SHRI HIMASTINGKA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has recommended that all small industries, except those reserved for the public sector in which the foreign exchange component is not so high as to require prior sanction of Government, be de-licensed ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED : (a) and (b). The views of the Planning Commission on industrial licensing are incorporated in the Draft Fourth plan document. The Planning Commission have suggested that industries which do not require foreign exchange or require it only marginally may be exempted from licensing in the case of all basic and strategic industries involving significant investments or foreign exchange, the Commission have suggested that they should be carefully planned and subjected to industrial licensing. The recommendations of the Planning Commission have been considered along with the findings and recommendations of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee. Government have very carefully examined these recommendations and announced certain modifications in the Industrial Licensing Policy keeping in view the need for relaxing controls as far as possible to accelerate industrial development in the country, but at the same time avoiding concentration of economic power and achieving other socio-economic aims. Copies of the press Note dated 18.2.1970 and two Notifications dated 19.2.70 issued in this regard have already been placed on the Table of the House as enclosures to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 311 on 24.2.1970. A copy each of the Notification issued on 28.2.1970 and press Note issued on 13.3.1970 are laid on the Table on the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2963/70]

**Contracts for Supply of Labour Intensive Items for big Industries**

3820. SHRI R.R. SINGH DEO :  
SHRI RAMACHANDRA  
VEERAPPA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that long terms contracts for the supply of labour intensive items for industries are under negotiations with other countries ; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries that are being contacted for the negotiations ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Gandhi Centenary International Conference held in Delhi**

3821. SHRI BENI SHANKER  
SHARMA :  
SHRI RAM GOPAL  
SHALWALE :  
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gandhi Centenary International Conference held in New Delhi recently has urged Government to reverse its present policy of relaxation and take steps to introduce total prohibition in accordance with the Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined in the Constitution;

(b) whether it decided to set up a standing committee to build up public opinion for the closure of liquor shops in the State where the Governments refused to introduce prohibition;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA): (a) and (b). The Conference held under the joint auspices of Gandhi Samarak Nidhi, All India Prohibition Council and Indian Institution of Prevention of Alcoholism, had made a number of recommendations on the subject of Prohibition. One of the recommendations relates to this subject.

(c) and (d). The resolutions of the conference are under examination.

भारतीय दण्ड संहिता, हिन्दू, विवाह अधि-  
नियम तथा रेल सेवा आचरण नियम  
में विषमताएँ

3822. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय दण्ड संहिता को धारा 494, हिन्दू विवाह अधिनियम की धारा 16 तथा रेल सेवा आचरण नियम, 1966 के नियम 21 में अनेक विषमताएँ हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन विषमताओं को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मु० युनुस सलीम) :  
(क) भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 16 और रेल सेवा आचरण नियम, 1966 के नियम 21 में किसी विषमता का सरकार को पता नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

**Recruitment to Engineering Services (1969)**

3823. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHJAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of students who were selected in the Engineering Service Examination held in 1968, the result of which was declared in May, 1969, the number out of them who have been given jobs and how many were given jobs in M.E.S.;

(b) whether it is a fact that those who secured higher marks have been left out; and

(c) what were the marks secured by each candidate who was selected and given jobs out of this batch?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) 354 candidates were declared qualified for appointment on the results of the Examination. 228 of these candidates were allotted to the different Services/posts. 40 candidates were allotted to the Military Engineering Services.

(b) Candidates who took the Examination were required to state in their applications form the names of Services/posts, in the order of preference, for which they wished to compete; and on the results of the Examination, candidates were considered for allotment to the various Services/posts strictly in accordance with their merit positions in the order of merit lists of the Services/Posts concerned, with due regard to the order of preferences for the Services/Posts indicated by them, the result of physical examination in respect of the Services/Posts concerned, and the number of vacancies decided to be filled in the respective Services/Posts. A candidate who did not include in the list of preferences a particular Service/Posts to which he, in his turn in the order of merit list for the relevant Service/Post, could have been considered for allotment, was not so considered for the simple reason that he was *not* a candidate for the particular Service/Post.

(c) A Statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2964/70]

**बुंदेलखंड में नई रेल लाइनों का निर्माण**

3824. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के पुनर्गठन के समय राज्य सीमा आयोग ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में स्पष्ट रूप में लिखा था कि बुंदेलखंड के विकास के लिए नई रेलवे लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए एक सर्वेक्षण किया जायेगा और नई रेलवे लाइनें बिछाई जायेंगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त क्षेत्र में अब तक कितनी नई रेल लाइनें बिछाई गई हैं; और

(ग) यदि अभी तक कोई लाइन नहीं बिछाई गई है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) संभवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग, 1955 की रिपोर्ट के पैरा 487 से है जिसमें जबलपुर की ललितपुर अथवा भांसी से मिलाने वाली रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण की मांग और बिन्ध्य प्रदेश में से गुजरती हुई पूर्व से पश्चिम तक एक और लाइन बिछाने के प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख किया गया है।

(ख) हाल के वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश के बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र में कोई नई लाइन नहीं बिछाई गयी है।

(ग) रेलवे लाइनों का निर्माण क्षेत्रों अथवा राज्यों के आधार पर नहीं किया जाता बल्कि राष्ट्रीय हित में समग्र विकास के आधार पर किया जाता है। चूंकि इस क्षेत्र में ऐसा कोई विकास नहीं हुआ जिससे रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण की आवश्यकता हो, इसलिए निकट भविष्य में बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र में कोई नयी रेलवे लाइन बनाये जाने की संभावना नहीं है क्योंकि नई लाइनों के लिए उपलब्ध में धन सीमित और इस क्षेत्र में किसी भी लाइन के आर्थिक दृष्टि से सक्षम होने की संभावना नहीं है।

**Molestation of Woman by Armymen in Puri-Howrah Express**

3825. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :  
SHRIMATI SUSEELA  
GOPALAN :  
SHRI NAMBIAR :  
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a woman was molested in the Puri-Howrah Express, by the Territorial Army men, when she was travelling with her husband on the 15th February, 1970;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the guilty persons ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Setting up of an Industry in Nangal**

3826. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an officer of his Ministry visited Nangal Dam to find out the possibility of installing a big industry there and also visited Nangal Dam workshop to enquire into its functioning regularly; and

(b) if so, the result of the visit and further action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No officer of my Ministry visited Nangal Dam for the specific purpose mentioned.

(b) Does not arise.

**भारतीय रेलवे (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1969 का बिना टिकट यात्रा पर पड़ा प्रभाव**

3827. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :  
श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :  
श्री शारदा नन्दा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले व्यक्तियों को कठोर दण्ड देने के संबंध में भारतीय रेलवे (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1969 बनाये जाने के पश्चात् कितने बिना टिकट यात्री पकड़े गये हैं;

(ख) इस कानून का रेलवे की आय पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है;

(ग) सरकार ने इसको उचित ढंग से लागू करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(घ) इस कानून के बनने से पूर्व दो वर्षों की अवधि में बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले कितने व्यक्ति पकड़े गये ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जब जून, 1969 में कठोर दण्ड लागू किया गया तब से दिसम्बर, 1969 तक की अवधि में बिना टिकट या गलत टिकट पर यात्रा करते हुए पकड़े गये यात्रियों की संख्या 15,64,139 थी ।

(ख) जून से दिसम्बर, 1969 तक की अवधि में पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि की तुलना में टिकटों की बिक्री और उनके वसूल की गई रकम में क्रमशः 7.3 और 6.9 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है । अनुमान है कि इसमें से अधिकांश भाग की वृद्धि उपर्युक्त कानून को लागू करने के कारण हुई है ।



(ग) टिकट जांच करने वाले कर्मचारियों द्वारा खंडीय गहन और सरजमीन जांच के अलावा बिना टिकट यात्रियों को पकड़ने के लिए रेलवे मजिस्ट्रेटों के साथ अक्सर बड़े पैमाने पर अचानक और सघन छापे मारे जाते हैं।

(घ) इस कानून के बनाये जाने से पहले के दो वर्षों की अवधि में बिना टिकट यात्रा करते हुए यात्रियों की संख्या इस प्रकार थी :—

जून, 1967 से मई, 1967 1,04,13,435

जून, 1968 से मई, 1969 1,12,66,900

**Discrimination in payment of Special Allowances to Railway Employees for attending Duty on Holidays**

3828. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Posts and Telegraphs Department had observed 3 days holiday to mourn the death of Dr. Zakir Hussain, the former President of India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the employees who were asked on these days to work were paid some special allowances vide P. & T. circular No. 12-3-69/TE, dated the 16th August, 1969;

(c) whether a similar procedure, as adopted by the P. & T. Department, had been adopted by the Railways also;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for such discrimination between the employees of the two departments of the Central Government ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) :** (a) All Central Government officers and certain Industrial establishments were closed for three days as a mark of respect to late Dr. Zakir Hussain.

(b) No special allowance was paid to the employees of the Post and Telegraphs

Department, who were asked to work on these three days. They were paid only 'Over time Allowance' for duty performed on these days.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). All railway employees except line staff like Drivers, Guards, Station Masters etc. had been allowed the benefit of closure of offices on these three days. The line Staff had not been given the benefit of closure as their duties are inseparably connected with the maintenance of train services. All such Staff on the Railways are governed by Hours of Employment Regulations and are allowed overtime allowance as admissible under Hours of Employment Regulations.

**Occupation Ratio of Officers' Rest Houses on Western Railway and Expenditure on their Construction and Maintenance**

3829. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Officers' Rest Houses constructed on the Western Railway and the places where they are situated ;

(b) the cost of construction of each Rest House along with the expenditure incurred thereon for maintenance separately, for the year 1967, 1968, and 1969;

(c) the occupation ratio of each of the Rest Houses during the above three years ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the occupation ratio is negligible as compared to the cost of maintenance of such Rest Houses ; and

(e) whether Government will consider to make these Rest Houses available to subordinate staff also for the best utility of the accommodation available therein?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) :** (a) As per statement 'A' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2965/70]

(b) and (c). As per statement 'B' laid on the Table of the Houses. [Placed in Library See No. LT—2965/70]

(d) The occupation ratio is negligible only in a few stations.

(e) periodical reviews are made by the Railway and where the occupation ratio is low, utilising these rest houses for other Railway purposes including as subordinate rest house, if there is need for one, is considered.

**Staff for Parcel and Booking Offices  
At Bulsar (Western Railway)**

3830. SHRI P.N. SOLANKI :  
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that staff at the Parcel Office and Booking Office at Bulsar station of the Western Railway is quite inadequate to deal with the traffic ;

(b) if not, the figures of traffic handled, i.e., the number of P.W. Bills issued and Parcels booked, the number P.W. Bills received and Parcels delivered, and the number of Luggage tickets issued and other miscellaneous traffic handled from January, 1969 to December, 1969 ;

(c) the staff required according to the yardstick and work load and the staff provided at present; and

(d) the deficiency, if any, and the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) to (d). It has come to notice that there is shortage of about 4 clerks at Parcel and Booking Office at Bulsar Station which is mainly due to increase in tempo of traffic. A proposal to create the required number of posts is being processed.

**Abolition of Limit on Expenses on  
Ration Inmates of Social Welfare  
Institutions**

3831. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has requested Government to abolish the

limit on expenses on the ration of inmates of its Social Welfare Institutions;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government propose to abolish the existing limits on expenditure to be increased by all expenditure to be increased by all the social welfare institutions in the country in this regard; and

(d) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As it is likely to create difficulties in controlling the expenditure if the limit on expenses on feeding of inmates of Social Welfare Institutions is abolished, the Delhi Administration have been advised to formulate proposals to revise the per-capita monetary limit keeping in view the prevailing prices of commodities.

(c) and (d). It is not possible to abolish the limit of expenses on food supplied for all social welfare institutions in the country in view of the need for exercising necessary control on expenditure.

**रायपुर से घमतरी (दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे) तक  
बड़ी रेलवे लाइन**

3832. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे की रायपुर से घमतरी तक छोटी रेलवे लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) इस संबंध में अलाभकारी रेलवे लाइन के संचालन की जांच करने के लिए नियुक्त की गई समिति ने क्या सिफारिशें की हैं; और

(ग) यदि उक्त लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित करने का निर्णय किया गया है तो इस संबंध में कब तक सर्वेक्षण किये जाने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा): (क) से (ग). भलाभप्रद शाखा लाइन समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर रायपुर-धमतरी छोटी लाइन खण्ड की बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए 1970-71 में सर्वेक्षण का काम शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो जाने और उसका परिणाम मालूम हो जाने के बाद ही लाइन बदलने के बारे में कोई निर्णय किया जायेगा।

मध्य प्रदेश में मांडर सीमेंट कारखाने में उत्पादन

3833. श्री लखन लाल गुप्त: क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारतीय सीमेंट निगम के अधीन मध्य प्रदेश में स्थापित मांडर सीमेंट कारखाने ने उत्पादन आरम्भ कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें उत्पादन कब तक आरंभ हो जायेगा;

(ग) उस कारखाने में अब तक विभिन्न पदों पर कितने व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति की गई है; और

(घ) प्रत्येक पद पर स्थानीय लोगों की प्रतिशतता कितनी है, और स्थानीय लोगों को नियुक्त करने के संबंध में क्या नीति अपनाई गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लूहरीन अली अहमद): (क) तथा (ख). मांडर में परीक्षण उत्पादन 26 दिसंबर, 1969 से प्रारंभ हो गया

है। व्यावसायिक उत्पादन अप्रैल के मध्य में होने की आशा है।

(ग) 281

(घ) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—2966/70] स्थानीय लोगों को नियोजन कार्यालय के माध्यम से नौकरी पर रखने का सरकार की अनुशंसाओं का पालन किया जाता है किंतु यह चयन समिति जिसमें राज्य सरकार का भी प्रतिनिधि होता है की सिफारिशों के आधार पर उपर्युक्त प्रत्याशियों की उपलब्धि पर निर्भर करता है।

Employment for Handicapped in capacited Persons

3834, SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) The total number of handicapped and incapacitated persons in the country;

(b) the number of those who are above the age of 16 years.

(c) the expenditure incurred on them during the last three years;

(d) whether any allocation has been made for them in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to make them useful to the country by employing them gainfully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) and (b). No dependable data are available. From rough estimates, based on sample surveys, it is estimated that India may have—

|        |              |
|--------|--------------|
| Blind; | 4.5 million  |
| Deaf;  | 1-1½ million |

Orthopaedically  
Handicapped. 4-5 million  
Mentally  
Retarded  
(children) 2 million

(c) Since this is a State subject, information regarding the expenditure incurred by the State (Governments) is not available. The Government of India have, however spent a sum of approximately Rs. 61,41,278 in the last three years on Central programmes.

(d) A sum of Rs.250 lakhs is being provided in the Fourth Five-Years Plan for Central Programmes for the education training and rehabilitation of the handicapped.

(e) The following major steps have been taken:

- (i) 9 special employment exchanges financed by the Central Government assist physically handicapped persons in securing work.
- (ii) Priority No. III has been granted to physically handicapped persons for the purpose of entry into Central Services.
- (iii) Relaxation in upper age limit by 5 years has been granted to blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped persons for the purpose of entry into class III and IV Central services.

#### **Ancillary Industries Around Public Sector Industrial Units**

3835. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in chalking out a phased programme of setting up ancillary industries around industrial units in public sector in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The desirability of Public Sector Undertakings promoting the development of ancillary industries to meet their requirements of spare parts and components etc. is well recognised and detailed guidelines for developing these have been issued to all the public sector undertakings. The guidelines issued in this connection include :—

- (i) that project of reports in respects of large scale undertaking in the public sector should be cleared with the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries so that manufacture of parts and components which are being made or can be competently made by the small scale sector, are not provided for in the projects concerned so that room is left for ancillary units to participate in production of the components and accessories.
- (ii) all undertakings in the public sector should explore the possibility of setting up ancillary industrial estates on the lines set up by the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore.
- (iii) all the existing public sector undertakings should undertake through scrutiny of parts and components required for each assembly with a view to determining the items that can be conveniently manufactured by ancillary units in and around the undertakings and also the items which can be formed out to the proposed ancillary units in the industrial estates.
- (iv) all the public sector undertakings should also examine the question of providing technical assistance, tooling and testing facilities to the ancillary units as it will ultimately be more economical for the undertakings to get parts and components manufactured to their specifications in the ancillary units in their vicinity.
- (v) to remove the uncertainty about the flow of orders on a regular and

continuing basis, the public sector undertakings should as far as possible enter into long term purchase arrangements with the small scale ancillary units to give them a sense of security and encourage them to develop new items.

The above guidelines were further emphasised in a high level meeting in which the top executives of this Ministry from the public sector undertakings participated towards the end of last year.

(c) Does not arise.

**भुसावल-इटारसी लाइन (मध्य रेलवे) पर डीजल रेल-कारों का चलाया जाना**

3836. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे भुसावल-इटारसी यात्री गाड़ी के बन्द हो जाने से उत्पन्न हुई कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए क्या सरकार का विचार डीजल-रेल-कारों चलाने का है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या ऐसी डीजल-कारें कुछ अन्य सेक्शनों पर भी चल रही हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो किन सेक्शनों में डीजल रेल-कारें चलती हैं तथा किन परिस्थितियों में ये रेल-कारें चलाई गई थीं;

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ख). भुसावल-इटारसी खंड पर चलाने के लिए फाल्तू डीजल रेल-कारें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। भुसावल-इटारसी मुख्य लाइन खंड की क्षमता पर पहले से ही भारी बोझ होने के कारण 349 डाउन/350 अप भुसावल-इटारसी सवारी गाड़ियों को, जिन्हें अगस्त, 1968 में बन्द कर दिया गया था, इस समय फिर से चलाना व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया है। इस समय इस खंड पर रुकने वाली दो जोड़ी सवारी गाड़ियां, अर्थात् 357 डाउन/58 अप 387 डाउन/333 अप चलती हैं।

इन गाड़ियों के उपयोग को देखते हुए भी 349 डाउन/350 अप भुसावल-इटारसी सवारी गाड़ियों को फिर से चलाने का औचित्य नहीं पाया गया है।

भुसावल-इटारसी खंड के खिरकिया, बानापुर, बीड़ और हरसूद स्टेशनों के वर्तमान यातायात को देखते हुए 41 डाउन/42 अप बंबई-इलाहाबाद-हावड़ा जनता एक्सप्रेस, या 27 डाउन/28 अप बम्बई-वाराणसी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों को इन स्टेशनों पर ठहरने की व्यवस्था की गई है, ताकि 349 डाउन/350 अप सवारी गाड़ियों को बन्द किये जाने से जो हानि हुई है, उसे पूरा किया जा सके।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) डीजल रेल कारें आम तौर पर उन्हीं खंडों में चलाई जाती हैं जहां यातायात कम होता है और उसके लिए पूरी गाड़ी चलाये जाने का औचित्य तो नहीं होता लेकिन थोड़ी दूरी होने के साथ-साथ यातायात का आना जाना बराबर बना रहता है। डीजल रेल कारें निम्नलिखित खंडों पर चलाई जा रही हैं—

**बड़ी लाइन**

1. लुधियाना—सरहिन्द जालंधर शहर—भ्रमृतसर
2. जालंधर शहर—टांटा उरमर
3. जालंधर शहर—नवांशहर दोआबा
4. जालंधर शहर—लौहियां खास
5. सामल कोट—काकिनाडा
6. निडदवाली—नरसापुर
7. विजयवाडा—वाल्तेर

मॉटर लाइन

1. कानपुर—ब्रह्मावत
2. कानपुर—लखनऊ
3. वाराणसी—इलाहाबाद
4. तिरुच्चिरापल्ली—करैक्कुडि-मानमदुरै
5. तिरुच्चिरापल्ली—कल्लिकुडि पालंग-नायम
6. तिरुच्चिरापल्ली—मानापूरै

छोटी लाइन

बर्दवान—कटवा

मध्य रेलवे में अघजले कोयले को  
हटाने के लिए ठेके

3837. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे  
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे के कितने तथा किन-किन  
स्टेशनों पर अघ जले कोयले को हटाने के लिए  
गत दो वर्षों में ठेके दिये गये थे;

(ख) सहकारी समितियों को 1968 तथा  
1969 में कितने ठेके दिये गये थे ;

(ग) अनियमितताओं के लिए कितने ठेके-  
दारों पर जुर्माना किया गया तथा सजा दी गई  
और प्रत्येक ठेकेदार पर कितनी बार जुर्माना  
किया गया तथा सजा दी गई; और

(घ) क्या कुछ ठेकेदारों के ठेके रद्द भी  
कर दिये गये थे ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ग).  
सूचना विवरण में दी गई है जों सभा पटल पर  
रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया।  
बेसिए संख्या—LI-2967/70]

(ख) कोई नहीं।

(घ) जी नहीं।

मध्य प्रदेश में सहायक उद्योगों का विकास

3838. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक  
विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य  
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सर-  
कार ने राज्य में सहायक उद्योगों का विकास  
करने के लिए कई योजनाएं तैयार की हैं ताकि  
औद्योगिक विकास को प्रोत्साहन मिले तथा  
इंजीनियरों में व्याप्त बेरोजगारी दूर हो जाये;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में योजना तैयार  
करने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने तकनीकी जान-  
कारी अथवा घन अथवा मार्गदर्शन के रूप में  
कोई केन्द्रीय सहायता मांगी है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार की सहा-  
यता देने का विचार है ताकि राज्य सरकार  
अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति कर सके; और

(घ) इन उद्योगों का विकास करने के लिए  
राज्य सरकार को चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में  
कितना धन देने का विचार है तथा पिछले तीन  
वर्षों में इस प्रयोजन के लिए कितना धन दिया  
गया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा  
समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लूद्दीन अली  
अहमद) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा  
रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

मध्य रेलवे के मंडल अधीक्षकों द्वारा  
निरीक्षण दौरा

3839. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे  
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे के कुछ मंडल अधीक्षकों ने गत वर्ष निरीक्षण यात्रायें की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके यात्रा भत्तों तथा दैनिक भत्तों पर कुल कितना धन व्यय हुआ तथा उनके साथ मंडलवार कितने कर्मचारी गये थे; और

(ग) निरीक्षण यात्रा के दौरान उनके पास क्या-क्या शिकायतें आईं तथा उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) (1) उनके यात्रा भत्तों और दैनिक भत्तों पर कुल 3,631 रुपये 32 पैसे खर्च हुए। मंडलवार आंकड़े एकत्रित किये जा रहे हैं और सभा पटल पर रख दिये जायेंगे।

(2) उनके साथ प्रत्येक निरीक्षण दौर पर कितने कर्मचारी गये, उनकी संख्या इस प्रकार है —

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| बम्बई  | 1 |
| मुसावल | 5 |
| क्षासी | 2 |
| जबलपुर | 3 |
| नागपुर | 4 |

(ग) इन निरीक्षण दौरों के समय कर्मचारियों से जो शिकायतें मिली, वे पदोन्नतियां स्थानान्तरणों, वेतन-निर्धारण, वरिष्ठता, बिजली प्रभार, चश्मों की कीमत/स्कूल फीस की प्रति पूर्ति, रात्रि झूटी भत्ता, सद्यः पारिश्रमिक का भुगतान, देय रकमों के निबटारे, अनुग्रह के आधार पर मृतकों के सम्बन्धियों की नियुक्ति, बकायों के भुगतान और बार्टर्स के आवंटन आदि से सम्बन्धित थीं। इन शिकायतों की जांच की गई और उन पर समुचित कार्यवाही की गई।

वक्फ बोर्ड द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में शिक्षा संस्थाओं के लिये भवनों का निर्माण

3840. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में वक्फ बोर्ड द्वारा कितने स्कूल, कालेज तथा सरायों के लिए कितने भवन बनाये गये ;

(ख) क्या गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में मुसलमानों के कल्याण के लिए कोई बड़ी योजना क्रियान्वित की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) :

(क) से (ग). अपेक्षित जानकारी इकत्रित की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

#### Regional imbalance in Cement production

3841. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the comments made by the *Financial Express* in its issue dated the 22nd January, 1970 on the Government's policy in regard to the production and distribution of cement and to the suggestions made therein to freeze fresh capacity for cement manufacture in surplus zones and to encourage additional capacity in the northern and eastern regions;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) whether Government have any scheme to create a balance in the regional production and requirement ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) :** (a) and (b). It is the policy of the Government to encourage the setting up of additional capacity for production of cement in the deficit areas and to discourage the coming up of additional capacity in the surplus areas. In pursuance of this policy the Government have decided that the additional capacity to be set up for production of cement in the public sector should be only in the deficit areas.

(c) Government have already approved in principle the setting up of a cement plant with a capacity of 2 lakh tonnes per annum at Bokajan in Assam. Necessary financial sanction for the setting up of this project is likely to be issued shortly. The setting up of another plant with similar capacity at Poanta in Himachal Pradesh is under consideration.

**Cement industry in Tamil Nadu and Gujarat.**

**3842. SHRI S.C. SAMANTA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report of the study made by the Scientific and Economic Research Foundation, New Delhi, regarding pattern of location of some major industries in India ;

(b) the reaction of Government to the finding of the Foundation that the licensing policy of Government has led to the concentration of cement making capacity in certain areas of Tamil Nadu and Gujarat and thus resulted in regional imbalance in respect of the cement industry ; and

(c) the steps being taken to arrest the regional imbalance in the cement production and to relate the production programme to regional requirement ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) The report in question does not at all indicate that concentration in particular areas was as a result of the licensing policy of the Government. In fact the study finds that the Cement Industry has already got themselves dispersed.

(c) Government as a matter of policy has decided to discourage the setting up of additional capacity in the surplus areas and to encourage the setting up of capacity only in the deficit areas. In pursuance of this, they have also decided that the additional capacity to be set up in the public sector should only be in the deficit areas. The setting up of a cement factory at Bokajan (Assam) has already been agreed to in principle while the setting up of another plant with a similar capacity at Paonta (H.P.) is under consideration.

**Amount of Claim Paid by Railways for Loss of nine Baskets of Grapes**

**3843. SHRI J.B. SINGH :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a consignment of 68 baskets of grapes was booked from Ferozepur Cantt. to Ambala City station on the Northern Railway under P.W.B. No. 56736 of the 6th August, 1967 ;

(b) whether this consignment was received on the 7th August, 1967 by the parcel staff of Ambala City station from the Guard under clear signatures ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a "damages and deficiency advice" was issued on the 8th August, 1967 by the staff after misappropriating 9 baskets of grapes ; and

(d) if so, the amount of claim paid by the Railway administration and the action taken against the staff at fault ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) :** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No. Although acknowledgement was given for 68 packages, on further check only 59 packages of grapes were found for



which the Parcel Clerk issued a telegraphic message on 7.8.1967.

(d) A sum of Rs. 361.83 was paid to the claimant. The staff responsible has been taken up.

**Claim paid by Railways for Loss of Art Silk Consignment**

3844. SHRI J.B. SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a consignment of art silk was booked under P.W.B. No. 473508 dated the 19th November, 1968 from Ambala city to Hansi station of the Northern Railway ;

(b) whether the despatch of the above consignment had been shown on the same date by 353 Up train by the Parcel staff of Ambala city ;

(c) whether the proper signatures of the guard were taken ;

(d) whether the record at Ambala city had also been altered ;

(e) the amount of claim paid by the Railway Administration for loss of this consignment ; and

(f) the action taken against the staff at fault ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) :** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

(e) Payment of Rs. 1271. 25 is being arranged.

(f) The staff responsible for loss of the consignment is being taken up.

**Supply of defective machineries by Napco Inc. U.S.A.**

3845. SHRI JAI SINGH :  
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:

**Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE**

**AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Napco. Inc. USA, the American collaborators in the Napco Bevel Gear (India) Ltd., New Delhi had supplied defective and unreconditioned junk machinery requiring heavy repairs, for installation in the factory in India, due to which the factory could not function properly;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as per agreement, it was the responsibility of the American firm to put the entire plant machinery into operational condition in the factory in India;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the dollar loan was arranged by the American collaborators, through U.S.A.I.D. in order to pass on this junk as good machinery to the Indian concern; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to safeguard the foreign exchange of nearly Rs. 3 crores being swindled by the American firm for supplying useless machinery ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) :** (a) Allegations to this effect have been made by the Indian Company as well as the U.S. Government. The latter has filed a suit against the U.S. firm on this account.

(b) and (c). The Dollar loan for the purchase of the machinery was negotiated by M/s. Napco Bevel Gear (India) Ltd. with the USAID. The loan was approved by Government on the following conditions :—

(i) Before packing and shipment, a reputable expert should satisfy the Indian Supply Mission, Washington in regard to the condition of the machinery.

(ii) Napco Bevel Gear of USA will furnish a guarantee in regard to the condition of the machinery as for new machinery.

(iii) All expenses in connection with the inspection, certifying etc.

will be borne by M/s. Napco Bevel Gear Co. of U.S.A.

- (iv) There would be similar inspection of the machinery on arrival in India at the cost of the American firm who would guarantee replacement in cases of unsatisfactory supply.

(d) Napco Inc. USA has already been paid on shipment by AID by debiting the amounts paid to the account of the AID Loan to the Indian Co. This loan has to be repaid in rupees to the Government of India by the Indian Company in nine years including a grace period of two years. The obligation assumed by the Government of India is to repay AID in foreign exchange over 40 years including a grace period of 10 years, such amount as is received by them from the Indian Company by way of repayment of the loan. However, no repayment has been made to AID by the Government of India as the Indian Company has not paid any instalment to Government towards the repayment of the AID Loan. The AID loan to the Indian Company has not been guaranteed by the Government of India except to the extent of the repayment made by the Indian Company.

**Setting up of Railway Workshops for Production of Diesel and Electric Locomotives and Passenger Coaches**

3846. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to set up more Railway Workshops for the production of diesel and electric locomotives and passenger coaches;

(b) if so, the progress made in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Production capacity to meet the foreseeable demands of diesel and electric locomotives is being developed in the existing Production Units. Additional capacity for the manufacture of coaching stock is also being provided within the country.

There is no scheme at present to set up new workshops for this purpose.

**Public sector Projects in Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh**

3847. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the public sector projects which have been demanded by the States of Punjab, Haryana and the Union Territory of Chandigarh during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the number and names of projects which have been agreed to be given to them by Government; and

(c) the names of the projects which are under consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Milk Powder Plant at Jind**

3848. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have considered the proposal of the Haryana Government to establish a milk plant at Jind; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Necessary permission has since been issued to the State Government.

**Electrification of Tundla-Delhi Railway Line**

3849. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : SHRI D.N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for the electrification of Railway route between Tundla and Delhi ; and

(b) by which time it will be completed?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAY (SHRI NANDA) :** (a) The electrification of Tundla-Delhi section is already tentatively included in the programme of electrification to be carried out during the 4th Five Year Plan. The economic study of the cost benefit of the scheme with a view to assess the financial viability of the project is currently under way and the study is expected to be completed by the middle of 1970. Thereafter, based on the results of the economic study as well as availability of funds and foreign exchange resources, a decision to electrify Tundla-Delhi section will be taken.

(b) It is not yet possible to indicate the time by which the electrification of the section would be completed.

**Dacoity and pickpocketing on Northern and North Eastern Railways in Uttar Pradesh**

3850. **SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that lawlessness is growing on the Rail routes ;

(b) the names of places where cases of dacoity and pickpocketing have taken place in the trains on the Northern and North Eastern Railways in Uttar Pradesh, separately, from January 1969 to January 1970 ;

(c) the details of these cases of dacoity and pickpocketing ;

(d) the position of such incidents during the corresponding period of the last year as compared to the above period ; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to gear up the Railway administration regarding these problems ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) :** (a) to (e): Information is

being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**चलती गाड़ियों में यात्रियों को लूटा  
तथा मारा जाना**

3851. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :**

**श्री आत्म दास :**

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले दस वर्ष में चलती गाड़ियों में यात्रियों को लूटने की अनेक घटनाएँ हुई हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसी कुछ घटनाओं में यात्री मारे गये थे ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी घटनाओं की संख्या कितनी है, कितनी सम्पत्ति की हानि हुई है तथा इन घटनाओं के फलस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**Programme to relieve overcrowding in trains**

3853. **SHRI P.C. ADICHAN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Board has recently launched a programme to relieve overcrowding in trains ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its cost ; and

(c) the action so far taken in pursuance thereof and the success achieved therein ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) :** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). As a result of a special review undertaken in April, 69, 20 additional trains were introduced/extended and the

loads of 40 trains on broad gauge and 38 on the metre gauge augmented by one to three coaches to relieve overcrowding on various routes after April, 1969. In addition, 47 trains were introduced/extended in the time table which came into force from 1-4-69 and 63 trains were introduced/extended in the time table which came into force from 1-10-69.

**Cultivation on Railway land lying unused with Railways**

3854. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a few years back, during the period when Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was the Prime Minister, it was decided to utilise all land lying unused with the Railways for purposes of cultivation ;

(b) if so, the total of land thus brought into cultivation ;

(c) whether on some of this land cultivation has since ceased, and if so, on how much land and the reason therefor ; and

(d) the total amount of land lying unused with the Railways which is not being utilised for cultivation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). 75,478 acres approximately, have been licensed to Railway staff and public for the purpose of cultivation, but no information is available as to whether on some of this land, the cultivation has been stopped by the licensees and if so, why.

(d) 46,259 acres approximately, which can also be licensed for cultivation if there is demand for the same.

**Survey for Rail Line between Bombay and Goa Via Ratnagiri**

3855. SHRI MAYAVAN :  
SHRI CHENGALRAYA  
NAIDU :  
SHRI SOAMINATHAN :  
SHRI N.R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a quick techno-economic survey has been ordered for a Rail line between Bombay and Goa via Ratnagiri

(b) if so, when the survey is likely to be completed ;

(c) whether Government had desired that the survey report be made available early for the implementation of the scheme ;

(d) whether any provision has been made for it in 1970-71

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (d). A Techno-Economic-Feasibility Study for a Coastal Railway Line between Bombay and Mangalore through the Konkan Region, is being undertaken, and will be completed as early as possible. Provision for the study has been made in the 1970-71 budget papers.

**Visit by Soviet Vice-Chairman to India to review the working of Soviet-Aided Plants**

3856. SHRI MAYAVAN :  
SHRI CHENGALRAYA  
NAIDU :  
SHRI SAMINATHAN :  
SHRI N.R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the working of the Soviet-Aided plants was reviewed during the recent visit of Mr. V. Dymshits, first Vice-Chairman of the U.S.S.R. ?

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the outcome of the talks ;

(c) whether India has made it clear that due to U.S.S.R. attitude, there has been a slow progress of these plants ; and

(d) if so, whether India has also made it clear that in case this attitude continues,

India will be forced to seek assistance from other countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The discussions related to the present state of construction, functioning and growth of Soviet-aided undertakings in the public sector. The question of setting up repairs to the main units of steel plants, a Refractory Plant for supply of refractories to the steel plants, timely supplies of equipment from USSR, etc., were also discussed.

(c) It is not correct to say that the slow progress of the Plant is due to USSR attitude.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Lamp Manufacturing Industry

3857. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the lamp manufacturing industry has attained self-sufficiency and it no more needs any foreign component ;

(b) the quantity of lamps consumed internally and exported to foreign countries annually, separately ; and

(c) whether Government propose to offer assistance or incentives to the all and medium lamp manufacturing units to save them from severe competition posed by monopoly firms producing lamps ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The consumption of lamps within the country—was 107.50 million Nos, 120.59 million Nos. and 135.07 million Nos, for the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 respectively. Statistics of exports in Nos. is not readily available.

(c) Miniature lamps (vacuum type) like torch lamps, dial lamps, cycle dynamo etc., are reserved for the small scale sector. Medium Lamp manufacturing units are allotted raw materials to attain production up to licensed/ registered capacity.

#### Increase in Cost of Vegetables due to Increase in Freight

3858. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that vegetables are costing much as a result of the recent increase in freight charges ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that charges for transport of vegetables even for short distance hauls have increased to the highest level ; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) It is true that as slight upward adjustment in the rates for vegetables by coaching trains is proposed to be made with effect from 1.4. 1970, This increase works out to less than one paise per kilogram, which cannot be considered as having any impact on the price level of vegetables.

(b) No ; the proposed increase in the freight rates for short distances also works out to less than one paise per kilogram. The bulk of traffic in vegetables over short hauls is carried by vendors under Produce Vendors Season Tickets particularly over the suburban sections. There is no increase in the charges for Produce Vendors Season Tickets.

(c) In view of answers to parts (a) and (b) above, question does not arise.

बांदा-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी का देरी से चलना तथा बिना टिकट यात्रा

3860. श्री जगेन्द्र यादव: क्या रेलवे मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की बांदा-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी सधारणतः दो-तीन घण्टे देर से पहुंचती है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप दिल्ली तक अन्य स्थानों को जाने वाले यात्रियों को आगे जाने के लिए गाड़ियां नहीं मिलती हैं तथा प्रथम क्षणी के डिब्बों में सीट कवर हटा दिये जाते हैं और बिना टिकट वाले यात्री खतरे की जंजीर खींचते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि उक्त गाड़ी समय पर चले तथा बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों और रेलवे संपत्ति को नष्ट करने वाले लोगों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जाय ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) यह सही नहीं है कि नं० 109 डाउन बांदा-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी ग्राम तौर पर कानपुर 2-3 घण्टे देर से पहुंचती है, यद्यपि यह गाड़ी कानपुर बहुधा लगभग आधा घण्टा देर से अवश्य पहुंचती है। नं० 11 अप एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी दिल्ली के लिए इस गाड़ी से 75 प्रतिशत से अधिक मौकों पर मेल ले लेती है। 1969 में सीटों के खोलों की चोरी की केवल पांच घटनाएँ हुई थीं। इनमें से एक का पता लगा लिया गया था जिसके फलस्वरूप एक व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार किया गया और चुरायी गयी संपत्ति बरामद कर ली गयी।

मुख्यतः बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले विद्यार्थियों द्वारा खतरे की जंजीर खींचे जाने की बात सरकार के नोटिस में आयी है।

(ख) जहां तक रेलवे के वश में आने वाले कारणों का संबन्ध है, गाड़ियों की समय-पाबंदी के लिए सभी सम्भव प्रयास किये जाते हैं। रेल सम्पत्ति की चोरी और उसे पहुँचने वाली क्षति को रोकने के निवारक उपाय के रूप में, सवारी गाड़ियों में सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस का पहरा रहता है और रेल सुरक्षा दल द्वारा आकस्मिक छापे मारे जाते हैं।

नं० 109 डाउन गाड़ी में खतरे की जंजीर खींचने और बिना टिकट यात्रा करने से सम्बन्धित स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए, मजिस्ट्रेटों द्वारा जांच के अलावा बार-बार आकस्मिक और घात लगाकर जांच की जाती है, इन प्रयासों में काफी सफलता मिली है।

अपर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी का पथ परिवर्तन

3861. श्री अश्वेश्वर यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अपर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के पथ में परिवर्तन करने तथा उसे कानपुर से उन्नाव और फिर जिला रायबरेली के लाल गंज डालमऊ तथा ऊंचाहार स्टेशनों के रास्ते उन्नाव से इलाहाबाद की ओर चलाने के लिए सरकार को गत वर्ष एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो “अपर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस” के पथ में अब तक परिवर्तन न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार “अपर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस” के पथ में परिवर्तन करके कानपुर, उन्नाव, राय बरेली, प्रतापगढ़ तथा इलाहाबाद जिलों में पहली तेज चलने वाली गाड़ी चलायेगी और पश्चिम में दिल्ली तथा पूर्व में हावड़ा की ओर जाने वाले लाखों यात्रियों तथा व्यापारियों की सहायता करेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी नहीं।

पूर्व तथा दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे में रेल पथ निरीक्षकों तथा सहायक रेल-पथ निरीक्षकों के संघ का मांग पत्र

3862. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्व तथा दक्षिण पूर्वी रेलवे में काम कर रहे रेल-पथ निरीक्षकों तथा सहायक रेल-पथ निरीक्षकों के संघ ने उन्हें एक मांग पत्र प्रस्तुत किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपर्युक्त कर्मचारियों के कार्य घण्टों में सुधार करने तथा उनकी अन्य कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के बारे में कुंजरू तथा बांचु समितियों की सिफारिशों को अभी तक क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इन सिफारिशों को कब तक क्रियान्वित करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) केवल इस कोटि के कर्मचारियों के वेतन-मान और सेवा की अन्य शर्तों का अलग से सामान्य पुनरीक्षण करने की मांग को सरकार स्वीकार न कर सकी ।

(ग) और (घ). उक्त समितियों की जिन सिफारिशों को स्वीकार किया जा चुका है उन्हें क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है । इन समितियों की विभिन्न सिफारिशों पर रेलवे बोर्ड के विचारों के सम्बन्ध में एक बयान सभा-पटल पर पहले ही रखा जा चुका है । काम के घण्टों के सम्बन्ध के कोई विशिष्ट सिफारिश नहीं है । सिफारिशें सामान्यतः इन कर्मचारियों की ड्यूटी और ज़िम्मेदारियों की राहत पहुँचाने के सम्बन्ध में हैं ।

उड़ीसा के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा नेपाल में कारखाने की स्थापना

3863. श्री जगेश्वर यादव: क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उड़ीसा के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्री बीजू पटनायक और उनकी पत्नी के नाम में इस समय कितनी फर्में हैं और वे फर्में किस प्रकार का कारोबार कर रही हैं;

(ख) क्या श्री पटनायक का विचार नेपाल में भी एक कारखाना स्थापित करने का है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलरुद्दीन अली अहमद): (क) जानकारी तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है । यह इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) से (घ). गोरखपत्र के 8 फरवरी 1970 के सम्पादकीय के अनुसार यह पता चला है कि श्री बीजू पटनायक ने नेपाल में इस्ताती ट्यूब उद्योग स्थापित करने की अनुमति प्राप्त कर ली है । इसके अतिरिक्त सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

बिहार में कम्पनियों को लाइसेंस जारी करना

3864. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में बिहार में विभिन्न कम्पनियों को दिये गये लाइसेंसों के सम्बन्ध में वर्ष-वार व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या इनमें से कुछ कम्पनियों को सरकार ने भी ऋण दिए हैं;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(घ) उन्हें किन शर्तों पर ऋण दिये गये थे ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद): (क) विगत तीन वर्षों में बिहार की विभिन्न कम्पनियों को 41 लाइसेंस और 18 आशय-पत्र जारी किये गये। वर्षवार व्योरा निम्न प्रकार है :—

| वर्ष | जारी किए गये लाइसेंसों की संख्या | जारी किये गए आशय पत्रों की संख्या |
|------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1967 | 21                               | 8                                 |
| 1968 | 12                               | 5                                 |
| 1969 | 8                                | 5                                 |
| योग  | 41                               | 18                                |

सभी जारी किये गये लाइसेंसों और आशय पत्रों के विवरण अनेक पत्रों में प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं। जैसे बोकली बुलेटिन आफ इन्डस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस, इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंस, दी बोकली इण्डियन ट्रेड जनरल, तथा मंथली जनरल आफ इण्डस्ट्री एण्ड ट्रेड, इन पत्रों की प्रतियाँ संसद पुस्तकालय को भेजी जाती हैं।

(ख) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

बिहार में अनुसूचित जातियों/पिछड़ी जातियों/अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ

3865. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार अनुसूचित जातियों, पिछड़ी जातियों तथा अन्य अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ देने के लिये राज्यों को प्रतिवर्ष वित्तीय सहायता देती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में बिहार सरकार को प्रतिवर्ष कितनी राशि दी गई ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने इस राशि में वृद्धि करने का अनुरोध किया, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री गोबिन्द मेनन) : (क) जी हां श्रीमान्।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) तथा (घ). राज्य सरकार द्वारा मेट्रिक-उपरान्त छात्रवृत्तियों पर 1968-69 के स्तर पर किया गया खर्च राज्य गैर-योजना बजट को वचनबद्ध है। इसलिए केन्द्रीय (योजना) सहायता केवल उसी राशि तक सीमित है, जो अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ देने पर 'वचनबद्ध' राशि अधिक होती है।

मेट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्तियों के लिए, राज्य सरकार द्वारा 1969-70 के लिए प्रस्तावित राशियाँ तथा राज्य क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अधीन की गई व्यवस्थाएँ निम्नलिखित हैं —

| राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित | की गई व्यवस्था            |       |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|
|                               | (रुपए लाख की राशियों में) |       |
| अनुसूचित आदिम जातियाँ         | 14.80                     | 12.80 |
| अनुसूचित जातियाँ              | 14.50                     | 14.95 |
| अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग              | 5.85                      | 5.85  |



## विवरण

पिछले तीन वर्षों में निम्नलिखित राशियां दी गई थीं:—

| (रुपए लाख की राशियों में)          |         |         |         |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
|                                    | 1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 |
| (1) मेट्रिक उपरान्त छात्रवृत्तियां |         |         |         |
| (क) अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां          | 32.57   | 33.55   | 27.60   |
| (ख) अनुसूचित जातियां               | 25.00   | 30.00   | 32.79   |
| (ग) अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग               | 2.49    | 0.94    | 0.94    |
| (2) मेट्रिक पूर्व छात्रवृत्तियां   |         |         |         |
| (क) अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां          | 9.30*   | 9.49**  | 9.95**  |
| (ख) अनुसूचित जातियां               | 10.31   | 10.32   | 10.45   |
| (ग) अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग               | 3.85    | 3.61    | 3.85    |

\* केन्द्र का हिस्सा कार्य का 75 % था ।

\*\*केन्द्र का हिस्सा खर्च का 60 % था ।

Waiting Room for III Class Passengers  
at Thana Bihpur Station (North  
Eastern Railway)

3866. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be  
pleased to state :

(a) wheeher It is a fact that Thana  
Bihpur Junction Is a important Railway  
station on the North Eastern Railway ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there  
is no Waiting Room there for the III Class  
passengers ; and

(c) If so. the reasons therefor and  
whether Government propose to  
construct a Waiting Room there for the  
III Class passengers keeping in view the  
Importance of that station ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI NANDA): (a) It is a junction station

serving Bhagalpur Branch, through ferry  
service over Ganga.

(a) and (c). Coverings measuring 330'x  
50' on the main platform, 103'x22' on  
branch line platform and 136'x30' on island  
platform are already avilable at Thana  
Bihpur station which serve the purpose of  
waiting hall for III Class passengers, and  
are considered adequate for the present  
level of traffic.

Action on Representation received from  
Unrecognised Railway Unions

3867. SHRI P.N. SOLANKI : Will  
the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to  
refer to the reply given to Unstarred  
Question No. 5068 on the 23rd December,  
1969 regarding Security Deposit by Commer-  
cial Clerks (Southern Railway) and state :

(a) whether It is the policy of Railway  
Administration not to respond to the

correspondence of the unrecognised unions and not to take any action on the representations received from them ;

(b) if so, the reasons for adopting such a policy which is against the rights guaranteed under the Constitution ;

(c) how many Associations of the Railway employees are registered under the Trade Unions Act and are functioning over the Railways and the total membership of each of them ;

(d) if these Unions are debarred from the right of representation, what is the advantage of registering them ; and

(e) the authority which allows the Railways to over-rule the provisions of the Trade Union Act, by issuing such orders ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA):** (a) The correct position is that representations from any source are taken into account and action, as is appropriate in each case, is taken. If the representation is from an unrecognised union, no reply is given nor any correspondence is entered into with them.

(b) In view of reply to part (a), this does not arise.

(c) Government have no precise information about unrecognised associations, though they may be registered under the Trade Unions Act.

(d) While registration is under the Trade Unions Act, the right of correspondence flows from the fact of the union being recognised by the concerned administration.

(e) No provisions of the Trade Unions Act are violated.

**Discussion with Soviet Minister for Electrical Industries regarding utilisation of capacity of Heavy Electrical Plants**

**3868: SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had any discussions with the Soviet Minister for Electrical Industries during his visit to India last December, regarding the prospect of full utilisation of the capacity available in the Heavy Electrical Plants in India; and

(b) how it was decided to utilise this capacity ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED):** (a) and (b). Discussions with Mr. Antonov, Soviet Minister for Electrical Industries mainly related to the manufacturing programmes of the Soviet aided Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant Hardwar. The question of ensuring utilisation of capacity in this undertaking, was discussed in detail with the Soviet experts and the possibility of exports to third countries with Soviet assistance, as a measure of assistance in utilising the capacity of the Hardwar Plant was also discussed.

**Duties of Trains Clerks and Deputy Yard Masters**

**3869. SHRI D.N. PATODIA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in case of Trains Clerks and Deputy Yard Masters, their duties are mostly performed in the open field on the Yard involving hard labour and great responsibility and, to that extent, different from normal categories of Clerks whose duties are confined mostly on the desk indoor;

(b) what are reasons for categorising Trains Clerks and Deputy Yard Masters as Clerks;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the pay scales fixed for them are not commensurate with the duties and responsibilities discharged by them;

(d) whether it is further a fact that a revision of pay scales was made by the Railway Board in 1964 and, if so, the categories for which the pay was revised and the extent of revision; and

(c) whether the scales were revised for Trains Clerks and Deputy Yard Masters also and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) :** (a) and (b). Trains Clerks perform mostly out door duties which are clerical in nature and are designated as Trains Clerks. Deputy Yard Masters also perform out-door duties mostly and they are designated as clerks as their duties are not clerical in nature.

(c) No, the existing scales of pay are based on the specific recommendations of the Second Pay Commission.

(d) In 1964, the structure of the scale of pay of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters was partially revised in view of the increase in operational duties and responsibilities consequent upon the increase in the tempo of traffic movements on Railways. The lowest scale of Rs. 150-240 applicable to Station Masters was abolished by prescribing the scale of Rs. 205-280. In respect of Assistant Station Masters, the two scales of Rs. 130-225 and Rs. 150-240 were merged into a single scale Rs. 130-240 (with a minimum start of Rs. 150/-).

(e) No. Similar justification was not available in case of Trains Clerks and Deputy Yard Masters.

#### **Import of the Flate and Wheel Sets**

3870. **SHRI D.N. PATODIA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that consequent on the increase in the wages of labourers in West Bengal, the Wagon Builders have urged upon the Railway Board to import shortage items in flats and order wheel sets both to the Durgapur Steel Plant and to the Tata Iron and Steel Company or import them in advance so that the delay in supply of these items does not cause idle labour and lead to the increase in the cost of production;

(b) if so, whether any positive step has been taken by Government to meet the

needs of the industry as suggested by them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K.C. PANT) :** (a) No, Sir. Some of the wagon builders have suggested import of wheel sets due to short supply from Durgapur Steel Plant, but this has nothing to do with the wages of labourers in West Bengal.

(b) The Railway Board have already taken action for import of 3000 Broad Gauge 20 ton wheel sets from Japan. Further orders for import also are likely to be placed shortly.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Late Arrival of Trains in Delhi Due to congestion near Faridabad**

3871. **THRI D. N. PATODIA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all incoming trains to Delhi are very much delayed due to congestion near Faridabad in the evening time and take an inordinate time to reach Delhi ;

(b) whether any systematic study has been made of the extent of delay that is involved by trains—Mail/Express/Passenger—for travelling between Faridabad and Delhi ; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to cut out the delay and the measures proposed in this connection ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) :** (a) No only some of the trains coming to Delhi are delayed a little, due to heavy rail traffic in and around Delhi area, whenever there is an upsetting in the running schedule of the trains.

(b) Daily detentions are analysed in detail.

(c) As a long term measure, an additional line between Ballabgarh and Tugliaka.

bad, additional block stations between Palwal—Asaoti and Faridabad—Tuglakabad, and automatic signalling on Hazrat Nizamuddin—Okhla section are being provided.

#### **Circular Railway for Delhi**

3872. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that even though the Planning Commission had approved of a Circular Railway for Delhi in 1969, no specific provision for taking the work in hand has been made so far ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) what specific provisions will be made for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) It is not a fact that the Planning Commission had approved of a "Circular Railway" for Delhi in 1969.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no proposal to make any provisions for a "Circular Railway" for Delhi.

#### **Complaints against Bengal Enamel Company Ltd., Calcutta Re : Blackmarketing of Imported Steel Sheets**

8373. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state ;

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the allegations of misuse and blackmarketing of imported steel sheets against the Bengal Enamel Co. Ltd., of Calcutta ;

(b) whether his attention has also been drawn to an article in this connection which was published in the 20th February, 1970 issue of a *Derpan* a Weekly published from Calcutta ; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the said Company ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Chief Controller of Imports and Export has been requested to investigate and report.

#### **Stoppages for Mail and Express Trains between Barauni and Thana Bihpur**

3874. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the stations between Barauni and Thana Bihpur where the Mail and Express trains have stoppages and the distance between these stations ;

(b) whether this is in conformity with the principles that fast trains like Mail and Express should not stop at short distances ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for having stops at short distance stations ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Mail/Express trains are scheduled to stop at Khagaria junction and Mansi junction stations on Barauni-Thana Bihpur section. Two of the four Mail and Express trains are also scheduled to stop at Begusarai and one at Sahebpur Kamal junction. The distance between Barauni and Begusarai is 16 kilometres, between Begusarai and Sahebpur Kamal Junction 27 kilometres, between Sahebpur Kamal Junction and Khagaria 13 kilometres, between Khagaria Junction and Mansi Junction 8 kilometres and between Mansi Junction and Thana Bihpur Junction 43 kilometres.

(b) and (c). Stoppages of Mail/Express trains at intermediate stations are normally provided having regard to operational and traffic requirements. Whereas Khagaria and Begusarai both are sub-divisional headquarters, halt at Khagaria is also an operational necessity, viz. watering of locomotives. Mansi is an important junction where passengers from different directions avail of connections with these trains. Sahebpur Kamal, where only one Mail train stops is also a junction station with Manghyr Ghat branch.

**Survey for Broad-gauge Line from  
Barauni to Katihar**

3875. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey has been made for converting metre-gauge Railway line into broad-gauge line between Barauni and Katihar;

(b) whether Government have finalised all the details in this regard; and

(c) if so, when the work is proposed to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Engineering and Traffic Surveys for the conversion of the Barauni-Katihar metre gauge line to broad gauge, were sanctioned in June, 1969. The surveys are in progress and are likely to be completed by September, 1970.

(c) A final decision regarding this conversion will be taken after the survey reports are received from the North Eastern Railway and are examined by the Railway Board. The actual conversion of this section is also dependent on the priority this conversion scheme will merit *vis-a-vis* other conversion proposal and the availability of funds.

**Number of Candidates for Presidential  
and Vice-Presidential Elections**

3876. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of candidates who filed nomination papers for the Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections in the years 1952, 1957, 1962, 1967 and 1969;

(b) the number of candidates left after the scrutiny of nomination papers for the said elections, separately; and

(c) the number of candidates left in the field after the withdrawal of their candidature referred to in parts (a) and (b) above ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) to (c). Two statements giving the information are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-296/70]

**Issue of Industrial Lines for West Bengal**

3877. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that industrialists desirous of starting industries in West Bengal are discouraged by the officials of his Ministry in the name of industrial unrest;

(b) if so, the number of licences issued for West Bengal in 1968 and 1969 ; and

(c) how it compares with the number of licences issued for Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement giving comparative figures of applications received and licences & letters of intent issued during 1968 and 1969 in West Bengal, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu is given below :—

*Statement*

|                                                            | West Bengal |      | Maharashtra |      | Tamil Nadu |      |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------|-------------|------|------------|------|
|                                                            | 1968        | 1969 | 1968        | 1969 | 1968       | 1969 |
| No. of applications received                               | 96          | 110  | 232         | 380  | 55         | 100  |
|                                                            | 206         |      | 612         |      | 155        |      |
| No. of licences issued                                     | 34          | 64   | 80          | 81   | 9          | 13   |
| No. of letters of intent issued                            | 18          | 26   | 53          | 122  | 12         | 22   |
|                                                            | 52          |      | 133         |      | 21         |      |
|                                                            | 142         |      | 336         |      | 56         |      |
| Percentage in relation to<br>No. of applications received. | 69.3%       |      | 54.9%       |      | 36.1%      |      |

**Wages in Steel Plants**

3878. SHRI S. M. BHNERJEE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether wages in the three Steel Plants at Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur have been increased;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) how this compares with the wages in the Tata Iron and Steel Company, and Indian Iron and Steel Company ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Pending final determination of the revision of rates of wages for different categories of workers in the Iron and Steel industry, an interim relief of Rs. 33 per head per month has been allowed to all the categories of workers covered by the First Iron & Steel Wage Board and to those to whom the Wage Board recommendations have been extended and if their emoluments do not exceed Rs. 650 per month. The relief has been granted in accordance with the Agreement reached by the Joint Wage Negotiating Committee for the Iron and Steel industry and is uniformly applicable to all the steel plants of Hindustan Steel Limited as well as the Tata Iron & Steel Company and Indian Iron & Steel Company.

**Inclusion of certain area of Kanpur City into rural area for purposes of Election**

3879. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Ministry of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a portion of Kanpur City including Armapore Estate has been declared a rural area for the purposes of Election by the Delimitation Commission;

(b) if so, whether this area is actually in the city; and

(c) if not, the reasons for declaring that area as a rural area ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

(SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Chief Electoral Officer, Uttar Pradesh.

**Assurance of Soviet help to India**

3880. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Deputy Prime Minister, U.S.S.R. visited India in February, 1970;

(b) whether he assured Soviet help to India; and

(c) if so, the details of the talks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir. H. E. Mr. V. E. Dymshits, Deputy Chairman, Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. Government visited India during February, 1970.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The talks related to the present state of construction, functioning and growth of Soviet-aided undertakings in the public sector. The question of setting up of a Capital Repairs Organisation for undertaking the capital repairs to the main units of the steel plants, a Refractory Plant for supply of refractories to the steel plants, timely supplies of equipment from USSR, were also discussed.

**कालका मेल में इलाहाबाद से कानपुर तक यात्रा**

3881. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तीसरी श्रेणी में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों के लिए इलाहाबाद से कानपुर तक यात्रा करने के लिए प्रातः 6 बजे से सायं 4 बजे तक कोई गाड़ी उपलब्ध नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन यात्रियों को कालका मेल द्वारा इलाहाबाद

से कानपुर तक यात्रा करने की अनुमति देने का है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने कुछ अन्य स्टेशनों पर यात्रियों को ऐसी ही रियायत दी हुई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) यह सही है कि ए०जी० ए० अप सवारी गाड़ी के 06-45 बजे इलाहाबाद से छूटने के बाद कानपुर जाने वाले तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों के लिए उपलब्ध होने वाली अगली गाड़ी 11 अप एक्सप्रेस है, जो इलाहाबाद से 16-25 बजे छूटती है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। कालका मेल में पहले से ही भीड़-भाड़ होती है और उसमें अधिक यात्री लेने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

**Placing of Orders for manufacturing Jute Mail Bags to Parachute Factory, Kanpur instead of Small Scale Manufacturers**

3882. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have placed orders for jute Mail Bags worth rupees one crore with the Government Parachute Factory at Kanpur;

(b) whether the Calcutta Small Scale Manufacturers of such bags offered more competitive and favourable terms;

(c) if so, the reason for placing orders with the Parachute Factory;

(d) whether the production of jute mail bags was so long considered as a sphere for the Small Scale Industries;

(e) whether by denying the small scale producers the scope for supplying such bags, nearly 1000 employees have been rendered unemployed and the future of this small scale industry has been endangered; and

(f) whether such policy of placing orders for jute mail bags with a big concern

like the Parachute Factory at Kanpur is against the announced policy of Government of encouraging the small scale industry ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Stoppage of Mughal Sarai-Howrah passenger train at Narganjo station**

3883. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have received a memorandum from the harijans and Adivasis of Narganjo area, a "station" on the Jhujha-simultala Section of the Eastern Railway, requesting them for a stoppage of UP and Dn. Mughalsarai-Howrah Passenger train at this station;

(b) whether it is a fact that at present no train whatsoever stops at this "station" except on Monday and Tuesday for the convenience of the staff only;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this area is otherwise inaccessible and inhabited mostly by Adivasis and Harijans;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to concede this demand in order to remove the difficulties of students and local people; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) to (e). Nargungoo station is provided purely for operational convenience and is not open for passenger traffic. The station is not mentioned in the Public Time Table. The proposal for opening this station for passenger booking is under examination.

**Loss to Bokaro Steel Plant**

3884. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been inordinate delay and heavy losses in the construction of the Bokaro Steel Plant; and

(b) whether Government propose to appoint a Committee of Parliament to fix the responsibility for these irregularities, lapses and inefficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) It is a fact that there have been delays in the construction of the Bokaro Steel Plant but it is not true that heavy losses have been incurred in the construction of the plant.

(b) No, Sir. The delays in the construction of the plant have occurred due to a number of factors largely beyond the control of the project authorities and not due to any irregularities or lapses on the part of any individual or organisation.

**Orissa Chief Minister's Remarks regarding Regional Imbalances**

3885. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Orissa at a recent seminar organised by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in New Delhi has accused the Central Government of lip service to backward States and urged upon the Government of India to implement various concrete measures necessary for correcting regional imbalances;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Chief Minister at the same seminar urged upon the Government of India to appoint a new Finance Commission to look into the problems of backward States, 80 per cent of the investment in public sector projects specially to the industrially backward States and relaxation in the grant of licences or decentralisation so as to help promote

industrial growth within the broad framework of the Industrial Policy of the country; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The problem of balanced regional development requires the simultaneous use of a large variety of policy instruments on a wide front not only by the Central and State Governments acting together but also by the private and cooperative sectors.

The Central Government have already taken several steps in this direction. These include, *inter alia*, weightage for backward States in the allocation of Central assistance, location of public sector projects and adjustments in procedures and policies of financial and other institutions. The Fifth Finance Commission also has in its recommendations given weightage to this factor. A Working Group of the Planning Commission has also recommended several measures for the industrial development of backward areas in different States. On their part, the State Governments too would need to undertake suitable measures to mobilise resources for implementation of appropriate development programmes.

Government are already following a policy that subject to techno-economic considerations, public sector projects, to the extent possible, be located in industrially backward areas. The problem of redressing regional imbalances has thus to be tackled in a variety of ways by the Central and State Governments.

Finance Commission is concerned only with making recommendations in regard to devolution of shareable central taxes and grants in aid. No useful purpose will therefore be served by appointing a new Finance Commission.



**Scarce Categories of Steel**

3886. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has taken several measures for improving the overall availability of the critical categories and sections of steel both for export purpose and domestic needs;

(b) if so, what are the measures taken or proposed to be taken; and

(c) what are the categories and sections of steel in respect of which measures have been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Black sheets and plates and certain non-flat products like billets and wire rods are in short supply. A number of steps are being taken by Government to increase their production at the steel plants by removing bottlenecks as and when they arise. The imports of scarce categories of steel have also been liberalised, from time to time, to augment supplies to meet the internal demand of the country. In addition, the import of certain categories in bulk has been cleared.

**Guidelines for the growth of Public and Private Sectors**

3887. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he while delivering the Inaugural address at the seminar on Prosperity through Balanced Industrial Development organised by the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry in New Delhi in January this year, has stated that it was imperative that the State should demarcate and lay down the guidelines for the growth of the public and private sectors to prevent regional imbalances, greater concentration of economic powers and manipulated shortages ; and

(b) If so, the steps being taken by Government to lay down such guidelines ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes ; sir.

(b) In the interest of achieving a faster rate of industrial growth in the years to come and also with the object of realisation of other socio-economic objectives, Government has recently modified the industrial licensing policy according to which the core sector of industries, that is, those consisting of certain basic articles and strategic industries, and the heavy investment sector of industries that is oil industrial investment propositions of over Rs. 5 crores would be subject to industrial licensing ; the larger industrial houses and foreign concerns, subsidiaries or branches of foreign companies, along with other applicants, would be expected to participate in and contribute to the establishment of industries in these sectors, leaving the opportunities in the remaining sectors primarily to the other classes of entrepreneurs. In the middle sector, involving investments ranging of Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 5 crores, licence applications of parties other than undertakings belonging to the Larger Industrial Houses shall be given special consideration and licences shall be issued liberally, except where foreign exchange implications necessitate careful scrutiny.

2. It is also proposed to expand the scope of the public sector and Government will examine the possibility of taking up in that sector short gestation projects yielding quick returns, so as to cover, to the extent feasible, major production gaps like to develop in various industrial sectors in the next few years.

3. Government propose to lay guidelines for also the Licensing Committee in the matter of industrial licensing for avoiding concentration of economic power and regional imbalances.

### Role of Private Industry in National Development

3888. SHRI R.K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a strong feeling in the industrial circles about the continuing denigration of the role of the private industry in the national development ;

(b) whether Government are also aware of a document brought out by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry giving facts and figures on the role of private industry in the national production and development ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to remove this impression and to strengthen the role of industrial policy of the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). Government are fully aware of the role of the private sector in the development of industries and Government policy in this respect is explained at various forums—in Parliament as well as outside. In implementing its policy Government are guided by Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956. Government have also taken certain steps in regard to (i) industrial licensing policy; (ii) the policy in regard to assistance from public financial institutions; and (iii) the policies relating to the growth of the public sector with reference to the recommendations of the Administrative reforms Commission, the industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee and of the Planning Commission.

### Soaring Price of Consumer Goods in Assam

3889. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of consumer goods in Assam is abnormally high due to higher costs of transportation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Government of Assam requested the Centre to subsidise transport cost ; and

(c) if so any the action if, taken on the said request ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). In July, 1969 the Government of Assam requested that a scheme of concessional rates for transportation of essential commodities, raw material etc. be worked out so as to encourage industrialisation of Assam and for bringing down the cost of living of the people of the State. It was not possible to accede to their request as it would tantamount to showing undue preference contrary to provisions of the Indian Railways Act. The State Government were informed of the position in October, 1969.

### Electric or Diesel Traction in Silchar Area of Assam

3890. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what type of traction is engaged by the railways in Silchar area of Assam;

(b) whether there is any proposal for Electric or Diesel traction in the region ; and

(c) the amount spent for passenger amenities during the last three years in this region ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Steam traction is in use in this region.

(b) No proposal at present.

(c) Rs. 4,01,300.

57 डाउन अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी  
से भोजन यान का हटाया जाना

3891. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पहले 57-डाउन अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी के साथ एक भोजन यान

लगाया जाता था किन्तु अब उसे हटा दिया गया है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप यात्रियों को भोजन आदि के सम्बन्ध में बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त भोजन यान के हटाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार यात्रियों की कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उक्त गाड़ी में पुनः भोजन यान लगाने के लिए आदेश जारी करेगी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (घ). जी हाँ। 15-5-67 से पहले 57 डाउन/58 अप बर्फर्ड पठानकोट एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों (अब अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस) में भुसावल और भाँसी के बीच भोजन यान की व्यवस्था थी। चूँकि इस गाड़ी में खासतौर पर भुसावल और भाँसी के बीच बहुत अधिक भीड़-भाड़ रहती थी, इसलिए, तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए भोजन यान हटा लिया गया और उसकी जगह 17-5-67 से तीसरे दर्जे का सवारी डिब्बा लगाया जाता है। इस रेल मार्ग के उपयुक्त स्टेशन और गाड़ियों के ठहरने के स्थानों पर खान-पान की पर्याप्त सुविधाएँ मौजूद हैं और गाड़ियों के ठहराव यात्रियों की आवश्यकताओं को संतोषजनक ढंग से पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है।

इन परिस्थितियों में भोजन यान को फिर से चलाने का कोई विचार नहीं।

गाड़ द्वारा किराये की रसीद या टिकट जारी किया जाना

3892. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्तमान नियमों

के अन्तर्गत गाड़ किसी ऐसे यात्री को जुर्माना प्राप्त किये बिना किराये की रसीद या टिकट जारी नहीं कर सकता जिसके पास उस स्टेशन का प्लेटफार्म टिकट न हो जहाँ से वह गाड़ी में सवार हुआ था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अधिकांश स्टेशनों पर प्लेटफार्म टिकट बेचने की कोई पृथक व्यवस्था नहीं है और जब यात्री के पास प्लेटफार्म टिकट खरीदने का समय होता है तो वह रेलवे के किराये का टिकट भी खरीद सकता है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि इस कारण विदेशी यात्रियों को बहुत कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या वर्तमान नियमों की अव्यवहारिकता को देखते हुए और उनसे होने वाली कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार उनमें संशोधन करने का है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) गाड़ियों के गाड़ों से यह अपेक्षित नहीं है कि वे कोई किराये की रसीद या टिकट जारी करें।

प्रत्यक्षतः, प्रश्न का आशय सभी रेलों पर लागू किये गये इस आदेश से है कि जिन स्टेशनों पर प्लेटफार्म टिकट बिकते हैं वहाँ यात्रियों को गाड़ के पास पहुँचने पर गाड़ का प्रमाण-पत्र केवल तभी दिया जाये जब वे वैध प्लेटफार्म टिकट प्रस्तुत करें। जिन मामलों में गाड़ का प्रमाण-पत्र जारी किया जाता है, उनमें यात्रियों पर कोई जुर्माना नहीं किया जाता।

(ख) सभी महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों पर प्लेटफार्म टिकटों की बिक्री के लिए अलग से व्यवस्था है।

जिन स्टेशनों पर प्लेटफार्म टिकट बिकते हैं, उनके प्लेटफार्म में बंद प्रवेश के लिये कम से कम प्लेटफार्म टिकट होना जरूरी है जो यात्रा-टिकटों की अपेक्षा सरलता से खरीदा जा सकता है। यात्रियों से स्वभावतः यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे ऐसे स्टेशनों पर ऐसे समय पहुंचें कि कम से कम प्लेटफार्म टिकट तो खरीद सकें।

(ग) ऐसा कोई मामला सरकार के नोटिस में नहीं आया है।

(घ) और (ङ). इस आदेश का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है, इस पर निरन्तर निगरानी रखी जा रही है।

भोपाल में मशीन शाला तथा लोको शेड से की जाने वाली चोरियों की जांच

3893. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भोपाल में लोको शेड से लुब्रीकेटरों की चोरी के बारे में जांच के परिणामस्वरूप भोपाल (मध्य रेलवे) का एक सहायक लोको फोरमैन किसी अन्य स्थान पर तबादला होने पर वहां कार्यभार संभालने की बजाये लगभग 15 महीनों तक काम पर नहीं गया;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही किये बिना उसे भोपाल में पुनः कार्यभार संभालने की अनुमति दे दी गई है; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त व्यक्ति भी भोपाल में मशीन की दुकानों में चोरी के मामले में अपराधी पाया गया था और क्या तथ्यों का पता लगाने के लिए वे दुबारा इस मामले की जांच करवायेंगे ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) जांच से साबित हुआ है कि यह कर्मचारी रेल सम्पत्ति की किसी चोरी के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं था। लेकिन वह पर्यवेक्षण में ढिलाई भरतने के लिए दोषी पाया गया है। सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए उसकी पदोन्नति रोक दी गई है।

दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली स्टेशनों पर रेल गाड़ियों का ढेर से आना और बाहरी सिगनल/निकट के स्टेसन पर रोका जाना

3894. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली को आने वाली रेलगाड़ियां इन स्टेशनों पर सीधे नहीं आती हैं अपितु उन्हें या तो बाहरी सिगनल अथवा निकट के स्टेशन पर रोक दिया जाता है और वे ढेर से पहुंचती हैं और इस कारण यात्रियों को बड़ी कठिनाई होती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इसमें सुधार करने के लिए इसकी जांच करेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां, लेकिन ऐसा कभी-कभी होता है।

(ख) गाड़ियों के निर्धारित समय में जब कभी गड़बड़ होती है तो उसका कोई न कोई परिचालन सम्बन्धी कारण होता है, जैसे नई दिल्ली/दिल्ली स्टेशनों पर लाइन और प्लेटफार्म का खाली न होना।

(ग) नई दिल्ली/दिल्ली आती हुई गाड़ियों को जिन कारणों से रूके रहना पड़ता है, उनका विश्लेषण दिन प्रति दिन के आधार पर किया जाता है और इस तरह की रुकावटों को दूर करनेके लिए हर सम्भव प्रयास किया जाता है।

**Press Conference addressed by the Chairman, Railway Board, on 23.2.70.**

3895. DR. P. MANDAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a representative of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry attended the Press Conference addressed by the Chairman and Members of Railway Board on the 23rd February, 1970;

(b) whether the F.I.C.C.I.'s representative was invited by the Press Information Bureau ; and

(c) whether the said non-journalist also asked questions at the Press Conference?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) :** (a) and (b). Representatives of the federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry are not invited to Press Conferences arranged by the Press Information Bureau. Only Press Representatives accredited at the headquarters of the Government of India are invited by PIB to Press Conferences. Editors and leader writers are allowed to attend Press Conferences on request. A copy of the invitation issued for the Press Conference held by the Chairman and Members of the Railway Board is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No LT—2969/70]

(c) Does not arise.

**चपड़ा और मोतिहारी को रेल द्वारा मिलाने के लिए डुमरिया घाट पर रेल एवं सड़क पुल**

3896. श्री क० मि० मजुकर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के दो

जिला मुख्यालों चपड़ा और मोतिहारी को रेल द्वारा मिलाने के लिये नारायणी नदी पर डुमरिया घाट पर एक रेल-एवं-सड़क पुल बनाया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार ने चपड़ा और मोतिहारी को रेल द्वारा मिलाने का कोई अन्य तरीका निकाला है और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि उक्त भाग (ख) का उत्तर नकारात्मक है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) :** (क) से (ग). घन की कमी होने और यातायात सम्बन्धी पर्याप्त औचित्य न पाये जाने के कारण डुमरिया घाट पर नैरानी नदी को पार करते हुये अथवा किसी दूसरे मार्ग से छपड़ा को मोतिहारी से मिलाने के लिए एक नई रेलवे लाइन बनाना फिलहाल संभव नहीं है।

**इरविन अस्पताल, दिल्ली के एक कर्मचारी की अस्पृश्यता के बारे में शिकायत**

3897. श्री मोलू प्रसाद : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के आयुक्त को इरविन अस्पताल दिल्ली के एक अवर श्रेणी लिपिक श्री रामपाल सिंह की अस्पृश्यता के बारे में 3 नम्बर, 1969 की एक शिकायत मिली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री गोविंद सेनन) :** (क) हां।

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के आयुक्त ने दिल्ली प्रशासन को जांच करने तथा रिपोर्ट भेजने के लिए लिखा है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Additional Direct Train between  
Nirmali and Jayanagar**

3898. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to introduce one more through direct train between Nirmali and Jayanagar on the North Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS**  
(SHRI NANDA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The existing 6 pairs of passenger trains between Nirmali and Sakri and 5 pairs of passenger trains between Sakri and Jayanagar are found adequate to deal with the present level of traffic.

**Expenditure on research and development in Private Sector**

3899. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the private sector industries spread on 'Research and Development' item in their industries;

(b) If so, the total amount per year, big industry-wise *vis-a-vis* public sector industry-wise in the last two years; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A.**

**AHMED):** (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Quota of Seats for Passengers from  
Manipur in Assam Mail  
Express trains**

3900. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of seats for passengers from Manipur in the Assam Mail and Express Trains, available at Dimapur-Manipur Road and onwards;

(b) whether the quota extends to trains which move from Barauni Railways Junction;

(c) if so, the nature of the seats reserved; and

(d) if the quota does not exist from Barauni onwards, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS**  
(SHRI NANDA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The quota has been so fixed as to provide reservation of accommodation on trains upto Barauni Junction as well as beyond Barauni Jn.

(c) The information is furnished in the statement referred to in the reply to part (a) above.

(d) Does not arise.

*Statement*

Quotas for reservation of accommodation have been allotted to Dimapur-Manipur Station and Imphal out-Agency for the convenience of passengers from Manipur by 4 Down Assam Mail as indicated below:—

(i) *For Dimapur-Manipur Station:—*

**First Class—** One berth for journey beyond Barauni towards New Delhi by 4 Dn/85 UP Assam Mails.

Third Class — One 3-tier sleeper berth One 2—tier sleeper berth and One seat for journey beyond Barauni towards New Delhi by 4 Dn./58 Up Assam Mails. One seat for journey beyond Barauni towards Calcutta by 4 Dn. Assam Mail/22 Dn. North Bihar Express.

One 2-tier sleeper berth and Five seats for journey up to Barauni by 4 Dn. Assam Mail.

(ii) *For Imphal Out-Agency (controlled by Dimapur-Manipur Road Station) :—*

First Class— One berth for journey beyond Barauni towards New Delhi by 4 Dn./85 Up Assam Mails.

Third Class— One 3-tier sleeper berth and Two seats for journey up to Barauni by 4 Dn. Assam Mail.

**Concession to Pilgrims from Manipur for visits to Holy Places**

3901. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government give any Railway concession to the thousands of pilgrims from Manipur going to places like Puri, Nabadwip, Brindaban and such Baisnav religious centres in India; and

(b) If not, whether Government propose to give due consideration to grant some Railway concession so that such travel by Rail is not discouraged ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). No.

**Transfer of Trolley-Men of Engineering Inspectors in Moradabad Division (Northern Railway)**

3902. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether It is a fact that the Trolley-men of the Engineering Inspectors have been stationed for more than 20 years in the Railways in general and in the Moradabad Division (Northern Railway) in particular;

(b) If so, the reasons for not transferring them at regular intervals;

(c) whether Government are considering any proposal for transferring these Trolley-men as in the case of the Engineering Inspectors; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**राजस्थान के भील-भीमा तथा अन्य आदिम जातियों के उत्थान के लिए अनुदान**

3903. श्री अँकार लाल बोहरा : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दक्षिण तथा पश्चिम राजस्थान में रह रहे भील-भीमा तथा अन्य आदिम जातियों के उत्थान के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किन किन विशिष्ट अनुदानों की व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि गरीबी तथा अभाव के कारण उक्त क्षेत्रों में बढ़ी तेजी से धर्म परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो धर्म परिवर्तन को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का बिचार उनकी आर्थिक दशा का अध्ययन करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा अध्ययन कब तक किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री गोविंद मेनन): (क) भील-भीमा के कल्याण के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अलग से कोई विशिष्ट अनुदानों की व्यवस्था नहीं की है। अनुदानें अनुसूचित आदि जातियों के कल्याण तथा अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए दी जाती हैं, जिसके लिये चतुर्थ योजना के दौरान 47.50 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। बांसवाड़ा, दुर्गापुर, उदयपुर तथा चित्तोड़गढ़ जिलों में स्थित 18 आदिम जातीय विकास खण्डों के लिये इसमें से 114.00 लाख रुपये को राशि रखी गई है।

(ख) तथा (ग). यह सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्रिक की जा रही है तथा प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(घ) राज्य आदिम जातीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, उदयपुर, समय समय पर सामाजिक आर्थिक अध्ययन करता रहा है।

#### उदयपुर-दिल्ली चेतक एक्सप्रेस

3904. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उदयपुर-दिल्ली चेतक एक्सप्रेस में कोई स्थान उपलब्ध न होने के परिणामस्वरूप उदयपुर और दिल्ली के बीच के स्टेशनों पर यात्रियों के सामने आने वाली कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए अब तक कोई कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ख) जनता की इस मांग के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है कि उपर्युक्त एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी को उदयपुर और अजमेर के बीच भी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के रूप में चलाया जाना चाहिए; और

(ग) इस मांग के सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है कि उपर्युक्त गाड़ी दिल्ली सराय रोहिल्ला स्टेशन पर समाप्त न करके दिल्ली जंक्शन पर समाप्त की जानी चाहिये ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नंदा): (क) यद्यपि 15 अप/16 डाउन दिल्ली-सराय रोहिल्ला-उदयपुर चेतक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में उदयपुर-चित्तोड़गढ़ अजमेर खंड पर थोड़ी भीड़-भाड़ रहती है, तथापि इस खंड की अन्य गाड़ियों में उपलब्ध जगह का पूरा उपयोग नहीं होता। अतः इसका उपाय अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाना नहीं है, और चूंकि चेतक एक्सप्रेस में पहले से ही अधिकतम डिब्बे लगाये जा रहे हैं, इसलिये इसके डिब्बों की संख्या बढ़ाना भी सम्भव नहीं है।

(ख) उदयपुर-चित्तोड़गढ़-अजमेर खंड पर 15 अप/16 डाउन चेतक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों की रफ्तार बढ़ाना भी सम्भव नहीं है; केवल गाड़ी के कुछ हाल्ट समाप्त करके ही ऐसा किया जा सकता है। लेकिन ऐसा करने से इन खंडों पर यात्रा करने वाली जनता के एक काफ़ बड़े भाग को परेशानी होगी; अतः ऐसा करना वांछनीय नहीं समझा जाता।

(ग) दिल्ली जंक्शन स्टेशन पर आवश्यक टर्मिनल सुविधाओं के अभाव के कारण इस मांग को स्वीकार करना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है।



**राजस्थान में रेलवे लाइनों के विस्तार की योजना**

**बम्बई में कांग्रेस अधिवेशन में भाग लेने वाले प्रतिनिधियों के लिए विशेष गाड़ी**

3905. श्री ओंकार लाल वोहरा: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

3906. श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय :  
श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के विशाल क्षेत्र और उसकी यातायात और विकास, की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुये राजस्थान में रेलवे लाइनों के विस्तार के लिए कोई दीर्घकालीन योजना बनाई गई है;

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ख) बड़ी सादड़ी से नीमच, कोटा से चित्तौड़गढ़, डूंगरपुर से प्रतापगढ़ और प्रतापगढ़ से सिगरी कोटा बरास्ता सादड़ी तक नई रेलवे लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए लम्बे समय से विचाराधीन मांगों पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; ताकि इन सभी पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को एक दूसरे से मिलाया जा सके; और

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिसम्बर, 1969 में बंबई में कांग्रेस अधिवेशन में भाग लेने के लिए बंबई जाने वाले प्रतिनिधियों के लिए सरकार ने एक विशेष रेलगाड़ी चलाई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने जितना किराया वसूल किया; और

(ग) इस विशेष गाड़ी में कितने डिब्बे लगाये गये थे ?

(ग) क्या राजस्थान के सभी बड़े शहरों को बड़ी लाइन से मिलाने का विचार है; और यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नंदा): (क) सामान्य नियमों के अन्तर्गत टेरिफ दरों के भुगतान पर अधिगृहीत और संयोजित गाड़ियों के सिवाय, बंबई अधिवेशन के लिए केवल प्रतिनिधियों को ले जाने के उद्देश्य से रेलवे द्वारा कोई विशेष गाड़ी नहीं चलाई गई ।

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नंदा) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ख) कोटा-चित्तौड़गढ़ बड़ी लाइन मोटर लाइन रेल सम्पर्क के यातायात सम्बन्धी संभावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिये फिलहाल पुनर्मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है । धन की कमी होने और यातायात सम्बन्धी औचित्य नहीं पाये जाने के कारण इस समय उन अन्य रेलवे लाइनों के बनाने पर विचार करना सम्भव नहीं है जिनका सुझाव दिया गया है ।

**उत्तर रेलवे पर बिना टिकट यात्रा और सतर्कता विभाग पर व्यय**

3907. श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में सतर्कता विभाग के कर्मचारियों द्वारा उत्तर रेलवे पर बिना टिकट यात्रा करते हुए कितने व्यक्ति पकड़े गये;

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में सतर्कता विभाग पर रेलवे द्वारा कितना व्यय किया गया;

(ग) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ग) रेलवे कर्मचारियों द्वारा की गई अनियमितताओं के विरुद्ध सतर्कता विभाग को अब तक कुल कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और सरकार ने उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को सतर्कता विभाग के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध भी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ङ.) क्या सरकार ने इन शिकायतों की जांच के लिये कोई अभिकरण नियुक्त किया है; यदि हाँ, तो कितने मामलों में इस उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त अभिकरण ने अपनी जांच पूरी कर ली है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नंदा): (क) यात्रियों के टिकटों की जांच आमतौर पर टिकट जांच कर्मचारियों द्वारा की जाती है। सतर्कता विभाग के कर्मचारी ऐसी जांच केवल यदाकदा करते हैं और ऐसा करने में भी उनकी जांच का लक्ष्य नियमित टिकट जांच कर्मचारियों के आचरण की ओर अधिक रहता है।

(ख) 1968 और 1969 में उत्तर रेलवे के सतर्कता विभाग पर क्रमशः 4.52 लाख रुपये और 4.73 लाख रुपये खर्च हुये।

(ग) 1968 में उत्तर रेलवे के सतर्कता विभाग को प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या (पिछले वर्ष की बकाया शिकायतों को मिलाकर) 3,166 थी, जिसमें से 732 को बिना जांच किये और 1,637 को जांच करने के बाद छोड़ दिया गया तथा 345 मामलों में विभागीय अथवा अदालती कार्रवाई की गई। 1969 में प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या (पिछली बकाया शिकायतों को मिलाकर) 2,869 थी, जिसमें से 421 को बिना जांच किये और 1,761 को जांच करने के बाद छोड़ दिया गया तथा 258 मामलों में विभागीय अथवा अदालती कार्रवाई की गई।

(घ) जी हाँ।

(ङ.) सतर्कता विभाग के कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ शिकायतों की जांच करने के लिये सिवाय ऐसी हिदायतें जारी करने के कि इस प्रकार की जांच उपयुक्त औहदे के अधिकारी द्वारा की जानी चाहिए, अलग से कोई विभाग स्थापित नहीं किया गया है।

राजनीतिक गड़बड़, आंदोलनों और दुर्घटनाओं के कारण रेलवे को हुई हानि

3908. श्री हुकम चंद कछवायः

श्री भारत सिंह चौहानः

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशीः

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजनीति गड़बड़, आन्दोलनों और रेल दुर्घटनाओं के कारण 1 नवम्बर, 1969 से भारतीय रेलवे की कुल कितनी हानि हुई है; और

(ख) इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि भविष्य में इन कारणों से रेलवे की हानि न हो, सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नंदा): (क) राजनीतिक उपद्रवों और आन्दोलनों के कारण, पहली नवंबर 1969 से 28 फरवरी, 1970 के बीच रेल संपत्ति को लगभग 22.9 लाख रुपये की क्षति का अनुमान मान लगाया गया है।

गाड़ियों की टक्कर, गाड़ियों के पटरी से उतर जाने, समपारों पर सड़क यातायात से टकरा जाने और गाड़ियों में आग लगने के अन्तर्गत आने वाली गाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं के कारण भारतीय सरकारी रेलों को, 1-11-1969 से 28-2-1970 के बीच लगभग 42,41,824 रुपये की क्षति का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

(ख) रेल सम्पत्ति की रक्षा करने तथा इस तरह की स्थितियों को सम्हालने में राज्य पुलिस की मदद करने के लिए रेल सुरक्षा दल/रेल सुरक्षा विशेष दल का अधिकाधिक उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

राज्य पुलिस प्राधिकारियों से, जो शांति और व्यवस्था के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं; निकट सम्पर्क भी रखा जाता है। रेल सम्पत्ति को क्षति पहुंचाने या उसे नष्ट करने पर निवारणार्थ दंड की व्यवस्था करने के लिए संसद के वर्तमान सत्र में एक विधेयक लाने का विचार है। जनता को इस तरह की राष्ट्रीय परिसम्पत्तियों के बिनाश के घातक परिणाम बताने के लिए भी कदम उठाये जाते हैं।

सभी रेल दुर्घटनाओं की जांच की जाती है और भविष्य में उसी प्रकार की दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाये जाते हैं। रेल दुर्घटनाओं की जांच से पता चला है कि जिन कारणों से दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं, उनमें रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती अकेला सबसे बड़ा कारण है; अतः कर्मचारियों में संरक्षा के प्रति जागरूकता पैदा करने और दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए एक चौमुखी संरक्षा-अभियान अर्थात् शैक्षिक, मनोवैज्ञानिक दण्डात्मक और टेक्नोलॉजिकल संरक्षा-अभियान, चलाया जा रहा है।

भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, हरिद्वार के कर्मचारियों की मांग

3909. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, हरिद्वार के कर्मचारी संघ की इन मुख्य मांगों पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है कि उन्हें वही वेतन, बोनस और सुविधाएं दी जाएं जो देश में विभिन्न स्थानों पर स्थित इस कंपनी के अन्य

कारखानों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को दी जाती है; और

(ख) सरकार इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्यमंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद): (क) और (ख). भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि० के विभिन्न एककों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाले वेतन, बोनस तथा अन्य सुविधाओं से संबन्धित मामले कंपनी के प्रबन्धकों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं। अतः इस संबंध में कर्मचारियों की मांगों पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। फिर भी 24-2-1970 को भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि० के हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल इन्विपमेंट प्लांट, हरिद्वार के प्रबन्धकों तथा इसके कर्मचारियों के बीच हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल वर्क्स ट्रेड यूनियन द्वारा यूनियन की प्रमुख मांगों सहित वेतन दावे में संशोधन की मांग पर समझौता हुआ था। यद्यपि समझौते में संशोधित वेतन दावे के 5 वर्ष की अवधि तक चलते रहने की व्यवस्था है फिर भी उसमें ऐसी व्यवस्था की गई है कि भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि० के अन्य एककों में वेतन दावे में उर्ध्वगामी संशोधन होने की स्थिति में हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल इन्विपमेंट प्लांट, हरिद्वार, के वेतन दावे में भी उसी प्रकार संशोधन किया जा सकेगा।

भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड के लिए इलाई घर का स्थापित किया जाना

3910. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स के लिए एक पृथक इलाई घर स्थापित करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं, विशेषतया जबकि उसके लिए बहुत सी मशीनें पहले ही प्राप्त कर ली गई हैं; और

(ख) उक्त ढलाई घर के कब तक चालू किए जाने की सम्भावनाएं हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद):

(क) और (ख). देश में ढलाई और गढ़ाई के लिए पहले से ही उपलब्ध देशीय क्षमता को दृष्टि में रखते हुए भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि० हरद्वार के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय फाउन्ड्री फौज संयंत्र की स्थापना करने के प्रश्न की समीक्षा की जा रही है। इस मामले में 1971 के मध्य तक अन्तिम निर्णय लिया जा सकेगा। यह कहना कि इस फाउन्ड्री एकक के लिए अनेक मशीनें ली जा चुकी हैं सत्य नहीं है।

Distribution of billets to re-rollers and exporters

3911. SHRI P. L. BARUPAL : Will Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that re-rollers exporters are being given a separate quota for billets in respect of exports of steel rods and bars etc. ?

(b) whether it is also a fact that export performance during the period April/October, 1968 was taken as base period;

(c) whether it is also a fact that M/s Aeron Steel Rolling Mills, Bombay and M/s. K.R. Steel Union Ltd; Kalyani were give these quotas in various periods in 1969 in far excess of their exports during the base period as also in far excess of their rated capacity;

(d) the rated capacity of the firms, their exports during the base period and the quotas allocated to them during 1969 and 1970; and

(e) the reason for granting them excess quota and whether any steps have been taken against the officer who showed them this favour ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The export performance during the period April to October, 1968, as well as the outstanding export commitments, were taken into account for allocating export quotas.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(e) Does not arise.

### Statement

The rated capacity exports during the base period and the quotas allocated to M/s Aeron Steel rolling Mills and to M/s. K.R. Steel Union Pvt. Ltd.

|                                                                    | <i>Aeron Steel Rolling Mills, Maharashtra</i>                                                             | <i>K.R. Steel Union Pvt., Ltd. West Bengal</i>                                                                                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Monthly two shift capacity as assessed by the Technical Committee. | 1000 tonnes                                                                                               | 4833 tonnes                                                                                                                             |
| Allocation of export Quota.                                        | 2,000 tonnes per month from February, 1969, to July, 69.<br><br>1,840 tonnes per month from August, 1969. | 2,000 tonnes per month from February, 69 to July, 69 including 1,250 tonnes for wire rods.<br><br>1940 tonnes per month from August 69. |

Export during the base period & export commitments.

Their export during the period from April, 68, to October 68 averaged to 1625 tonnes. They held in the bearing of January, 69, foreign L Cs for export of 10,000 tonnes.

The unit was under modernization for 2 years. This was completed in 1968. They booked export orders for 21,805 tonnes in the first half of 1968 for which billets were planned in July/August, 1968. Export billets starts following to them from September, 1968. The shipment in August 1968, was made from their domestic quota. They exported 2,462 tonnes in August, September & October, 68, from their own miles and exported additional 6,722 tonnes in these 3 months by buying from others for want of billets.

#### Utilization of capacity in Heavy Electrical Plant

3912. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the manufactures of the Heavy Electrical Plants in the public sector are likely to be without orders beyond 1971-72, especially with regard to the equipment for thermal power station.

(b) if so, the details of utilisation of capacity in the various Heavy Electrical Plants under his Ministry in 1968-69 and 1969-70;

(c) whether orders to be executed two years hence must be in hand right now in view of the problems of designing etc; and

(d) an estimate of the capacity utilisation in these plants during the next five years, and the steps taken to achieve full production levels.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). The attainment of capacity for production in a highly sophisticated and heavy industry like manufacture of steam turbines, turbo alternators, hydro-turbines, hydro-generators and large motors which should be designed to meet the

specific technical requirements of different customers, depends to a great extent on the absorption of know-how and design and acquisition of necessary technical skills.

The order book should be full to capacity at least three years in advance for planning full development of activities in these factories.

While generally the order book position is improving, there is likelihood of some capacity for manufacturing thermal generating equipment remaining unutilised beyond 1971-72. Efforts are being made to secure more orders internally as well as to push up exports. At present there is no utilised capacity in these plants.

#### Designing of second stage expansion of Bokaro steel Plant by Central Engineering and design bureau

3913. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :  
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union is insisting that the task of designing the second stage expansion of the Bokaro Steel Plant should be given to the Central Engineering and Design Bureau (CEDB) of the Hindustan Steel Limited ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Soviet Union has recently entered into an agreement with the CEDB about the transfer of know-how, and that the said agreement has been approved by Government ;

(c) whether he has examined the pros and cons of giving the above assignment to the CEDB which may lead to incorporation of rigid Soviet specifications in second stage expansion of the Bokaro Steel Plant in view of the above agreement ; and

(d) whether he would take into account the fact that competent steel consultancy services are available in the private sector also, before finalising the award of the above contract ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. According to this agreement, the guiding materials and technical assistance for plant design and its constituent units will be made available to CEDB by Tiajpromexport to enable CEDB to design integrated steel plants from green field sites.

(c) The appointment of CEDB as principal consultant will in fact, ensure that within the broad framework of the Soviet Detailed Project Report already accepted by Government, the plant and equipment are so designed as to suit Indian conditions.

(d) The decision to appoint CEDB as principal consultants for Bokaro Expansion has been taken with due regard to all relevant factors including the availability of other consultants in India.

#### **Manufacture of Scooters by Gujarat Small Scale Industries Corporation**

3914. **SHRI VIRENDERAKUMAR SHAH :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a request from the Gujarat Small Industries Corporation (G.S.I.C.) for the manufacture of

scooters on a large scale was turned down by him ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the meanwhile, the said Corporation modified its scheme in such a way that no licence would be required for manufacture, and now expects to test the first batch of scooters in April, 1970 ;

(c) whether the above fact offers enough proof about the availability of the Corporation to manufacture scooters and, if so, whether Government would give all facilities to the Corporation inclusive of the grant of a licence for the import of components and raw materials ; and

(d) whether Government propose to issue an industrial licence to the Corporation to manufacture scooters on a large scale, in view of the fact that it is a public sector corporation and that the scooters are in short supply ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) :** (a) A scheme for the manufacture of scooters had been received from M/s. Gujarat Small Industries Corporation in May, 1965. Their scheme was examined along with other similar schemes but was not considered suitable for the grant of an industrial licence. The scheme was accordingly rejected on the 9th September, 1968.

(b) and (c). Government's attention has been drawn to a report in the Economic Times of 1st January, 1970, to the effect that, on the rejection of their application, the Corporation "embarked upon the field where no licence was necessary" and that the first batch of 50 'GIRNAR' scooters to be manufactured by the Corporation would be ready by April, 1970 for testing. Apparently the Corporation has started the manufacture of scooters in the small scale sector and they are getting all the required facilities from the Director of Industries of the State who is concerned with the units in the Small Scale Sector. No request has so far been received by the Central Government for any facilities in this regard.

If any such request is received, it will be duly considered on merits.

(d) It is proposed that, if any party is prepared to take up the production of scooters completely with indigenous know-how and materials, he should be allowed to do so. Government had accordingly issued a public notice inviting proposals on this basis from interested parties. Among the proposals received in response is one from M/s. Gujarat Small Industries Corporation, which is under examination along with the others.

**Under-Bridges/Over-Bridges near different railway stations in Bhavnagar (Western Railway)**

3915. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received several requests for the construction of the Railway under-bridges and/or overbridges at and/or near different Railway stations in the Bhavnagar Division of the Western Railway ;

(b) if so, whether a statement giving the following particulars about each such request would be laid on the Table of the House ;

(i) date when the request was received ;

(ii) if conceded, the date when it was sanctioned ;

(iii) if pending, the probable date by which necessary decision would be taken ; and

(iv) if rejected, the reasons for rejection; and

(c) the actual progress of work on the schemes which were sanctioned and the estimated dates of completion of each ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT—2970/70]

**Introduction of electric trains in Maharashtra**

3916. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to run Electric trains in Maharashtra ;

(b) whether Government have received any assurance from the Maharashtra Government with regard to the supply of power to run the Electric trains ; and

(c) if so, when such trains between Igatpuri and Nagpur, are likely to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Electric trains are already running in Maharashtra between Bombay to Bhusaval, Bombay to Poona and Bombay to Virar. Presently, work of electrification is in progress on the Virar-Sabarmati section of the Western Railway, out of which Virar-Gholvad section falls within Maharashtra State.

(b) Yes.

(c) Virar-Gholvad section is expected to be completed by 1972-73 whereafter electric trains will be introduced. As regards the Igatpuri-Nagpur section, electric trains are already running between Igatpuri and Bhusaval and for the Bhusaval-Nagpur section, there is no proposal at present to extend electric traction to Nagpur.

**Issue of licences for setting up of industries in Orissa**

3917. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has received some applications for the location of industries in Orissa ;

(b) which are those parties and how many have been granted licences and how many have not been granted licences ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that one of these parties wanted to produce sodium

hydrosulphite and if so, the action taken on that application ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Yes, sir, 10 applications were received for licences for locating industries in Orissa in 1969. In one case, a "Letter of Intent" has been issued to The Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd., and 3 applications, received from (i) M/s. The Ganges Manufacturing Co. Ltd., (ii) M/s. Jayshree Chemicals Ltd., (iii) M/s. J.K. Industries Pvt. Ltd., have been rejected. The remaining 6 applications are under consideration.

(c) Yes, Sir. The application is under consideration.

**Ban on Further Development of Industries  
in Metropolitan towns**

3918. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Wanchoo Working Group suggested that there should be a ban on the further development of industries in the metropolitan regions of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras so as to promote industrial growth in backwards States ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to implement these suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The Working Group on Fiscal and Financial Incentives for starting industries in backward areas (Wanchoo Committee) has, among other things, recommended certain disincentives for over-crowding of industries in already developed zones. A further recommendation in this regard was that no licences should be issued for establishment of new units in certain demarcated areas of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and also for expansion of existing units in these congested areas particularly of Bombay and

Calcutta. The planning Commission has been of the view that while a total ban on new units in certain demarcated areas of Bombay etc. might not be desirable, establishment of new units or expansion of existing units in these areas should be generally discouraged. No final decision has, however, yet been taken on the subject.

**Supreme Court Judgment setting aside  
Order of Calcutta High Court quashing  
Trial of Shri Bijayananda Patnayak**

3919. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact the Supreme Court in their recent order set aside the order of the Calcutta High Court quashing the trial of Shri Bijayananda Patnayak by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta on a charge of criminal breach of trust ; and

(b) if so, the details of the judgment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The order of the High Court was set aside and the case remanded to the High Court to be dealt with and disposed of on the other contentions which have not been disposed of by it.

**Jhuggies Construction on Railway and  
in West Delhi area**

3920. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of jhuggies have been built on the Railway land along the Railway line between Patel Nagar station and Delhi Cantt. Railway station along Kirti Nagar, Ramesh Nagar ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that thousands of people living in these jhuggies are leading a life without any kind of civic amenity ;



(c) whether it is also a fact that the Railway Administration needs that land for its own use and therefore permanent resettlement of these jhuggi dwellers on that land is not possible ; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken by the Railway Administration to clear that land and persuade the Ministry of Housing to provide permanent resettlement for these jhuggi dwellers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI NANDA) : (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

#### **Avoiding Line and Ring for Delhi**

3921. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an avoiding line has been constructed for direct Rail traffic through Delhi ;

(b) if so, what is its alignment and how many passenger trains pass on it daily ; and

(c) how much of it covers the proposed Ring Railway for Delhi, what part of this Ring Railway still remains to be completed and how long it will take to complete it and put it in use ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI NANDA) (a) to (c). Perhaps the reference is to the "Delhi Avoiding Lines and Connected Traffic Facilities Project". This project consisted of the following alignments :—

- (i) Connecting Delhi-Mathura line with Hazrat Nizamuddin—Safdarjang line and

Regrading of existing line between Hazrat Nizamuddin and Safdarjang.

- (ii) Extension of the Hazrat Nizamuddin—Safdarjang line to connect with Delhi-Delhi Cantt. Broad Gauge line.

- (iii) Connecting the Delhi-Delhi Cantt. line with Delhi—Ferozepore line and realignment of the existing Metre Gauge line.

- (iv) Connecting the Delhi—Ferozepore line with Delhi—Karnal—Ambala line.

This project has already been completed and opened to goods traffic on 16-2-1969. The project was meant primarily for goods traffic. No target date for the opening of this line to passenger traffic has so far fixed, as this is dependant on the completion of some important over/under bridges which are, at present, under construction. No other project for a ring railway is at present contemplated.

#### **Contract for Construction of Bokaro Steel Plant**

3922. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government entered into a contract with M/s. Dastur and Company after breakdown of the negotiations with U.S.A. for the construction of the entire Bokaro Steel Plant ;

(b) if so, the reason for asking M/s. Dastur and Company to give up their responsibilities for constructing the project in favour of the Russian company, Tajazhprom-export ;

(c) whether this was done because Government found any shortcoming with the work of the said company ; and

(d) if not, whether entrusting the Russian company to construct the Plant (first stage) was necessitated by any Political consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). After the breakdown of negotiations with U.S.A. in September, 1963 Government had held discussions with M/s. Dastur and Co. with a view to finalising consultancy arrangements for the construction

of the Bokaro Plant. However, before these discussions could fructify into a legal contract the Soviet offer for assistance for the project was announced on the 1st May, 1964. There after discussions were held with the Soviet side on the scope of Soviet assistance and the programme for the construction of the plant. In the context of the requirements of foreign exchange for the project, it was eventually decided that the Soviet offer of credit and technical assistance should be accepted. It was also decided that a detailed Project Report will be prepared by the Soviet Organisations who would assume overall responsibility for the design and engineering services to facilitate expeditious supply of Soviet equipment under the credit and to enable them to guarantee the performance of the Plant. It was further agreed that Dastur and Co. will also be associated with the construction of the Project in respect of such areas and services as may be decided after mutual consultation.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The sequence of events and their underlying factors have been explained above.

**Change in agreement with M/s. Dastur and Co., regarding consultancy work for Bokaro Steel Plant**

3923. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government assured M/s. Dastur and company as per article 2, clause

(b) of the agreement entered into between the Bokaro Steel Limited and Dastur and Company in 1967 that "... it is intention of the Company to associate the Consulting Engineers with the project upto the completion of the expansion to a capacity of about 4 million ingot tonnes per annum subject to the satisfactory implementation of the present agreement for the 1.7 million ingot tonnes per annum stage ...."; and

(b) If so, the reason for not honouring this agreement with M/s. Dastur and company and proposing the consultancy work to be undertaken by the Central Engineering and Design Bureau which is to

be aided by the Russians under some agreement at enormous cost ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) :**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Messrs. Dastur and Co. are proposed to be associated with the expansion of Bokaro to 4.0 million ingot tonnes in a similar manner as they have been associated during the first stage. The Central Engineering & Design Bureau will act as the Principal Consultants as a Soviet organisation have done for the 1st stage of Bokaro. The Central Engineering & Design Bureau have no agreement with any Soviet organisation specifically in regard to Bokaro. To improve their expertise, however, they have entered into general agreement with Tyaj-promexport of the U.S.S.R. They have also an undertaking with Ottos of W. Germany and are at present negotiating an agreement with Voests of Austria.

**Setting up of Agro-Based Industries in Delhi**

3924. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of agro-industries set up in each district of Bihar during the last three years ;

(b) the total value of goods produced in each district by such industries, year-wise ; and

(c) the total additional employment potentialities and the actual employment in these industries in each district ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) :** (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House. \*

**Rise in Prices of construction materials**

3925. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of white cement, other cement, bricks, construction steel, sanitary-ware and other building construction material had increased in Delhi in particular and in the country in general just before the presentation of the 1970-71 Budget to the Parliament;

(b) if so, the comparative prices of each of these items at present and in the beginning of January this year and in January 1969;

(c) how far this price rise is attributable to the actual or proposed increases in levies on these items and what are the other factors contributing to this rise; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that these items do not go in black-market and are available to genuine builders at fair prices in sufficient quantity ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) There was a slight increase in the prices of a few of these items in Delhi, although the All India Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of building materials did not indicate an increase.

(b) A statement showing All India Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of building materials and another showing the rates of different items of building materials in Delhi are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.LT-2971/70*].

(c) Price fluctuations, because of variations in seasonal demand and other factors are not uncommon.

(d) Government will deal with un-fair trade practices through legal powers or through other means applicable as warranted by the circumstances of each case.

**Absence of Budget Provision for Ring Railway in Delhi**

3926 SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether absence of provision for the Ring Railway in Delhi in the budget proposals for 1970-71 has been resented by the Delhi Administration ;

(b) if so, in what precise terms that Administration has represented in the matter and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No intimation has been received from the Delhi Administration expressing resentment in the absence of provision for a "Ring-Railway" in Delhi in the Budget proposal for 1970-71.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Unutilised capacity of Heavy Industries**

3927. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position with regard to the unutilised capacity of some of the heavy capital goods industries during the year 1969; and

(b) the action being taken to utilise the idle capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Steps being taken by Government to remove under utilisation include;

(i) exploration of export markets;

(ii) revival of export promotion schemes;

(iii) Liberalisation of import of raw materials;

(iv) arranging dialogues between the project authorities on the one hand and likely manufactures on the other hand with a view to discussing the specification etc. of the items required by the former, so as to divert orders as possible, to indigenous manufacturers.

(v) vigorous pursuit of the import

substitution Policy calculated to keep indigenous units occupied with orders to the extent that imports get substituted.

(vi) encouraging the entrepreneurs to diversify their range of products and undertake manufacture of items hitherto being imported.

### *Statement*

Capacity, production and the percentage utilisation of capacity for some of the Heavy Capital Goods Industries during 1969.

| Sl. No. | Industry              | A/c Unit   | Installed Capacity | Production | Percentage utilisation of Capacity |
|---------|-----------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|------------------------------------|
| 1.      | Machine Tools         | Rs. Crores | 61,00              | 25.32      | 42                                 |
| 2.      | Furnaces              | Rs. lakhs  | 650                | 376        | 58                                 |
| 3.      | Transformers          | Th. KVA.   | 5,995              | 4,902      | 82                                 |
| 4.      | Conduit Pipes         | K. Metres  | 2006               | 1614       | 76                                 |
| 5.      | Steel Pipes & Tubes   | Tonnes     | 471,456            | 318,252    | 68                                 |
| 6.      | Heavy Structural      | Tonnes     | 182,256            | 33,550     | 18                                 |
| 7.      | Transmission Towers   | Tonnes     | 71,414             | 51,625     | 72                                 |
| 8.      | Welding Electrodes    | K. Metres  | 461                | 243        | 53                                 |
| 9.      | Steel Castings        | Tonnes     | 129,000            | 50,100     | 39                                 |
| 10.     | C.I. Pressure Pipes   | Tonnes     | 852,720            | 135,330    | 31                                 |
| 11.     | Steel Wire Ropes      | Tonnes     | 34,440             | 17,647     | 51                                 |
| 12.     | Sugar Mill Machinery  | Rs. lakhs  | 2100               | 1,224      | 58                                 |
| 13.     | Cement Mill Machinery | Rs. lakhs  | 2300               | 980        | 43                                 |

#### **Passenger traffic on Umrer Nagpur Railway Line**

3928. SHRI N.R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open the Umrer-Nagpur Railway line to passenger traffic which at present is meant only for transporting of coal from Umrer coal mines;

(b) If so, when; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI NANDA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The line was constructed solely for the movement of coal from the Umrer Collieries and hence the question of opening it for passenger traffic does not arise.

**Stoppage of Taj Express at Raja-Ki-Mandi Station**

3929. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Taj Express between New Delhi and Agra Cantt. does not stop at Raja-ki-Mandi station ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a popular demand for a halt by Taj Express at Raja-ki-Mandi station ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose for a halt at the Raja-ki-Mandi station ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Some request have been received for stoppage of 79 Dn/80 Up Taj Express at Raja-ki-Mandi Station.

(c) No.

(d) The Taj Express Train has been introduced primarily for tourists as a fast service between Delhi and Agra with only one stoppage enroute at Mathura. It is not considered desirable to decelerate the train by stoppage at Raja-ki-Mandi, since passengers of Agra area can entrain and detrain at Agra Cantt.

**रूरकेला इस्पात कारखाने में पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों की गतिविधियां**

3930. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरी मंत्री रूरकेला इस्पात कारखाने में पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों की गतिविधियों के बारे में 22 जुलाई, 1969 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 229 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने रूरकेला इस्पात कारखाने के कर्मचारियों के इन दावों की जांच

की है कि वे 1947 से पूर्व पाकिस्तान से भारत आ गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा है ; और

(ग) ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और क्या सरकार आजकल उनकी गतिविधियों पर निगाह रखती है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द पंत) : (क) से (ग). रूरकेला इस्पात कारखाने के कुछ कर्मचारियों के इस दावे को, कि वे 1947 से पहले पाकिस्तान से भारत आये हुए हैं प्रबन्धकों ने राज्य सरकार को भेज दिया है, जो इसकी छानबीन करते हैं। यह छानबीन अभी पूरी नहीं हुई है। तिन कर्मचारियों के नाम राज्य सरकार को जांच के लिए भेजे गये हैं उन सभी पर प्रबन्धक वर्ग ध्यान रखता है।

**Memorandum by All India Commercial Clerks' Association**

3931. SHRI KIRUTTINAN :  
SHRI CHANDRIKA  
PRASAD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Railway Commercial Clerks' Association had submitted any memorandum to him on the 13th January, 1970 at Kottayam ; and

(b) if so, the nature of the memorandum and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) A representation from the All India Railway Commercial Clerks, Association, South Zone, Kottayam, addressed to Minister for Railways has recently been received through a Member of Parliament.

(b) The Memorandum contains certain demands of this category such as revision of scales of pay, absorption of incapacitated staff, avenue of promotion etc.

These demands have been examined in the past and Government could not make any large scale revision of the conditions of service of any one category. Since a Pay Commission is shortly to go into the service conditions of all categories of staff, the case of commercial clerks will also receive consideration.

In the meantime, it has already been decided that Class III and IV staff of all grades, who have been at the maximum of their scales of pay for two years or more should be allowed a personal pay equivalent to the increment last drawn by them in the scale.

**Seniority for Military Service to Commercial Clerks of Madurai Division**

9332. SHRI KIRUTTINAN :  
SHRI CHANDRIKA  
PRASAD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any representation from the Commercial Clerks of the Madurai Division in the Southern Railway for giving benefit of seniority for the Military Service ;

(b) whether their representations are pending with the authorities for the last fifteen or more years ; and

(c) if so, the reason for this inordinate delay and the action proposed to be taken to settle these cases ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
SHRI NANDA : Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

**Non-Availability of Small Change at Railway Booking Counters**

3933. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received some complaints of non-availability of small change at the Railway Booking Counters at stations ;

(b) whether it is a fact that only rupees five or ten are given at every Railway Counter as imrest ;

(c) if so, what arrangements are made by the administration to provide small change at the Railway Counters ;

(d) in case the change is exhausted at any Counter what are the arrangements to recoup the same and from where ; and

(e) when the Booking clerks are not permitted to take any Government money outside the Booking Office from where they are bringing the change, and how ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes, there have been occasional complaints about non-availability of small change at the booking counters.

(b) to (e). It is not a fact that only Rupees five or ten are given by way of imrest at each booking counter. Railway administrations have standing instructions to ensure that booking clerks always have adequate change. Station Masters have been made responsible to ensure that sufficient small change is always available at booking windows during booking hours. Further, the Railways have also been directed from time to time that the Officers/Probationers and Traffic Commercial Inspectors and Travelling Inspectors of Accounts should, besides conducting incognito checks of booking windows, be also asked to check during their inspections not only the small change available but also to examine the adequacy of the imrest given to station, taking into consideration the quantum of passenger traffic booked at that particular station and the facilities available for securing small change locally.

It may be added that the booking clerks are not themselves to carry small change required by them at the booking counters but it is arranged by the station authorities.

**Provision of Escort Guards at Ajmer Station (Western Railway)**

3934. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that silver parcels, silver bars and insured parcels valued at more than Rs. 6,000 are to be carried with a special escort guard ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Railways have made no arrangement for the escort guards at big stations, which results in undue delay in transit of these parcels and these are being unloaded at wayside stations ;

(c) if not, how many time the insured parcels, silver bars, and silver parcels were unloaded at Ajmer Station from June, 1969 to December, 1969 ;

(d) the average delay occurred to escort these parcels for want of insured Guards ; and

(e) the action taken by Government to provide more insured Guards at Ajmer Station to avoid undue transhipment ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) :** (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) 64 times during the period June, 1969 to December, 1969.

(d) One day.

(e) The trend of traffic of valuable parcels routed through Ajmer and other factors causing delay in prompt despatch of these parcels from Ajmer is under constant watch and suitable arrangements to avoid such delays has been made.

**Punctuality of Chetak Express and other connecting Trains**

3935. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chetak Express often misses connecting trains at Marwar Jn. and Mavli Jn. stations of the Western Railway ;

(b) if so, how many times the Chetak Express for Udaipur missed connecting trains during the last six months with the trains coming from and going to Marwar Jn. ;

(c) which is the next available train for the passengers and after how many hours; and

(d) what arrangements have been made by the Railways for observing the punctuality of trains at Malvi Jn. ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) :** (a) No.

(b) During the 150 days from 1.10.69 (when the train was introduced) the percentage of connections maintained by the 16 Dn. Chetak Express at Mavli Junction with 221 Up Passenger from Marwar was 92% and by 15 Up Chetak Express with 220 Dn. Passenger to Marwar was 70%.

(c) After 220 Dn. Passenger, the next train available ex. Mavli towards Marwar is 222 Dn. Passenger after a gap of 10 hours 40 mts.; in the reverse direction the next train after 16 Dn. Chetak Express ex. Mavli to Chitorgarh is 218 Dn. Passenger after an interval of 14 hours 32 minutes.

(d) Towards a more realistic time table, the schedule of 15 Up Chetak Express has been suitably changed from 25.1.70 with an adequate halt at Ajmer for shunting etc. As a result, the punctuality of this train as also the maintenance of its connection at Mavli Jn. has improved considerably during February, 1970. The running of this train and the pairing of 16 Dn. Express is being watched on day-to-day basis to further improve their punctuality performance.

**Compensation for loss of consignment of fresh fruits and vegetables booked from Bulsar and Palghar (Western Railway)**

3936. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount paid as claim compensation for the consignment of fresh fruits and fresh vegetables booked from Bulsar and Palghar Stations of the Western Railway during the last three years ;

(b) the number of consignments booked from the said stations did not reach destination at all or reached in deteriorated condition during the last three years ;

(c) whether it is a fact that staff is much less than required at these stations which is the main cause for the claims ;

(d) complete details of the traffic handled during last year, i.e., number of P.W. Bills issued and parcels booked, number of P.W. Bill's and parcels received and other miscellaneous work handled at the above stations ; and

(e) the arrangements made by Government to check the claim cases ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**बंगलौर-पूना डाक गाड़ी के डिब्बों में हुबली में आग लगाई जाने की घटना**

3937. श्री रमेश चन्द्र व्यास : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 2 मार्च, 1970 को हुबली में भीड़ ने बंगलौर-पूना डाक गाड़ी के कुछ डिब्बों तथा एक शयनयान में आग लगा दी थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस भीड़ में किस प्रकार के लोग थे ; और

(ग) उसके परिणामस्वरूप रेलवे को कितनी हानि हुई ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ख).

जी हां। 2-3-1970 को हुबली रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट (हुबली में नहीं) भीड़ द्वारा, जिनमें मुख्यतः, विद्यार्थी थे, 2 बोगियों में आग लगा दी गयी इनमें से एक तीसरे दर्जे का शयनयान और दूसरा दूसरे और तीसरे दर्जे का मिला जुला सवारी डिब्बा था।

(ग) लगभग 1.5 लाख रुपये।

**Cost of Production of Steel**

3938. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) how the cost of production of different items of steel in the public sector plants particularly in the Hindustan Steel Ltd. compares with the cost of production of corresponding items produced at the Tata Iron and Steel Company and Indian Iron and Steel Company ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the cost of the production at the public sector plants is higher than at the private sector plants and, if so, to what extent in each case ; and

(c) the reasons to which this higher cost is attributable ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) As a matter of commercial practice, the steel plants do not disclose the cost of production of various items of steel. The Works cost of production (excluding depreciation and interests) per tonne of ingot steel in the steel plants of Hindustan Steel Limited and TISCO and IISCO for the year 1968-69 is indicated below :—

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|            |            |
|------------|------------|
| TISCO      | Rs. 320.00 |
| IISCO      | Rs. 336.95 |
| Bhilai     | Rs. 286.30 |
| Rourkela : |            |
| O.H.       | Rs. 316.75 |
| L.D.       | Rs. 323.02 |
| Durgapur   | Rs. 355.19 |

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(b) and (c). The figures given in reply to part (a) of the Question indicate that except for Durgapur, the works costs of the public sector steel plants are generally not higher than those of the private sector steel plants. In Durgapur, poor industrial relations as well as certain technical reasons like higher fuel consumption and lower usage of sinter are responsible for the comparatively high works cost of the steel plant.

Nevertheless, the total cost of production in the public sector steel plants is higher than that in the private sector plants. This is because the public sector steel plants being comparatively new, are more capital intensive than the older private sector plants, and have, therefore, to bear higher depreciation and interests charges.

#### **Delay in construction of Bokaro Steel Plant**

3939. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the Soviet Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. V.E. Dymshits, to the effect that the delay in the erection of the Bokaro Steel Plant has been caused mainly owing to the fact that the three-fourth of the equipment to be used in the plant is to be supplied from the Indian sources which was not available in time at different stage; and

(b) if so, how far Government agree with this statement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K.C. PANT) :

(a) Yes, Sir. The Soviet Deputy Prime Minister had made a reference to the different conditions which governed the construction of the Bhilai Steel Plant and the Bokaro Steel Plant. He had referred to the problem of coordinating supplies for the Bokaro Plant from various sources in India and had also added that such delays are not uncommon and were being encountered by all countries in their process of growth.

(b) Government agree with the view that one of the major factors for the delay

in the construction of the Bokaro Steel Plant is the difficulty of obtaining equipment and materials from indigenous sources in time.

#### **Demands of Employees of Samastipur Division, North Eastern Railway**

3940. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several demands of the employees of the Samastipur Division (North Eastern Railway) e.g. issue daily pass to those working in Traffic Loco, Carriage, Signal and other Departments, reduction in duty hours from 12 to 8 hours of the Assistant Station Masters and Pointsmen, restoration of uniforms and leave passes of some categories of staff etc. were submitted to the Divisional Superintendent of Samastipur, on several occasions in 1969 by the Members of Parliament and office bearers of the Purvottar Railway Magdoor Sabha; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the Railway and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Railway Accidents**

3941. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of accidents that took place on the Railways during the month of February, 1970; and

(b) the loss suffered by the Railways as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : During the month of February, 1970 there were 50 train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, trains running into road Traffic at level crossings and fires in trains on the Indian Government Railways.

(b) Cost of damage to Railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 2,53,502/-.

**Recommendations of Malaiya Committee on Small Scale Industries**

3942. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :**  
**SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have agreed to accept in principle a recommendation made by the Malaiya Committee that the organisation of the Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries should be strengthened by the addition of top level experts; and

(b) what other recommendations of the Committee have since been accepted by Government ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the other recommendations accepted by Government is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2972/70*]

**राजधानी एक्सप्रेस में मद्यपान**

3943. **श्री रामावतार शर्मा :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 'राजधानी एक्सप्रेस' में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों को डिब्बों में खुले आम शराब पीने की अनुमति है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या यह सच है कि इस गाड़ी में मद्यपान पर प्रतिबन्ध का पालन नहीं किया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो मद्यपान पर प्रतिबन्ध का पालन कराने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) इस तरह की कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं ।

(ग) राजधानी एक्सप्रेस के गाड़ी अधीक्षक और अन्य पर्यवेक्षक कर्मचारियों को यात्रियों से यह अनुरोध करने की हिदायत दी गई है कि गाड़ियों के डिब्बों में यात्री शराब या अन्य ऐसी नशीली वस्तुओं का सेवन न करें क्योंकि इससे अन्य यात्रियों को परेशानी या असुविधा हो सकती है ।

**Mileage of Railway Lines in Bundelkhand Region of Madhya Pradesh**

3944. **SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total mileage of Railways laid in the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) if no lines have been laid, whether any survey has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, what are the details of the survey and what is the mileage of the Railway lines to be laid in that region ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) :** (a) No new lines have been laid in the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years.

(b) and (c). No recent surveys have been carried out in the Bundelkhand region. No line is proposed to be taken up for construction in the Bundelkhand area in the near future as the funds for new lines are very limited and no new line in the area is likely to be economically viable.

**Collusion and Connivance of Railway Employees in Ticketless Travelling**

3945. **SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the travelling without tickets

of relations and friends of the Railway employees on the Indian Railways;

(b) whether Government's attention has also been drawn to the collusion and connivance of the Railway employees in encouraging such a malpractice; and

(c) if so, the action Government are taking to stop this type of corruption on the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b) No information or evidence has been received by the Government which suggest that relations or friends of railway employees travel without tickets on Indian Railways or that there is collusion and connivance of railway employees in encouraging such a malpractice.

(c) Railway administration have strict instructions that deterrent action should be taken against the Railway employees found encouraging or abetting ticketless travel.

#### Preparation and approval of Railway Budget

3946. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has remarked that the Budget which he presented on the 23rd February, 1970 was prepared by the Railway Board;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Budget was not approved by the Cabinet before its presentation ;

(c) If so, the reason why a departure was made this time ; and

(d) the measures being taken for the future ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No, Sir. No such remark was made.

(b) According to the usual practice, the Railway Budget is not approved by the Cabinet.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

सेवा युक्त एमरजेंसी कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारियों को रेलवे सुरक्षा दल में भर्ती करने में प्राथमिकता देना

3947. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल में पदों पर नियुक्तियाँ करने के मामले में सेवा युक्त एमरजेंसी कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारियों को प्राथमिकता न देने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस बारे में कोई योजना तैयार कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो योजना का व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ग). भारत सरकार के यह मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये सामान्य आदेशों के अनुसार श्रेणी I और श्रेणी II को विभिन्न रेल सेवाओं/पदों (तकनीकी और गैर-तकनीकी दोनों तरह के) में जो सीधी भर्ती की जाती है, उसका कुछ प्रतिशत आयात कमीशन/अल्प सेवा कमीशन से युक्त अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति के लिए आरक्षित है। चूँकि रेलवे सुरक्षा दल में राजपत्रित पदों को भरने के लिए कोई सीधी भर्ती नहीं की जाती, इसलिए दल में आयात कमीशन/अल्प सेवा कमीशन से युक्त अधिकारियों के लिए जगहें आरक्षित करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। फिर भी रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार आपात कमीशन से युक्त सात अधिकारियों को हाल में रेलवे सुरक्षा दल/रेलवे सुरक्षा विशेष दल में सहायक अधिकारी/सहायक कमांडेंट/एडजुटेंट, श्रेणी II के रूप में पुनर्नियुक्त किया गया है।

**Discovery of Explosives along Railway Track near Silchar Railway Station**

3948 SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Assam Police has discovered 9 high powered explosives planted along the Railway track near Silchar railway station in Cachar District in Assam;

(b) if so, whether any arrests have since been made in this regard and identity established of the suboteurs;

(c) whether any investigation has been made in regard to these explosives; and

(d) if so the result of the investigation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) Yes, the explosives were discovered by Railways employees,

(b) None has been arrested so far.

(c) and (d). GRP/Badarpur have registered a case which is under investigation.

**Authorised and paid-up Capital of Film Companies**

3949. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :  
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the authorised and paid-up capital in respect of the seven film companies, viz., Bombay Film Laboratories Pvt. Ltd. Associated Film Industries Pvt. Ltd.; Moti-mahal Theaters Pvt. Ltd.; Chitralok Production Ltd; Filmalaya Pvt, Ltd; Filmistan Pvt. Ltd. and Johar Films Pvt. Ltd. at the time of their setting up and as on the 31st March, 1969;

(b) the ammount of loan received by these companies upto the year 1969 from

Government, Banks or other parties separately;

(c) the amount paid as interest by these companies during the last three years ; and

(d) the details of their performance during the same period and the estimates for the year 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the house.

**Authorised and paid-up Capital of Film Companies**

3950. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :  
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the authorised and paid-up capital in respect of five companies viz., Natraj Studio (P) Ltd., Bombay, Prasad Production (P) Ltd, Bombay; Mahal Pictures (P) Ltd., Bombay ; Annapoorana Pictures (P) Ltd, Madras and Devi Films (P) Ltd., Madras at the time of their setting up and as on 31st March, 1969;

(b) the amount of loan received by these companies up to the year 1969 from Government, Banks or other parties separately ;

(c) the amount paid as interest by these companies during the last three years; and

(d) the details of their performance during the same period and estimates for the year 1969-70?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House,

**Authorised and paid-up Capital of  
Film Companies**

3951. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the authorised and paid-up capital of Nasir Hussain Films (P) Ltd, Bombay; Manoranjan Pictures Corporation (P) Ltd., Delhi and Jagat Novel Exhibitors (P) Ltd, Delhi at the time of their setting up and as on the 31st March, 1969;

(b) the amount of loans received by these companies up to the year 1969 from Government, Banks or other parties separately;

(c) the amount paid as interest by these companies during the last three years ;

(d) the names and addresses of the companies together with the names and addresses of their share-holders; and

(e) the details of their performance during the same period and the estimates for the year 1969-70?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). the information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of House.

**Directors of theatrical firms in Delhi  
and Bombay**

3952. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4139 on the 16th December, 1969 regarding Directors of theatrical firms in Delhi and Bombay and state :

(a) the authorised and paid-up capital of the New Delhi Theatres (P) Ltd., Eagle Pictures Pvt. Ltd., and Cinefones (Delhi) Pvt. Ltd., at the time of their setting up and as on the 31st March, 1969;

(b) the amount of loans received by the companies up to the year 1969 from Govern-

ment, Banks or other parties, separately ; and

(c) the amount paid as interest by these companies during the last three years and the details of their performance during the same period and the estimates for the year 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Report of Study Group on Railway  
Licensed Porters**

3953. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any of the recommendations and conclusions of the Study Group on Railway Licensed porters have been implemented;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, when are the recommendations expected to be implemented; and

(d) when the report of the Study Group was received ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. L.T—2973/70*]

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The report of the Study Group was received in this office in May, 1969.

**Housing schemes for Scheduled Caste  
Areas of Manipur**

3954. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent during 1969-70 for housing schemes in the Scheduled Caste areas of Manipur ;

(b) the nature of the housing scheme and the financial aid in detail; and

(c) the number of houses built under the scheme during the last three years in the Scheduled Caste areas of Manipur?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) and (b). During the year 1969-70 under the state sector programme in the Backward Classes Sector, Rs. 70,000 has been provided for grant of subsidy to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for construction of houses. A beneficiary under the scheme is given 5 bundles of CI Sheets or Rs. 1200 whichever is less.

(c) 68 houses.

Schools for mentally Retarded children in Delhi

3955. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :  
SHRI JAI SINGH :  
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the schools meant for the mentally retarded children in the capital;

(b) whether the number of such schools is adequate to meet the need and if not, whether Government propose to open more such schools in the near future;

(c) whether boarding and lodging for the residential children and conveyance facilities for the non-residential children are made available free of charge; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and the quantum of charges in each case?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Delhi has the following schools for the mentally retarded :—

1. Model School for Mentally Retarded Children, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.
2. Home & School for Mentally Retarded Children, Maharani Bagh, New Delhi.
3. Home for Mentally Retarded Persons, Maharani Bagh, New Delhi.
4. School and Home for Mentally Retarded Children (Annexe), Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi.
5. Amrit Kaur Bal Bihar, Okhla, New Delhi.

(b) No, Sir. Provision is being made in the IV Plan for the development of a comprehensive national centre for the mentally retarded.

(c) and (d). A statement giving the required information is attached.

### *Statement*

| S. No. | Name of the School                                                      | Whether board and loading provided Free. | Whether transport to non-resident children provided free. | Remarks |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1.     | Home & School for Mentally retarded Children, Maharani Bagh, New Delhi. | Free                                     | Has no non-resident childrens.                            |         |
| 2.     | Home for Mentally Retarded Persons, Maharani Bagh, New Delhi.           | Free                                     | Has no non-resident persons.                              |         |

| 1  | 2                                                                      | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 4                                                                                                                          | 5                                                                                                                   |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3. | Model School for Mentally Retarded Children, New Delhi                 | Board, lodging and clothes are provided free of cost to children the income of whose parents/guardians is below Rs. 500 p.m. A nominal charge of Rs. 25 p.m. is made from resident children the income of whose parents/guardians is between Rs. 500 and Rs. 999 p.m. A charge of Rs. 50 p.m. is made from children the income of whose parents/guardians is Rs. 1000 or above per month. | Non-resident children have to pay conveyance charges irrespective of the distance covered at the following sliding scale : | It is felt that those parents who have a reasonable income should pay some amount for the upkeep of their children. |
|    |                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Upto Rs. 500<br>Rs. 5/- p.m.<br>Between Rs. 501<br>and Rs. 999<br>Rs. 10/- p.m.<br>Rs. 1000 and<br>above<br>Rs. 15/- p.m.  |                                                                                                                     |
| 4. | School & Home for Mentally Retarded Children, Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi. | Free                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Has no non-resident children.                                                                                              |                                                                                                                     |
| 5. | Amrit Kaur Bal Bihar, Okhla, New Delhi.                                | This voluntary school has no arrangements for board and lodging.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Rs. 15/- p.m.                                                                                                              | This is a voluntary Association and they have to raise some resources.                                              |

Designing of Bokaro Steel Plant commissioned to Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel Limited

commissioned to the Central Engineering and Design Bureau of the Hindustan Steel Ltd ; and

3956. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :  
Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement in this regard ?

(a) whether it is a fact that the design of the Bokaro Steel Plant has been

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY

**ENGINEERING (SHRI K.C. PANT) :** (a)

It has been decided that the Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel Limited will be the principal consultants for the expansion of the Bokaro Steel plant to the 2nd Stage of million tonnes steel ingots per annum capacity. The Central Engineering and Design Bureau will carry out the designing work in accordance with the Detailed Project Report already worked out by the Soviet Organisations and approved by Government.

(b) A formal Agreement between Bokaro Steel and the Central Engineering and Design Bureau in this regard has not yet been concluded.

**Publicity drive to attract Foreign investors in India**

3957. **SHRI K P SINGH DEO :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a U.K. expert had made certain suggestions at a meeting of the Indo-British Technological Group held recently in New Delhi regarding publicity drive to attract foreign investors in India ; and

(b) if so, salient features thereof and the reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) :** (a) and (b). At the first meeting of the Indo-British Technological Group held from 9th to 11th February, 1970, one of the subjects discussed was regarding the fields of manufacture, where there were possibilities of foreign collaboration, particularly areas of advanced technology. The U.K. Group was given a list of fields and areas, where production and technological gaps are likely to develop during the Fourth Plan period. Much of this information was felt to be of great interest, deserving further consideration and wider publicity than it had hitherto received. It was suggested by U.K. side that the Indian Investment Centre should considerably

expand its activities in making this widely known in British industry with the cooperation of the Confederation of British Industry. The suggestion has been noted by the Government.

**Closure of Re-tanning Industry, Koppal in Raichur (Mysore)**

3958. **SHRI S. A. AGADI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Retanning Industry started at the Artisan Training Centre, Koppal, Raichur District, Mysore State with the Central aid, is going to be closed ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) when this Industry was started, the total amount invested for the Retanning industry and the amounts of aid given by the Central Government, year-wise;

(d) the establishment expenses incurred for this scheme annually since its inception ;

(e) the number of trainees trained since the inception of the Re-tanning industry ; and

(f) the total amount of tanning work turned out year-wise from the commencement of the industry till date ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) :** (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Cement Factory at Yerraguntla (Andhra Pradesh)**

3959. **SHRI ESWARA REDDY :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to set up a Cement factory at Yerraguntla in Andhra Pradesh was under consideration of Government since the Second Five Year Plan ;



(b) whether some private parties which obtained a licence for setting up the factory at Yerraguntla failed to utilise the licence ;

(c) whether the Cement Corporation of India had later on carried out a feasibility survey in the area with a view to find out the possibility of starting a cement factory there ;

(d) if so, what were the findings of the survey ;

(e) whether there is any possibility of setting up a cement factory at Yerraguntla in the public sector during the Fourth Plan; and

(f) if so, the steps taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Licence/letters of intent were issued to certain parties who proposed to set up a cement factory at Yerraguntla during the years 1956 to 1965. These were either surrendered for cancelled for one reasons or other.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Cement Corporation of India prepared a feasibility report for the setting up of a cement factory at Yerraguntla. According to this report the setting up of a factory in this place was feasible,

(e) and (f). As Andhra Pradesh is surplus in the production of cement, there is no immediate possibility of the Central Government setting up a cement factory in the public sector at Yerraguntla.

**Demand for use of Wheel Barrows with Rubber Tyres at Amritsar Railway Station**

3960. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Iron-wheel barrows are used at the Amritsar Railway Station making extremely jarring and unpleasant noise ;

(b) whether a demand was made by the prominent persons to put on wheel barrows with rubber tyres ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) A few Iron wheeled trollies are in use at Amritsar.

(b) No. However, fruit merchants requested replacing of old barrows with new ones.

(c) Action has been taken to replace Iron wheeled trollies with rubber tyre trollies.

**Murder of Gate-keeper at Gate No. 11 between Bhagtanwala and Sangrana Sahib Railway Station**

3961. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 26th May, 1969, one gate-keeper, Bela Singh, was murdered at gate No. 11 in between Railway Stations Bhagtanwala and Sangrana Sahib, District Amritsar ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that his widow and Shri Satyapal Dang, MLA (Punjab) have written to the authorities concerned and their letters were not even acknowledged ; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. A communication was received by the Divisional Superintendent, Northern Railway, Ferozepore and the position was explained to the widow by the Welfare Inspector.

(c) Compensation under Workmen's Compensation Act amounting to Rs. 7,000/- has been sent to the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for disbursement to Smt. Kartar Kaur, widow of late Bela Singh. Payment of settlement dues has also been effected.

**Strike by Loco workers at Lucknow**

3962. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether army help was sought to quell strike of the Loco Workers at Lucknow on the 11th January, 1970; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). There was no strike of Loco Workers at Lucknow on the date mentioned; however there was some labour trouble at Moghalsarai on that date. Even in this case, no army help was sought, as stated.

**विशेष टिकट निरीक्षकों को संगचल कर्मचारियों के वर्ग में लाना**

3963. श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले :  
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विशेष टिकट निरीक्षकों को संगचल कर्मचारियों के वर्ग में नहीं रखा गया है ,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनकी ड्यूटी गाड़ों और ब्रेकमैनो जैसी है और जो संगचल कर्मचारियों के वर्ग में शामिल है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि रेलवे बोर्ड ने निर्णय किया था कि उक्त निरीक्षकों के पदों को स्लीपर कोच कण्डक्टरों के पदों के समक्ष माना जाये परन्तु रेलों के महा-प्रबन्धकों ने इस निर्णय को कार्यान्वित नहीं किया है;

(घ) क्या उनके वेतनमान भी रेलवे बोर्ड ने नियत किये हैं, परन्तु उन्हें भी लागू नहीं किया गया है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हाँ, चल-टिकट परीक्षकों को रनिंग कर्मचारी नहीं माना जाता ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा ऐसा कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया था ।

(घ) रेल प्रशासनों द्वारा चल-टिकट परीक्षकों के वेतन-मान के सम्बन्ध में रेलवे बोर्ड के आदेश क्रियान्वित कर दिये गये हैं ।

(ङ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

**Petitions against Election of President**

3964. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to do away with the provisions relating to the filing of election petitions against the election of President under the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections, Act, 1952; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Government have not felt the necessity for changing the existing law.

**Fixation of Seniority of Railway Officers**

3965. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that temporary officers, with long years of service on the Railways are placed juniors to fresh entrants;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no difference in the educational qualifications

of these two sets of officers and officers of both these classes have been recruited by the Union Public Service Commission;

(c) If so, the reasons for such disparity; and

(d) the action being taken to ameliorate the lot of such officers ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) :** (a) Temporary (unclassified) officers acquire seniority in the Service only when they are approved, by the Union Public Service Commission, for permanent appointment to the Service.

(b) The normal method of direct recruitment to the Class I Services is through written competitive examinations followed by an interview, conducted, annually, by the Union Public Service Commission. Candidates, who appear at the competitive examination are required to be University graduates.

Temporary officers were recruited against purely temporary posts created in connection with construction and developmental activities. These posts, being purely temporary, could not be filled through the normal competitive examinations. Ad-hoc recruitment of Temporary Officers was, therefore, made in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. The candidates were required to be University graduates. There was no written competitive examination for this recruitment and the selections were made by the Union Public Service Commission on the basis of interviews only.

(c) The method of recruitment, the nature of posts against which they are recruited and the conditions of service are different in the case of Temporary Officers.

(d) Temporary Officers are eligible for permanent appointment to the Service against an annual quota of vacancies.

#### **Shifting of Offices of District Engineers in Siliguri**

**3966. SHRI J. M. BISWAS :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of West Bengal requested the Cen-

tre that the offices of the District Engineer in Siliguri should not be shifted ; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Central Government thereon ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) :** (a) No such request appears to have been received in the Ministry of Railways.

(b) Does not arise.

**Officers in the Law Department allowed to continue in Government Service even though not Medically Fit**

**3967. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA :** Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the names of Government officers in the Law Department who were not medically fit but were still allowed to continue in Government service ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) :** One officer, namely, Shri R. H. Dhebar Government Advocate was found medically unfit in 1953 but was allowed to continue at his risk, with the concurrence of the Finance Ministry. He continued to discharge his duties efficiently all along, for more than 16 years. In view thereof, the relevant rule regarding the medical certificate was relaxed in his favour with the concurrence of the Ministries of Finance and Home.

#### **Facilities for Amritsar and Chandigarh Stations (Northern Railway)**

**3968. SHRI ESWARA REDDY :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaints have been received by the General Manager, Northern Railway, New Delhi about lack of facilities and arrangements at Amritsar and Chandigarh Railway Stations ;

(b) If so, the nature of the complaints ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) A few complaints have been received.

(b) These suggest, generally, augmentation of existing facilities at Chandigarh and Amritsar stations.

(c) The existing passenger facilities at Amritsar are considered to be adequate. A proposal for construction of a new station building at Chandigarh with improved facilities for passengers, is under consideration.

#### Eviction of Landless Tribal Agricultural Labourers (Malburi)

3969. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any step to prevent the eviction of the eight hundred landless tribal agricultural labourers from Tribal belt, Malbari, Assam ;

(b) whether the tribal people have been evicted and rendered homeless ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to help them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) :

(a) to (c). The details are being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as available.

12.10 hrs

#### CALLING-ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

#### PROCEDURE FOLLOWED BY WEST BENGAL GOVERNOR IN REGARD TO FORMATION OF GOVERNMENT IN WEST BENGAL

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और

प्रायः करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें:

“भारतीय साम्यवादी दल (मार्क्सवादी) के अतिरिक्त अन्य दलों से यह पूछने, की भारतीय साम्यवादी दल (मार्क्सवादी) को राज्य में सरकार बनाने के लिए क्यों नहीं कहा जाना चाहिए, के बारे में पश्चिमी बंगाल के राज्यपाल द्वारा अपनाई गई कथित प्रक्रिया”

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN) : Mr Speaker, Sir, following the resignation of Mr Ajoy Mukerjee, the Governor of West Bengal explored the possibility of formation of an alternative Ministry in the State. He came to the conclusion that there was no prospect of such an alternative Ministry, and recommended to the President the issue of a Proclamation under article 356. The recommendation of the Governor has been accepted by the President.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आप हमारे ध्यानाकर्षण के प्रस्ताव को देखिए। इस में यह कहा गया है कि गवर्नर के द्वारा स्वीकारी गई प्रक्रिया, प्रोसीजर, इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने एक शब्द भी नहीं कहा। मेहरबानी करके जरा यह बताइये कि प्रोसीजर क्या अपनाया गया। प्रोक्लेमेशन तो अभी हमारे सामने नहीं है। आप उसको बाद में रखेंगे। पहले आप यह सफाई दें कि किस प्रक्रिया को राज्यपाल द्वारा अपनाया गया था। उसके बाद हम अपने प्रश्न पूछेंगे।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : The Home Minister has not done his homework.

AN HON. MEMBER : He was at Coimbatore.

SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN : I have done enough home-work, and that will be clear

In the course of the questions and answers that will follow. When he put the question, the whole thing was in the process and naturally, I could not have referred to the procedure that was followed. But I thought that ultimately it is the end-product of the procedure which matters, and I have made a mention of it

I can give information to the hon. Member that the Governor wrote to all the political parties to find out whether they were willing to support the Government, and most of the political parties practically all, except the CPI (M) because they themselves had offered to form a Government, replied saying that they could not support the Government. But at the same time in their letter they said that if even after their views were known, the Governor appointed the leader of that party to form a Government it would be immoral or same such thing...

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : Immoral and illegal.

SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN : When this particular part of it came, the Governor replied by saying My mind is still open on this question, I have not made any commitment, but I would like to find out from you any reasons why you consider this immoral. This was a sort of counter-letter that he wrote to them.

श्री मधु लिमये: यह जो राज्यपालों के अधिकारों का सवाल है, इसको ले कर इस सरकार की जो अवस्था है वह सरकार सुन्दरी की सी अवस्था हो गई है। तनी हुई रस्सी पर नाचने का कौशल जिस तरह उसको दिखाना पड़ता है उसी प्रकार से मूह मंत्री को भी करना पड़ता है। मेरी उन के साथ सहानुभूति है क्योंकि उनको गवर्नरों के जितने काम हैं, उनका समर्थन यहां करना पड़ा है। यह जो प्रक्रिया का वाल है इसको इसलिए उठाया गया है कि गवर्नर के द्वारा जो चिट्ठी लिखी गई थी उसके बारे में बहुत सी मेरी आपत्तियां हैं। यह चिट्ठी उनको उसके साथ पेश करनी चाहिये थी। लेकिन कलकत्ता के एक अखबार में आया है

और उस में जो छाया है उससे पता चलता है कि अन्य दलों के द्वारा गवर्नर को यह पहले ही सूचित कर दिया गया था कि मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के नेतृत्व में जो सरकार बनेगी उसका समर्थन हम लोग नहीं करेंगे और उसको न बुलाइये। उसके बाद गवर्नर ने हुबारा उनको चिट्ठी लिखी। जिस तरह हाईकोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट शो काज जारी करती है उसी तरह गवर्नर ने भी किया। अभी मेरे ही केस में रिट पेट्रीशन पर शो काज जारी हुआ था। उस में सुप्रीमकोर्ट ने कहा :

"show cause to the court why *rule nisi* as prayed by the petitioners should not be issued."

इस तरह की चिट्ठी लिखना मैं समझता हूँ बहुत ही आपत्तिजनक है। उसका एक जुमला मैं पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ। पहला तो यह है:

"I have noted that you have purported to make it absolutely clear that your party is totally opposed to my permitting the formation of any Ministry headed by the leader of the CPI (M) Mr. Jyoti Basu at the instance or with the support of the CPI (M) and further that in case such a Ministry if at all, is allowed to be formed, you shall oppose it both from within and outside the Assembly."

यह तो पहले ही लिख चुके हैं। इसको स्वीकार भी करते हैं। उसके बाद पूछते हैं:

"Meanwhile, I shall be obliged if you kindly give me your reasons why you think it would be illegal and immoral if I allow Mr. Jyoti Basu, leader of the single largest party in the Legislative Assembly to form a Ministry and then face the Legislative Assembly with a demand for seeking confidence of the majority to enable the opposite parties to move a motion of no-confidence against the new Ministry..."

[श्री मधु लिमये]

मेरा पहला सवाल तो यह है कि यह शो काज नोटिस अन्य दलों के ऊपर क्यों जारी किया गया ? क्या ये लोग अपराधी थे या मुजरिम थे कि जिस के लिए उनको कारण बताना था ? यह हिन्दुस्तान स्टैंडर्ड में आया है, गवर्नर, शो काज आन पार्टीज् ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अभी तक राज्यपालों के लिए कोई भी मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त निश्चित करना सरकार ने पसन्द नहीं किया है । इसका नतीजा क्या होता है ? संविधान की धारा 163 में कहा गया है कि गवर्नर की मदद करने के लिए एक मंत्री परिषद् होगी और 164 में कहा गया है कि मुख्य मंत्री की नियुक्ति गवर्नर करेगा और अन्य मंत्रियों की नियुक्ति मुख्य मंत्री की राय से गवर्नर करेगा । इस में कोई मार्ग दर्शक सिद्धान्त नहीं हैं । क्या सरकार जो अनुभव उसको अब तक प्राप्त हुआ है उसकी रोशनी में कोई ठोस सिद्धान्त तय करेगी ? जो प्रक्रिया राज्यपाल के एक राज्य में स्वीकार करता है उसको सभी सूत्रों में स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिए था । बिहार में एस एस पी को बुलाना चाहिए था कांग्रेस के टूटने के बाद ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : तिवारी जी अलग हो गये थे ।

श्री मधु लिमये: तिवारी जी को ही बुलाना चाहिये था । जाने का क्या सवाल है । प्रक्रिया की बात मैं कर रहा हूँ । वह सब से बड़ी पार्टी थी । कांग्रेस की लिस्ट भी नहीं मिली थी । पता भी नहीं था गवर्नर को कि किस कांग्रेस में कितने विधायक हैं । 1965 में केरल में मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्टों का सब से बड़ा दल था । उसको भी नहीं बुलाया गया । धवन साहब ने एक नई प्रक्रिया को यहां चालू किया । शो काज क्यों जारी किया ?

क्या यह सही है कि आपके द्वारा उनके पास कई सन्देशवाहक पहुंचे और फिर इस मामले को ठीक किया गया ? राष्ट्रपति शासन जारी करने के बाद गवर्नर साहब ने आकाशवाणी पर एक वक्तव्य जारी किया । मुझे पता नहीं था कि धवन साहब शायर भी हैं । उन्होंने शायरी और कविता भी इस में की है । उस में से एक ही वाक्य मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ:

"A year ago, the people had planted a political garden which was to blossom forth in course of time. This was not to be. The great and noble ship which the people had launched on the uncharted seas of parliamentary democracy has gone to pieces on the rocks of disunity..."

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नरों के कार्य की क्या सीमा है, उस का क्या चौखटा है । भविष्य में इस तरह की बातें न हों और उन को सर्कस सुन्दरी का काम न करना पड़े, क्या इस के लिए कोई मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त बनाये जायेंगे ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. member has asked whether a different procedure was followed in the case of West Bengal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : All under the Centre's pressure.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I would say that basically the procedure followed in Bihar and Bengal is the same.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : According to him.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Naturally everything I say is according to me; it cannot be according to him.

In both the States the Governors tried to find out whether the leader of the largest

[Shri Y. B. Charan]

party had the support of other parties. As regards the criteria about which the hon. member wanted to know, it is true that the Governor has to select the Chief Minister and he has to appoint the Ministers; but the general principle which is also implied in the Constitution is that the person chosen is in a position to carry out the collective responsibility of the Government. So the Governor has to see that the person invited has the support of the majority in the legislature. That is the guiding principle.

I would like to invite the hon. member's attention to the fact that the entire question of the Governor's discretion to invite somebody to form a government was discussed here when the Rajasthan problem was raised. At that time, I remember to have said that certainly there is further scope for finding out whether some guidelines can be given. I would remind the House of the steps I took then because sometimes members are apt to forget what is being done in this direction. I had since given this information to the House previously. This is the third time I am repeating it.

I consulted some leading jurists of the country in this matter some of whom were ex-Chief Justices also—and a certain consensus was evolved as to what guidelines could be given. The major idea they conveyed was that in this matter the Governor should try to ensure that the man to be called upon has got the support of the majority in the legislature. I wrote to all the leaders of the political parties nearly 1½ year ago about this. But I must say that till today I have not received any replies.

This is exactly what the Governor of West Bengal was trying to do. He naturally wanted to see whether the leader of the largest party had the support of any other political parties so that he could go ahead...

श्री मधु लिमये : वे तो पहले ही लिख चुके थे। शो-काज क्यों ?

SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN : I would submit that the language he used is not the

language of a show cause notice. Certainly he could have avoided asking this information. I quite agreed it was not very essential for him to do that. But the language he has used—"I shall be obliged if you will kindly let me know"—is not the language of show-cause. Let us not forget that the Governor was for a long time a Judge. So when a certain question was raised, he wanted to know what their thinking was—nothing more than that.

As regards the speech he broadcast, there is some reference to poetry. I do not know why the hon. member objects to poetry. Even in the drab political life, it is good that the Governor has not lost touch with poetry. I would request Shri Limaye to follow him in this matter.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात का जवाब नहीं आया है। मैंने यह पूछा था कि क्या यह सही है कि गवर्नर साहब करीब करीब श्री ज्योति बसु को बुला रहे थे, लेकिन इनके संदेशवाहक के वहाँ पहुँचने के बाद उन्होंने अपनी राय में परिवर्तन किया, इन दलों ने लिखा, इसलिए नहीं ? क्या इनके संदेशवाहक गवर्नर तक पहुँचे थे ? मैं यहाँ पर उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहूँगा। इन्होंने अपने संदेशवाहकों के द्वारा गवर्नर के दिमाग में परिवर्तन लाने की कोशिश की। मैं दबाव शब्द का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर रहा हूँ; यदि ये करना चाहते हैं, तो करें। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member is always basing his statement on wrong information. There was no question of sending any messenger from here.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : During the past few years it has fallen to our lot to bring to your notice and to the notice of this House the lapses on the part of Governors in this country, but I did not think that Mr. Dhavan would be creating a record unprecedented in impropriety so far as Governors are concerned.

The Home Minister has tried to get away by pointing out that he is an ex-Judge and the writing of show cause notices comes to him very naturally. He even tried to whitewash the whole thing by saying that a little bit of poetry in this drab life of ours is a good charge. Had it been poetry, I would have joined him in sending my congratulations. What he has indulged in is of a very dangerous nature, which is not part the duties of a Governor.

In the first place, the objection that we raised was to the procedure adopted. It is certainly up to a Governor to call for consultation leaders of all parties and then make up his mind as to who should be called upon to form the Government. This is as per the law of the Constitution and the country, but what does Mr. Dhavan do? Mr. Dhavan asks the leaders of parties to tell him the reason why he should not call upon Mr. Jyoti Basu to form a Government. He does this twice. Mr. Chavan has not given any satisfactory reason except saying, of course, that it was not essential for him to use this language. I hope that his words, though very mild, constitute a disapproval and displeasure that the Governor should not use language which appears to be coercive and threatening, but I will take even more serious aspects of what he said.

In this context, I would first like to read out what he has said. He is an ex-Judge, a distinguished scholar I am told. The president's proclamation says:

"Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by article 356 of the Constitution and all of the powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby proclaim that I assume to myself, as president of India, all the functions of the Government of the said State and all powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor of that State, declare that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament..."

The Governor should have known that the State of Bengal is now under the Parliament of India. After the suspension of the Consti-

tution there, we do not have a Gauleiter there, as there used to be in conquered Europe appointed by Hitler. The rule of law and the rule of the Constitution must prevail. Is Mr. Dhavan aware of it, and if he is aware, why does he call the rule of the President a disaster? These are exactly his words:

"This disaster would not have befallen the people of Bengal if the basic rules of partnership had been followed."

Mr. Ajoy Mukerjee, the chief Minister, representing the will of the people of Bengal, says that this is a great relief that the President's rule has been imposed, but here is the Governor of the State saying that this disaster has befallen. Is the rule of the President a disaster, and is it for the Governor of the State to say that this is a disaster.

When I read the reports of his speech in the Delhi papers, I could not persuade myself that the Governor could have brought himself to say these things. I waited till the Calcutta papers, the *National Standard* and the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* arrived, and I must say that I find it extraordinary.

What does Mr. Dhavan say? Mr. Limaye has already referred to the ship-wrecking and that kind of thing. Now, he says:

"I would like to state that, subject to the approval of the President.....

—we should thank him that he remembers that the President counts and that he himself is only an agent of the President and the constitution of India—

"...it shall be my constant effort to bring about a restoration of the United Front through a conciliation between the constituent parties."

Is it up to the Governor to make preference like this? Is it not palpable indulgence in partisan politics to say; I will try my best to restore the United Front? These are his words. Supposing this Government is dismissed tomorrow, will it up to the president of India to say; it will be my constant endeavour to bring about a restoration of this



[Shri Nath Pal]

Government? Will he not be indulging in partisan politics, completely divorced from his constitutional duty? Does Mr. Dhavan content himself with it? His poetical flights, had they been limited only to what Mr. Limaye has said, I would have been happy. But he goes on. There is something extraordinary in this piece: "Dhavan proves Basu wrong by Lenin." A great poet, constitutional expert and a great judge and a great Marxist. The report says:

"West Bengal Governor on Friday night quoted Lenin to prove Marxist leader Jyoti Basu wrong."

In a broadcast over the All India Radio in Calcutta Mr. Dhavan said that during discussions before the collapse of the United Front the former Deputy Chief Minister told him that though he wanted the U. F. to survive it was not possible for his party, C P I (M) to put up with the offensive behaviour of some of the members of the Front."

What does the Governor tell him? That press report goes on:

"... The Governor said he pointed out to Mr. Basu Lenin's instructions to Trotsky during the Soviet Union's peace negotiations with General Hoffman of Germany in 1918."

The House should be read this paragraph; this is a real gem.

"In a message to Lenin Trotsky complained that the General was determined to wreck the negotiations and was now demanding that 'we must meet him in formal bourgeois dress.'"

The German general demanded of Lenin's envoy that if he wanted to come to negotiations, he must come in tailcoats, etc. Trotsky a born revolutionary, declined to put on, even for negotiations, bourgeois. Lenin's reply goes like this.

"Lenin's reply telegram said: 'our objective 'is to obtain peace. And if it helps you get peace from Hoffman,

go before him in petticoat, if necessary.'"

Is it the contention of the Governor that he is Lenin, poor Mr. Jyoti Basu Trotsky and Mr. Ajoy Mukerjee, the nasty German General? What does this analogy mean?

SHRI NAMBIAR: Take the spirit.

SHRI NATH PAI: There is too much spirit which is dangerous even in a Governor. The Governor cannot be allowed the cosy comfort of a gubernatorial palace and the freedom of the political arena which is given to a politician. I want to know from Mr. Chavan whether he can justify this kind of speech.

To be fair to the Governor, I shall point out before concluding that at a reception held in his honour in London by the Indian Journalists Union he has made a clean breast of his role. He told them that the age of united fronts had dawned in India. Mr. Dhavan persuaded himself to believe that destiny had called upon him to be the flag holder of the United Fronts in India. He says that the key to the politics in India lies in the United fronts.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a limit to this kind of impropriety. Maybe, some of you may be feeling for the United Front. (*Interruption*) But it is not for the Governor. (*Interruption*) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from Mr. Chavan one thing. Now the time has come, firstly, will he remind Mr. Dhavan that if Mr. Dhavan wants to propagate the politics of the United Front, this vast country is open for him. He should resign. No body is compelling any body to hold office, if he wants to advocate the policies in which he believes, why have shackles and the inhibitions of a Governor's office? Why subject himself to this criticism in Parliament? Why not make use of the fundamental freedom to resign from his office and come out and advocate the policies of the United Front? (*Interruption*)

SHRI PILOO MODY: He is an infiltrator.

SHRI NATH PAI: Before concluding, may I say this? Mr. Dhavan says: "The

supreme need of hour is to restore the confidence of the people in the capacity of the government to preserve law and order and to dispel the sense of fear and panic which has gripped the people." In one breath, he says that the people of West Bengal, who saw the rebirth of the renaissance of India are gripped with fear; the people who defied the might of the British; a young boy of 16 throwing a bomb and giving the clarion call to be freedom-fighters of India. That West Bengal is in the grip of fear. Because of whom? Because of Parliament, because of the President, because of you and because of us or because of the people, because of the failure of the United Front. So, in one breath, he says that the people have been living in a nightmare of fear; living in the grip of fear. And in another breath, he says that it will be his constant endeavour to bring about the restoration, remove the cause of that fear.

Now, may we have an assurance? Mr. Chavan has tried to blame the Opposition leaders, none of whom has bothered to reply to his questionnaire. It is not that simple. But let us not delve in to it. There was a whole lot of discussion with you about the defections, about the Governor's powers. You refused to take a definite position on all those issues; and it is as a protest against that that we have refused to give a reply. You know, *suppressio veri suggestio falsi*. You told us the truth, but it is half-truth, and therefore it is worse than a falsehood.

May we have an assurance from the Home Minister? As I said earlier, it was not essential for him to use that language. Now, is it essential for the Governor to go on being a champion of the United Front and to make such a palpably partisan speech? I have quoted verbatim from his speech. May we have an assurance from the Home Minister? What the people of West Bengal want is the protection of Parliament; that their rights and liberties as fellow-Indians will be assured to them. May we know from the Home Minister—since it is our rule, the President's rule and Parliament rule that prevail—whether he will take all his courage in his hands and tell Mr. Dhavan that such

after dinner speeches are good at a Rotary Club but not from the gubernatorial palace from the lips of a Governor and that the Governor should confine himself absolutely to his oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution. (*Interruption*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Dismissal.

SBRI NATH PAI: In view of the fact that Mr. Dhavan is far more committed to a particular type of thinking to which he is entitled, will Mr. Chavan think that we give him the freedom to practise this, since he is also desirous of it, by relieving him of his responsibility as Governor? (*Interruption*)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Send Dharma Vira.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Sir, the home Member, Shri Nath Pai, has given detailed quotations from the speeches of the Governor.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : You are not responsible for his appointment.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I cannot say that I am not responsible; I am certainly responsible for his appointment. (*Interruption*) Now, I do not want to justify everything that the Governor has said in that particular statement, I personally feel that on such occasions it is very wise and safe for the Governors to be reticent. I have no doubt about that. I do not think it is the responsibility or the duty of the Governor to bring in any particular party in power. I also agree with you on this point. There is no doubt about it. But, at the same time, ultimately, if we see the results in West Bengal—naturally, when he said about the disaster—he does not mean the United Front, as I have understood him. It was not a disaster that the U. F. Government was ousted; it was in a sense a disaster that a representative Government was ousted.

SHRI RANGA (Salkakulam) : He should have said that.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** I have made that very clear. When he said that he will restore the U. F. Government he did not mean the U. F. Government as such. I think it is the duty of every Governor to see that a representative Government is restored. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI NATH PAI :** Of course, you have a certain obligation to defend him, but let us be fair.

**SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) :** If it is a debate, I should also be allowed to participate in it.

**SHRI NATH PAI :** Your name is not there in the list.

Sir, let me read the exact words of the Governor :

"But in the U. F. Government, for a political partnership, for the governance of a State, there was no such provision and this omission has proved fatal in the end."

It is very clear. He is lamenting the Government's failure. The failure of the U. F. Government is the cause of his despair. He says it in so many words.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** I am trying to see the spirit of his statement.

I do not want to justify every word he has said.

**SHRI RANGA :** He should be dismissed.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** Sack him.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** If I have understood democracy, if I have understood the mood of this Parliament, I do not think this Parliament would wish to have President's Rule all the time in Bengal. It will be our concern to see that representative Government is restored there as early as possible.

The hon. member said that I have told the half truth. It is not half truth, I have

told the full truth, the whole truth. As far as defections and other matters are concerned, I have given notice to the Lok Sabha sometime last year. Let us discuss the defections committee's report here. It was only after the report was discussed in this House that we were going to bring forward legislation based on that. It is for the Business Advisory Committee to decide. It is a matter for the House to decide. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) :** We are pressing week after week for a discussion on that report. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is standing in the way. You are standing in the way.

**SHRI NATH PAI :** The home Minister did not answer one question. Will there be a guarantee given to this House and the people of Bengal that the rule of law will be established, that terror and fear will be removed and when elections come, free and fair conditions will be created there ?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** That was an observation which did not need a reply. It is not only a question of assurance, but it is the obvious duty of this House and the Government to see that the rule of law is maintained in Bengal.

**SHRI NATH PAI :** What about relieving the Governor ? (*Interruptions*).

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा (बाँका) : अभी माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि वह पश्चिमी बंगाल में ला-एण्ड-आर्डर को जिस तरह से भी हो कायम रखने की कोशिश करेंगे। मैं उरसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनका ध्यान सी० सी० आइ० (एम) के डेली-पत्रक—जनशक्ति में निकले उस स्टेटमेन्ट की तरफ गया है, जिस में कहा गया है—

"All West Bengal will be ablaze if an alternative mini-front Government was formed at any stage without the CPI (M). The mini-front ministers will not be able to enter the Secretariat."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक ऐसी घमकी है जिसे कोई भी सरकार पसन्द नहीं कर सकती। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे इसका विरोध करेंगे—कण से कम ऐसे पत्र जो आपको घमकी देते हैं, उनके खिलाफ उचित कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

अभी हमारे माननीय मधु लिमये और नाथपाई ओ ने काकी कोटेशनज दे कर बंगाल के सम्बन्ध में धवन साहब के ब्राडकास्ट और उन के पत्रों की चर्चा की है। मैं भी उस दिन ब्राडकास्ट को सुन रहा था। उसमें उन्होंने एक बात की चर्चा और की थी कि वह भारत की तरह से पादुका रख कर जब तक कानूनी सरकार नहीं बनती, तब तक वहाँ के काम को संभाले रहेंगे। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे उस पादुका को यूनाइटेड फ्रंट गवर्नमेंट की मानते हैं या पार्लियामेंट की, क्योंकि उन्होंने यूनाइटेड फ्रंट की ही चर्चा की है।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि बंगाल में इस वक्त दो तरह की यूनाइटेड फ्रंट गवर्नमेंट बनने की बात चल रही है। एक सी. पी. आइ. (एम) को छोड़ कर अन्य पार्टियों को लेकर बनाई जाये और दूसरी सी. पी. आइ. (एम) को लेकर बनाई जाये। इसमें उनका ध्यान किस यूनाइटेड फ्रंट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ जाने का है और क्या इसके लिए वे पक्षपात के दोषी नहीं हैं अगर वे पक्षपात के दोषी हैं और किसी पार्टी के साथ पक्षपात कर रहे हैं तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी उन का शीघ्रतिथी वापस बुलायेंगे और यदि उन को कोई काम हो देना है तो किसी दूसरी जगह भेज सकते हैं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not think the hon. Member is right in saying that the Governor is now trying to support any particular front or any particular party as such,

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : What do you mean by "now" ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Even then he was not doing that. If he had done that, he would have asked them to form a government.

SHRI PILOO MODY : But they could not form a government.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : He certainly gave them an opportunity to see if they could form a government.

As far as the responsibility of the present administration in West Bengal is concerned, it is not going to take any lead or any advice from the parties there. The Bengal administration would be the responsibility of this Parliament.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : I would not repeat the questions that have been asked. With the promulgation of President's Rule in West Bengal, I take it that the era of political melodrama that was practised in West Bengal will come to an end, temporarily though, and with that the barbarous and uncivilised government, as was alleged by Shri Ajoy Mukerjee, will also come to an end. Another factor which has emerged out of this is how the Constitution has stood the test of time in preserving the hopes and aspirations of the people and in safeguarding their interests and rights. This is a very important factor which I think emerges from the activities that were undertaken by the United Front Government in West Bengal. I would like the Home Minister to have a probe and find out whether the Constitution can stand the stresses and strains of the conflict that arises between the Centre and the states. Then, at critical times, under articles 153 and 164 the Governors are allowed to exercise all sorts of constitutional probatics and they are sometimes allowed to exercise all those monkey exercises with the Home Minister here as the ring master of the circus. What is the view of the Home Minister in regard to framing some positive rules in regard to their functioning ? It is no use telling us that he has called a meeting of all political leaders. Does he think that the time has arisen now to bring before Parliament some positive proposals in the form of legislation

[Shri S. Kundu]

to meet the lacuna arising out of articles 163 and 164 ? Then, there are allegations of widespread unabated violence in West Bengal. There have been allegations that the civil servants have been indoctrinated with certain political ideas. There have been allegations of break down of law and order with the connivance of some constituents of the United Front Government.

In view of this will the Home Minister constitute a high level non-political judicial inquiry headed by a Supreme Court Judge to find out the justification of the allegations made by all other United Front partners and whether the Constitution stood the test of time there and whether actually law and order failed there ?

I would not like that President's rule should be used as a weapon to avenge or suppress the people by the police. But I would like to know whether the Home Minister will give a clear directive to see that those landless peasants, who were deprived of their lands by some of these goondas, should get back their lands and the families of those poor landless peasants who lost their lives should be compensated.

Then, the offices of the trade unions have been robbed and seized and real democratic functions of unions have been finished. That should be restored. All the allegations that have been made from time to time on the trade union front should be inquired into.

As the Home Minister has pointed out, he will definitely protect the rule of law there. But recently, three or four days back; one of the most heartrending stories has come from Burdwan. The son was killed there and the mother was smeared with the blood of the son. It has been alleged that the SDO refused and did not order the police to fire....(Interruption)

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : It is going too far. This calling-attention is on the question of procedure adopted by the Governor. We are not afraid of these charges ; we can face these charges. But under the garb of that procedure if he

goes into the allegations, we will reply to them and we must also be given a right to reply.

MR. SPEAKER : You questions are beyond the scope of the calling attention. Please resume your seat now.

SHRI S. KUNDU : This has very much to do with the procedure..... (Interruption). A Chief Minister calls a Government barbarous and uncivilised and.....(Interruption) the Governor calls him and allows him more time than is necessary to form a government..... (Interruption). The procedure must be laid down to see that these things are not repeated.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think, the only point that emerged out of his long lecture was whether the Constitution functioned well during this period. There were many difficulties that we had to face but I must say that ultimately the Constitutional provision has helped us to come out of the difficult situation there. There is no doubt about it.

As to whether we are going to give any instruction to the Governor, I would like to repeat that personally I do feel that there is scope for giving certain guidelines particularly relating to the transitional period but those guidelines will have to be based completely on the agreement of all the political parties in the country because then they will have the force of conventions and conventions can only be based on broad agreement announced by all political parties.

As far as the inquiry is concerned, I do not think it is necessary to go in for a sort of inquiry into Constitutional aspects by the Supreme Court. As far as the law and order situation and policy matters are concerned, naturally they will be discussed with the Bengal administration from time to time after studying the problems very carefully.

श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) :  
बिष्णुदास महोदय, श्री चवन को इंग्लैंड से बुला कर बंगाल का गवर्नर बनाने के सम्बन्ध में

लोगों के दिमाग में जो संदेह था यह सही निकला। यह बात सही है कि बंगाल की जो माओवादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी है उसके आगे इस गवर्नमेन्ट ने सिर झुकाकर उनकी इच्छा के आदमी को इंग्लैंड से इम्पोर्ट करके वहां रखा। अतः वह आदमी सन्देहस्पद है... (व्यवधान)... मैं यह साबित करना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नर का जो प्रोसीजर था वह गलत था, डाउटफुल था। उन्होंने जानबूझ कर यह किया, इस बात को मैं साबित करना चाहता हूँ। 1.. (व्यवधान)..... राज्यपाल को पहले यह जानकारी मिल चुकी थी सभी पार्टियों की तरफ से कि श्री ज्योति बसु की जो सी० पी० एम० पार्टी है उसको वे सपोर्ट नहीं करेंगे, उसकी गवर्नमेन्ट न बनायें, फिर इसके बाद—मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—गवर्नर महोदय ने दूसरी तमाम पार्टियों को यह पत्र क्यों लिखा कि इसमें आपको क्या एतराज है अगर मैं श्री ज्योति बसु को सरकार बनाने का अवसर दूँ? क्या इसके पीछे गवर्नर साहब की मंशा यह नहीं थी कि जिस प्रकार से दूसरे प्राविसेज में किसी अल्पसंख्यक पार्टी को यदि गवर्नमेन्ट बनाने का मौका मिल जाता है तो काले बाजार में मिनिस्ट्री तथा अन्य प्रकार के प्रलोभन देकर उस माइनारिटी पार्टी को भी मेजरिटी पार्टी में बदला जा सकता है उसी प्रकार से श्री ज्योति बसु को मौका दिया जाये ताकि वे... (व्यवधान)...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप सवाल कीजिए।

**श्री अश्व प्रकाश त्यागी :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब गवर्नर महोदय को उपरोक्त जानकारी थी तो फिर ऐसी स्थिति में उन्होंने पार्टियों को पत्र क्यों लिखा? क्या उनका वह करक्टर डाउटफुल बन गया था नहीं? जो उन्होंने वक्तव्य बाद में दिये और रेडियों पर बोले, ऐसे डाउटफुल गवर्नर को बंगाल में रखना क्या गवर्नमेन्ट उचित समझती है? और क्या

ऐसे डाउटफुल आदमी को वहां से हटाने पर गवर्नमेन्ट विचार करेगी?

दूसरी बात यह है कि गवर्नर का कर्तव्य केवल स्टैबिल गवर्नमेन्ट बनाना ही नहीं होता है बल्कि वह गवर्नमेन्ट बनाना होता है जोकि स्टैबिल भी हो और जिसका विधान में विश्वास भी हो। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या सरकार बंगाल के गवर्नर को इस प्रकार के इन्स्ट्रक्शंस देगी जो किसी भी पार्टी की सरकार बंगाल में बने लेकिन उस पार्टी को विधान में विश्वास होना चाहिए और वह पार्टी ला एण्ड आर्डर को स्थापित कर सके..... (व्यवधान) ..... मैं केवल दो आश्वासन गवर्नमेन्ट से चाहता हूँ। पहले तो यह कि चूंकि बंगाल के गवर्नर का आचरण सन्देहस्पद हो गया है उनकी लीनिंग कम्युनिस्टों के साथ में है, ऐसी अवस्था में उन को वहां से रिमूव किया जायेगा या नहीं? दूसरी बात यह है कि क्या गवर्नमेन्ट आश्वासन देगी कि जिस पार्टी ने अपने पिछले शासनकाल में ला एण्ड आर्डर को समाप्त कर दिया है और विधान के प्रति लोगों में आस्था को समाप्त कर दिया है क्या उस पार्टी को गवर्नमेन्ट बनाने का किसी अवस्था में इसका मौका नहीं देगे? और तीसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि ज्योति बसु ने गृह मंत्री होने के नाते पुलिस विभाग में जो अनुचित आदेश दिये हैं अथवा जो अनुचित पदोन्नति की है क्या उनको प्रेसीडेंट रूल के समय में ठीक किया जायेगा?

**MR. SPEAKER :** The third part of the Question does not arise. I do not allow that.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** Sir, I may say categorically that so far as the indirect imputation against the Governor that he had some sort of conspiracy against some party is concerned I do not accept this proposition. Sir, he tried his best to see that representative Government was formed or retained. I think looking to the history

[Shri Y. B. Chawan]

of Bengal for the last 2 or 3 years, it was his intention to see that no effort was left undone to see that some sort of representative Government functions there. I think in that matter he meticulously and skilfully tried his best. This is all that I can say. Then, Sir, as far as the other question is concerned, I cannot give any guarantee on behalf of the Governor that he will never ask a partial party to form a Government. His constitutional responsibility will be to see whether the person to be invited has the majority in the legislature. This is all that I can say. About the other thing, I am not in a position to say at the present moment...

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi) : We have given two important Calling Attention Notices. (Interruption) It is a very serious thing.

SHRI M.L. SONDHAI (New Delhi) : Sir, in this House, is it ever possible to discuss an important subject of Foreign Affairs ? (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Both of you have no right to speak. (Interruption)

SHRI M. L. SONDHAI : Sir please permit us to raise the question of debate on a vital and important subject of foreign affairs, about Cambodia. (Interruption). Every country is vitally interested. (Interruption) India have to play its role under the International Control Commission.

MR. SPEAKER : All that is irrelevant...

SHRI M. L. SONDHAI : Please allow us to raise a discussion about Cambodia.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Sondhi, please sit down.

SHRI M.L. SONDHAI : Sir this is a matter with which every country is vitally interested and we have to raise a discussion on that. We are devoting one hour to the question of which seat the Deputy Speaker should occupy and all that. We are devoting so much time for discussion of small matters. About Cambodia, the whole world is talking about. (Interruption) We should have a discussion on that. (Interruption)

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : About the disastrous earthquake of yesterday, I was expecting that Government will be able to make a statement (Interruption) But I am sorry to say that have not said anything. The Home Minister spoke about defection report. I am sorry to say that the Central Ministers and MPs of the ruling party are involved in the defection activity. (Interruption) I charge the Prime Minister with using the guest-house... (Interruptions)...and Shri Jagjivan Ram... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am very sorry that the hon. Member is defying the Chair. If he persists, I shall have to name him. He is defying the Chair constantly... (Interruptions) Will the hon. Member please sit down or not ? What is this which is going on ?...

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : It is a serious matter, and you must allow this matter to be raised. Two Members of the Assembly... (Interruptions) These two defectors have been kept in the guest-house of Government... (Interruptions) It is a serious matter. You must allow this matter to be raised and Government should explain the position. We would request the Home Minister to ask the SPE to go into the charge that Rs.50,000 had been deposited in one of the banks in Abu in the name of the two defectors and find out whether this charge is correct or not. It is a serious matter... (Interruptions)

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Will the hon. Member please sit down ? He does not want to be left behind the lady... (Interruptions)

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ा सीरियस मामला है... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Let him please sit down. Papers to be Laid on the Table. (Interruptions)

I am not hearing anything at all. In future, I am going to follow this procedure. Let the hon. Members sit down.

मैं आप के सामने बिल्कुल स्पष्ट तौर पर कह देना चाहता हूँ कि आयन्दा जब कभी मैं खड़ा हूँगा तो इस तरह से जितनी भी शाउटिंग्स आदि होंगी उन्हें मैं रेकार्ड पर नहीं रखूँगा। आयन्दा से इस तरह से बगैर मेरी इजाजत के और बार बार मना करने के बावजूद भी जो सदस्य बोलते चले जायेंगे उनकी बातें रेकार्ड पर नहीं आयेंगी।

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने कहा है कि जब मैं खड़ा हूँ तो उस मौके पर कोई भी शाउटिंग्स को रेकार्ड पर नहीं लाया जायेगा तो मेरा निवेदन है कि मैं कल उत्तर प्रदेश की असेम्बली में देख कर आया हूँ..... (व्यवधान).....

If you stand, how can we get up and say anything? You are the guardian of this House, and you must permit us to have our say.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि जब भी माननीय सदस्यों की मर्जी हो बगैर मेरे बुलाये वह बोलना और चिल्लाना शुरू कर दें और मैं उसे बन्द न करूँ तो यह मैं कैसे चलने दे सकता हूँ ?

मुझे इस बात की बड़ी फिक्र है कि यहाँ इतने सारे देवता और देवियाँ हैं लेकिन सब अपना देवीपन और देवतापन भूल कर एक जैसे हो रहे हैं। क्या किया जाये मुझे कुछ समझ में नहीं आता है.....(व्यवधान).....

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : भग्वी वह देवी आज महादेवी बनी हुई हैं और उन्होंने सारे भारत को करप्ट करके रख दिया है...

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secundrabad): Last time the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs gave an assurance that he would consult the Prime Minister and fix some time for a discussion on Telengana. I would like to know what has happened to that discussion.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ अभी जब आप कागजात रखने के लिए अनुमति दे रहे हैं तो अभी कुछ दिन हुए जब पाटिल साहब ने अपने पर्सनल ऐक्सप्लेनेशन के दौरान यहाँ पर हमारे लिए कुछ कहा था और उस के बारे में हम ने आप को लिख कर दिया हुआ है तो क्या मैं आप से जान सकता हूँ कि वह हमारा जो सदन की मानहानि का प्रस्ताव था और जिसके लिए आपने कहा है कि वह विचाराधीन है वह क्या कल आयेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं।

श्री मधु लिमये : दूसरा मेरा निवेदन है कि परेल में जो रेल दुर्घटना हुई है उसके बारे में क्या आप ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव लेने वाले हैं ? नये रेल मंत्री के समय में हुई यह पहली रेल दुर्घटना बड़ी भयंकर है ;

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : It is clear that such things will not be put into the record henceforth. But I hope that today it is on record.

12.59 hrs

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

#### FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN—REVISED OUTLAY, 1969-70

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : On Behalf of the Prime Minister, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Fourth Five Year Plan—Revised outlay 1969-74 together with a statement thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2932/70.]

#### PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO WEST BENGAL

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Proclamation dated the 19th March, 1970 issued by the



[Shri Y. B. Chaman]

President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of West Bengal published in Notification No. G. S. R. 490 in Gazette of India dated the 19th March, 1970, under article 356 (3) of the Constitution.

- (2) A copy of the Order dated the 19th March, 1970, made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 491 in Gazette of India dated the 19th March, 1970.

- (3) A copy of the Report of the Governor of West Bengal dated the 19th March, 1970 to the President. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—2933/70*]

## ANNUAL REPORT OF I.I.T KHARAGPUR

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : On behalf of DR. V.K.R.V. RAO, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1968-69. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—2934/70*]

13.00 hrs.

ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF  
BOKARO STEEL LTD.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act 1956 :—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Bokaro Steel Limited, for the year 1968-69.
- (2) Annual Report of the Bokaro Steel Limited, for the year 1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and

Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—2935/70*]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL  
COMMODITIES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : On behalf of Shri Annasahib Shinde, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

- (1) The Sugar (Price Determination) Amendment Order, 1970 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 317 in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1970.
- (2) G.S.R. 388 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1970 making certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 1835 dated the 29th July, 1969.
- (3) The Sugar (Price Determination) Second Amendment Order, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 389 in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1970.
- (4) G.S.R. 390 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1970 making certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 999 dated the 18th April, 1969. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—2936/70*]

## ATDIT REPORT ETC. OF ESIC

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S.C. JAMIR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Audited Accounts together with the Audit Report thereon of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for

the year 1957-68, under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1943. [Placed in Library. See No LT-2937/70]

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा (मधुबनी) : मंत्री महोदय, आज 1967-68 साल की एम्प्लायोज स्टेट इश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन की आडिट रिपोर्ट रख रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर आज तीन साल की देरी कर के यह रिपोर्ट यहां पर क्यों रखी जा रही है? मैं तो कहना चाहूंगा कि आप इस तरह के रूल्स बनायें कि इतनी देरी न हुआ करे।

#### DELHI MOTOR VEHICLES (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES

SHRI IQBAL SINGH : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi Motor Vehicles (Second Amendment) Rules, 1969 (Hindi and English Versions) published in Notification No. F. 3(34)/63-69-Tpt. in Delhi Gazette dated 19th February, 1970, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [Placed in Library. See LT-2938/70]

131½ hrs.

#### PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

##### HUNDRED AND THIRD REPORT

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भेषज भंडार डिपुटियों (स्वास्थ्य विभाग) के सम्बद्ध लेखा परीक्षा प्रतिवेदन (सिविल) 1969, के पैराग्राफ 114 के बारे में लोक लेखा समिति का 103वाँ प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

#### INDIAN RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion Moved :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890."

श्री शिवचंद्र भा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक तरफा विधेयक है। इस में इस की गुंजाइश होनी चाहिए कि अगर गाड़ी लेट हो जाय, गाड़ी में पानी बत्ती का इन्तजाम न हो, खाना अच्छा न मिलता हो, स्टेशन पर उस का इन्तजाम ठीक न हो, स्टेशन के मेनटेनेन्स में कोई कमी हो तो इस के सम्बन्ध में कोई कांस्ट्रिक्शनल मशीनरी होनी चाहिये ताकि खबर मिलते ही वह उस पर कार्रवाई कर सकें। जो भी इस के इन्चार्ज हों उन के सम्बन्ध में भी शिकायतें मिलें तो रेलवे बोर्ड को इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए, नहीं तो जो हायेस्ट अथारिटी हो वह उस पर कार्रवाई करे, यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। तभी यह विधेयक कम्प्लीट होता बना यह वन-साइडेड विधेयक है और इस तरह के एक-तरफा विधेयक को यहां पर नहीं लाना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry that such things are not allowed at the stage of introduction.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मंत्री महोदय को इस का जवाब देना चाहिये। नियमों में यह लिखा हुआ है। अगर कुछ डाउट है विधेयक के बारे में तो उन को जवाब देना चाहिये।

\*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated the 24 March, 1970.

MR. SPEAKER : Only constitutional objections can be raised at this stage....

श्री मधु लिमये: इस में लिखा हुआ है कि माननीय सदस्य जो मुझे उठाये उन का जवाब मंत्री महोदय को देना चाहिये ।

MR. SPEAKER : Only constitutional objections can be raised at this stage. But the hon. Member has gone into points which can be raised in the course of the first reading and the second reading. At the time of introduction, I can only allow objections on constitutional grounds to be raised. I am not allowing the hon. Member to raise other points. That would mean setting a bad precedent. I do not mind, if the hon. Minister is prepared to answer.....

श्री शिवचंद्र झा: मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है ।

MR. SPEAKER : I have replied to the hon. Member a number of times.

श्री शिवचंद्र झा: मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है । आप के आने के पहले जब भी विधेयक आते थे तब उन का विरोध हम लोग करते थे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: बड़ी खुशी से कीजिये । बिल आने वाला है ।

श्री शिवचंद्र झा : हर विधेयक का विरोध हम लोग करते थे । उस में कांस्टिट्यूशनल ऐस्पेक्ट रक्खे जाते थे लेकिन साथ साथ में कुछ मेरिट्स की बातें भी आ जाया करती थीं । इस लिए अगर आप इस तरह का नियम बना देंगे तो हम लोगों को विरोध करने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा । इस की कोई गुंजाइश ही नहीं रह जाती ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप की ज़िदबाज़ी ने उस दिन भी बिल के बारे में मुझ से गलती करवा दी । आप के आने से पहले साल में एक भाष दफे ऐसा होता होगा कि कोई लीव पर बोलता हो, नहीं तो लीव पर कोई नहीं बोलता था । अब तो हमेशा ही लोग लीव का विरोध करते हैं ।

श्री शिवचंद्र झा: आप के आने से पहले भी ऐसा होता रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप मेरे बाद आये हैं । लीव पर जब भी कोई बोलना चाहता है तो इस में कांस्टिट्यूशनल प्रावज़ेशन आते हैं । जब विधेयक आयेगा तब आप दो घंटे तक बोलते रहियेगा, मैं कुछ नहीं कहूंगा । लेकिन इस वक्त इस तरह की बहस नहीं हो सकती ।

The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890".

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI NANDA : I introduce\* the Bill.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhol)  
You said a short while ago that when you are on your legs, no observation from the floor will go on record. When I was speaking, you were not on your legs. So what I said will be on record.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him not exhaust my patience.

\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

13.07 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE.  
BANKING COMPANIES (ACQUISITION  
AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS  
ORDINANCE—1970

AND

BANKING COMPANIES (ACQUISITION  
AND TRANSFER OF UNDER-  
TAKINGS) BILL, 1970—Contd.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं आप सब को बतला देता हूँ कि पिछले दिन यह फैसला हुआ था कि आज लंच अवर नहीं होगा। उस दिन श्री जयपाल सिंह की मृत्यु की वजह से हाउस को ऐडजर्न करना पड़ा। पहले भी इस पर बहस हो चुकी है करीब दो घण्टे की। हम आज इस बिल की समाप्त तक बैठेंगे और साथ ही लंच अवर में भी बैठेंगे। मेरा खयाल है कि इस बिल के लिये जो टाइम रक्खा गया है वह भी 7 बजे तक पूरा हो सकता है। मैं आप सब से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि आप लोग इस में मेरी सहायता करें ताकि शाम तक यह बिल पास हो जाये।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :  
मिनिस्टर साहब कब जवाब देंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER : 2.30 P.M.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chabha) : I must say the Government have taken a very bold and correct decision in introducing the Bill revalidating the Bank Nationalisation Act. Nationalisation of banks is one of the greatest legislative measures of the century. This is because it has created an atmosphere for the benefit of the weaker sections of society which was much needed. Previously the banks were controlled by a few and the deposits of the deposit-holders were used by those few for their own benefit. This has resulted in monopolistic growth. Weaker section like farmers, artisans, small traders and so on were not only starved of finances, but there were many types of malpractices indulged in by the bank managements. I know of

two instances. In one, the promoters after promoting the company, took over the deposits and the bank went into liquidation. This put many poor people, many widows among them, on the streets because their deposits were swallowed by these promoters. In the other case which I remember personally, a person joined as a branch manager and by the time he retired, he became a multi-millionaire. He used the deposits to buy shares in the market; those which went in loss, he put in the account of the bank; those which made profit, he put in his own account. Thus he made money. After nationalisation these malpractices will go. Not only this. The record of the past six or eight months has shown that our objectives are being fulfilled by the nationalised Banks.

13.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

There have been a few objections raised. One of the objections is that compensation is not adequate. My complaint is just the reverse. I submit that the compensation is too liberal. The Government need not have added Rs. 12 crores to the old compensation, the addition of one or two crores would have been enough. Under articles 31 of the Constitution there are two modes of paying compensation when an industry is nationalised. One is that you lay down the principles and on the basis of that determine the compensation. For example, if a jeep worth Rs. 12,000 is taken over by the Government, then the Government has to lay down the principles. The principles can be that the Government should determine the price of the tyres, the engine etc. and then acquire the jeep. The other system is that a lump sum can be fixed. If the jeep is worth Rs. 12,000, Government can say that they will take it over for Rs. 8,000. Then the courts cannot interfere. If the Government says that they will take it over for Rs. 100, then the courts can interfere on the ground that the compensation is illusory. What we did before was to lay down the principles, and while doing it by inadvertence we missed one or two basic points, and that is why the courts struck down the Act. I think the Government has taken the correct decision now by awarding lump sum as compen-

Shri Pitram Chand Mahajan]

sation, and I am certain the courts will not strike down this Act.

The second objection is that possibly this Bill will also be struck down as contravening article 14 because the foreign Banks have not been nationalised. There is a saying that a little knowledge is dangerous. They do not understand the implication of article 14 there can be classification like foreign Banks, Indian Banks, Banks with deposits less than a certain figure and so on. These are considered to be valid classifications, are Supreme Court itself has laid down that such classifications are valid, and so there is no chance of this legislation being struck down.

Another objection is that the depositors would prefer non-nationalised banks to nationalised Banks, that the deposits will flow to the non-nationalised Banks because of redtapism in the nationalised sector. The record of the nationalised Banks in the last six or eight months shows that the deposits have, in fact gone up by Rs. 100 crores after nationalisation. Therefore, such predictions have also been belied.

Another objection is that social control was sufficient and that there was no need to waste our scarce resources over nationalisation of Banks. A deeper study will show that nationalisation was necessary. Social control in effect means private control, and when the Banks are under private control, the basic object is to make profits. There is nothing wrong in it, but when there is a conflict between social interests and the interests of individuals, social interests should prevail. When Banks are under social control, in the hands of private entrepreneurs, they do not open branches in regions which are uneconomic, they do not give loans to the weaker sections because that will be uneconomic. For example, when a Bank is under social control, it gives a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs so that it will bring a reasonable return.

The overhead cost would be very little. If a sum of Rs 50 lakhs is given as loan to 5000 farmers the overheads will go up and possibly profits may be little. But social need requires that the loan should be given to 5,000 farmers. When a bank is under

private control, no such step would be taken which would reduce profits and the social needs such as the needs of the farmer would not be met; they will not get necessary loans. When the bank is nationalised the social needs can be met and the Government, if necessary, can even afford to forego profits and give loans to weaker sections which may raise the overhead costs. That is the basic difference between a bank under social control but under private hands and a nationalised bank. The nationalised banks meet the needs of the nation, of the farmer, small artisan and traders and other weaker sections of society irrespective of returns. A bank under private control will never take a step which will diminish its profits. That is why it was necessary to go in for nationalisation.

Predictions were made that these banks would not give the necessary loans. But the records has been excellent. For instance, after nationalisation the agricultural sector has been given loans to the tune of Rs. 49.39 crores compared to Rs. 26 crores before nationalisation; within six months the amount has almost been doubled. Similarly, the figures for small-scale industry sector were Rs. 148 crores before nationalisation which have gone up to Rs. 169 crores. The performance has been reasonable and I hope that nationalised banks would pump enough money to the weaker sections like the agriculturists, small traders and also reach the regions which were uneconomic from the point of view of profits and which consist of small towns, where people need credit but do not get it. I congratulate the hon. Law Minister for bringing a foolproof law this time...*(Interruptions.)* and I support this Bill.

**SHRI DHANDPANI (Dharapuram) :** I am very glad to participate in this debate because the objective of the DMK has been fulfilled, though not fully at least to some extent by this Bill. This shows that our country is marching in the direction of socialist objectives and economic freedom. These objectives could be achieved only by enacting law. In our country many working class people and people who are on progressive movements and think on socialist lines are vigilantly watching how this Government

is going to function in the field of economics. Though the Congress in the centre is posing as a socialist, we do not know whether this Government would implement progressive schemes or yield to the cry of reactionaries and would fulfil its commitment to the toiling masses or fall in line with conservatives, whether the Centre would accept the challenge made by the socialist forces or concede to the influence of big industrialists.

We have to wait and see for this answer. State interference in certain fields is inevitable in this country because the industrialists and landlords are exploiting the suffering masses without giving any aid and help to them. If we allow this situation to grow further, we would be answerable to the younger generation who are expecting a radical change in this country. To have a check on the monopoly in the banking industry, nationalisation of banks will be also one of the measures.

The suggestion for nationalisation has always been on the agenda of the country. Some opposition has been aimed at this decision. The nationalisation of banks is not quite new in international economy. There were precedents even in the non-Communist countries. France voted for the nationalisation of banks on December 2, 1945 without a discussion. In Canada, on 15th July, 1938, private ownership completely disappeared from the capital account of the Canadian Central Bank. Similarly, in Australia also, they brought in a Bill in 1947. Some bankers as well as some States like South Australia and Victoria had challenged the Bill in the high court of Australia, and the main provisions of that Act were declared *ultra vires* of the Constitution. Subsequently, when the general election took place in 1949, the liberals came into power, and repealed some clauses in the Act.

This measure of nationalisation of banks, as far as India is concerned, would have been taken long before. As far as the DMK party is concerned, we have been advocating and demanding the nationalisation of the banking industry since our party was born.

The simple reason is that the shopkeepers, small traders, teachers, officials and the middle class people deposited their savings in the commercial banks for safety purposes. The major portion of the deposit was spent arbitrarily by giving loans and granting advances to the pleasure of the bank directors and their families.

All big business-houses are holding the major shares of banks in this country. You can very well understand from the following figures how the monopolistic tendency in the sphere of influence prevails in the banking industry. There are 14 major corresponding banks of which there are five big banks. Let me submit the names of these banks and the paid-up capital and the deposits held by them at present. There are five big banks : they are, the bank of Baroda, the Bank of India, the Central Bank of India, the Punjab National Bank and the United Commercial Bank. For these five big banks, the paid-up capital is Rs. 16.10 crores. The deposits with these five banks are Rs. 1,604.75 crores. This vast amount of deposits held by these five big banks is controlled by 55 directors who hold 689 directorships as below in the following complex :

Insurance companies, 33 financial companies, six; investment trusts, 25; manufacturing and other companies, 584; trading companies, 26; associations not for profit, 15. These financial institutions were assisted by the big banks and these directors availed themselves of the funds for their own profit. The running of a monopoly in the banking industry cannot be better expressed. Just to prevent them from these malaises, we advocated and agitated for the nationalisation of banks.

It has been stated that the commercial banks did a marvellous work by giving cheap credit to the farmers. Let us see the position. The total advances paid by the scheduled and non-scheduled banks in 1968 were Rs. 3,064.36 crores. Of this, industry claims 67.5 per cent; commerce, 19.2 per cent; finance, 2.7 per cent; plantation, 1.9 per cent; food and other agricultural schemes, 0.3 per cent, that is, Rs. 9.51 crores. Personal advances, Rs. 113.37 crores, or 3.7 per cent. Others, Rs. 141.49 crores, or

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4.7 percent. Even the State Bank did not take care to advance enough money to small-scale industries. Between 1951 and 1968, the State Bank gave only 5.4 per cent of the total advances, i.e. only Rs. 40 crores. In Japan in 1966, 47 per cent of the total advances were given to small-scale industries. In Canada, in 1953-69 per cent was given to agriculture industry.

Secondly, major portions of deposits have been utilised only in the larger cities. Large towns and small centres have not been adequately helped by the commercial banks. I can give so many other facts and figures, but for shortage of time, I am not doing it. If we take these things into consideration, we come to the conclusion that commercial banks have not any thing significant to attract the deposits of rural people, who have indicated their willingness to foster banking industry wherever they have been given a chance. Even in this House it has been said by many of our colleagues that nationalisation of banks has not helped the needy and the poor. Commercial banks have done more harm to the rural and semi-urban masses by pumping away their deposits even in the limited areas where they have acted, instead of advancing those deposits to agriculture and small-scale industries in those areas. Thirdly, the commercial banks have acted as mobilising agents of finance for the industrial, commercial and trading interests in the large cities and other urban areas.

The Bill has not provided for the nationalisation of other smaller bank, like B and C Class banks. I am afraid the Government is indirectly encouraging the same monopolists in the banking industry to acquire small banks by investing their huge wealth. Secondly, the employees of small banks will not get any benefits out of this. Therefore, I warn the Government to ponder over the matter of nationalising the whole banking industry.

There is a reference in the Bill to annual closing of accounts. In countries like Canada all annual returns furnished by banks are sent directly to the Ministry of Finance and are tabled in their Parliament. The House of Commons. The same system must be

introduced here also. Then only the banking industry will run efficiently, I request the hon. minister to incorporate a provision that the annual returns of nationalised banks will be placed in Parliament. If the state Bank and Reserve Bank also submit their returns to Parliament, it will act as a check on them.

In clause 9 (3) (b), provision is being made for representation of workers in the Board of Directors. After persistent demand of the opposition, the Government has accepted this proposition. At the same time, the States' interests must also be represented in the normal functioning of banking industry. At least two nominees of State Governments on each corresponding bank must be included in the Board of Directors. If you agree to the States' participation in the Board of Directors, there will be better understanding between banks and State Governments. They can also contribute valuable suggestions for the efficient functioning of the banks.

There is a public demand in my State that the State Governments should be permitted to run a commercial bank of their own. There was already a commitment on the part of the Government in this House. When the Bill for social control over banks was introduced in this House, Mr. Morarji Desai, the then Finance Minister said :

"Perhaps the long-term objective should be the development of banking system on the lines of regional banks, which would be not only in a better position to mobilise deposits in semi-urban areas but also be in a better position to assess and meet the needs of the small entrepreneurs and the agriculturists in those areas."

Shri Desai has not indicated whether these regional banks will be in the public sector or in the private sector and if in the public sector whether they will be subsidiaries of the State Bank of India or directly linked to the Reserve Bank of India. He has not made it clear. I would request government to take into consideration this matter also.

There are countries like Brazil and West Germany where regional banks are existing.

In West Germany 33 percent of the business is handled by this category of banks. So, I would request government to give deep thought over this proposition.

After the nationalisation of banks there is an apprehension in the minds of the people that the central pool of corresponding banks may not be distributed according to the needs of the region. Decentralisation in this sphere should also be considered. At this juncture, I would like to refer to a speech made by our State Finance Minister, Shri K.A. Mathialagan, while presenting the State budget :

"While as a State Government, we welcomed the nationalisation of banking, as a step towards socialism, we also pointed out that caution should be exercised to prevent the nationalised banks from becoming bureaucratised and centralised. We were apprehensive that the initiative and enterprise shown by the managements of some of the banks would be stifled by over-centralisation. We are afraid that these fears are turning out to be real. The flexibility and responsiveness to local needs which was provided under social control, should be strengthened, rather than abated under the new system. I wish to earnestly reiterate the suggestion made by this Government earlier that that the management of the banks must reflect the local aspirations and the diverse interests which arise in various areas. These problems should not be looked at in a bureaucratic or rigidly uniform manner. It is only by allowing local initiative to flourish that a new pattern of socialised banking can emerge. Linkages between the bank management and the needs of the area in which they function can best be realised, if representation is given to State Governments also on regional boards of various nationalised banks it is also imperative that the managements should be allowed to freely innovate for the acceleration of agricultural production and the development of local industries."

Therefore, I would request the Government to make a provision for the representation of State Governments in the Board.

The language problem is raising its head in this issue also. I was told that the Prime Minister, while she was replying to the press had started last year that she had already issued directions to the nationalised banks that the correspondence of banks could be switched over to Hindi. If this is true, it will not be fair on the part of the Prime Minister.

The maintenance of accounts in Hindi would be very difficult and impractical. If the Prime Minister comes up with such a proposal for introducing Hindi in the banking industry, she would have to face dire consequences in the future.

Regarding the location of the head offices of the corresponding banks I would say that they should continue where they are at present. Any move to shift them from the south to the north would create suspicion in the minds of the local people. Also, all recruitments should be made locally and candidates should be selected through the regional Public Service Commission.

When the announcement was made by Prime Minister about the nationalisation of banks, the entire working class gave their unstinted support to the proposal and welcomed the decision whole-heartedly. What is the reciprocation given in this Bill ? The retention of section 36AD. I would like to inform the concerned Minister that without proper co-operation from the employees working in the banks on banking institution could succeed in its efforts. The employees are part and parcel of the banking industry. If you try to injure the feelings of the employees by bringing in section 36AD, the very same ideology of nationalisation would certainly go down the drain. When we were earlier discussing the social control of banks Bill I had referred to the serious consequences of this provision. In spite of that, Government have not cared to delete that provision. I had told Shri Morarji Desai, who was the Finance Minister, that



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even though we are living in 1970 AD but Central Government's labour policy goes back to 36A.D. I hope at least Shri Govinda Menon will delete this section.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के मार्फत सब से पहले फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर और प्राइम मिनिस्टर को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि इन्होंने यह बिल दोबारा इस रूप में यहां पेश किया है। आजादी के बाद सब से बड़ा यह कदम है जो गवर्नमेंट ने या प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने उठाया है सही माने में जिस से गरीब जनता को खुशी हुई है और एक तहरीक दौड़ गई है शहर और देहात के गरीब लोगों में। वह यह महसूस कर रहे हैं कि आजादी के बाद सही मानों में जिस से उन को खुशी हुई है, वह पहला कदम गवर्नमेंट ने यह उठाया है। इस सिलसिले में पांच चार बातों में कहना चाहूंगा।

पहली बात तो यह है कि हम समझते थे कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट से स्ट्राइक डाउन होने के बाद यह बिल शायद अब की बार सारे बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के उद्देश्य से लाया जायगा लेकिन इस में फिर वही दस बारह बैंक शामिल किये गये हैं। मुझे आशा है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि सारे के सारे बैंक इस में ले लिए जायं ताकि 8 हजार करोड़ रुपया ही नहीं, बल्कि उस से दुगुनी-तिगुनी रकम देश के गरीब आदमियों के लिए, देहात में रहने वालों के लिए, किसान, मजदूर या शहरों के अन्दर जो छोटे मुलाजिम, छोटे दुकानदार हैं, उन के लिए तथा हरिजन आदिवासी और बकवर्ड क्लास के जो लोग हैं उन के लिए मिल सके और वह उस रुपये से फायदा उठा कर अपनी जिन्दगी में एक नई किस्म की चीज ला सकें। मैं समझता हूँ कि मुश्किलता कुछ है। मुश्किलता पैसे की है कि इतना रुपया कहाँ से लाएँ। लेकिन रुपया गवर्नमेंट कहीं से लाए, यह गवर्नमेंट के देखने की

चीज है, अच्छे काम के लिए तो वह चाहे कहीं से रुपये लाए। लेकिन कम्पेन्सेशन जो यह दिया जा रहा है यह मैं ज्यादा समझता हूँ। वह इस तरह मैं समझता हूँ कि जो शेयर-होल्डर्स थे बैंक्स के उन्होंने बड़े रुपये कमाये। उन के जितने शेयर्स थे वह गवर्नमेंट खरीद ले, क्या जरूरत है उन को इतनी लम्बी रकम देने की? जैसे किसी के सौ रुपये के शेयर हैं तो उसे सौ रुपया दे कर पीछा छुड़ा गए। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसी हालत में शायद 40-45 करोड़ रुपये ही देने के बाद सारे बैंक नेशनलाइज्ड हो जाते। अब यह 90 या 87 करोड़ के करीब जो दे रहे हैं इन को मैं ज्यादा समझता हूँ। मैं चाहूँगा कि आगे कोई चीज की जाय तो उस में गवर्नमेंट बाई करे शेयर्स को।

एक चीज मैं इस में भी महसूस करता हूँ होस्टाइल डिस्क्रिमिनेशन की।

दोबारा फिर सरमायेदार इस चीज को उठाएगा और यह उठ भी सकता है क्योंकि कांस्टीट्यूशन में कुछ इस प्रकार की हड्डिस् हैं, उनको दूर करना पड़ेगा। वह फिर भी कहेगा कि यह 14 ही बैंक क्यों लिए? मैं इतफाक नहीं रखता अपने भाई महाजन से कि केटेगरी रख सकते हैं। वह कह देंगे कि इन्हीं को क्यों पकड़ा? आखिर फारेन बैंक्स को छोड़ दीजिए तो और भी तो कितने ही बैंक्स हिन्दुस्तान में हैं जिन को छोड़ दिया है। तो मेरा ख्याल है कि अगर बिलकुल सब को ले लेते तो यह बात नहीं होती। कुछ न कुछ बात निकाल कर यह इस सवाल को फिर उठा सकते हैं और बाल की खाल निकालने की कोशिश हो सकती है जिस में दोबारा फिर हमें परेशानी उठानी पड़े। इसलिए मैं इस चीज को सामने रखना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि मैं उन आदमियों में नहीं हूँ कि जो स्वामस्वाह किसी बात को मान लेते हैं। मेरा ख्याल है कि कहीं दोबारा यह चीज

सुप्रीम कोर्ट में न उठ जाय। इसलिए मैं चाहता था कि सारे ही बैंक्स उस में ले लिए जाते जिस में डिस्क्रीमिनेशन की जड़ ही कट जाती।

एक बात और मैं खास तौर पर कहना चाहूँगा कि अब जो यह कदम उठाया गया है, देहात के लोगों के लिए और गरीब तबके के लिए, जिस में सही माने में उन्हें खुशी हो रही है, तो उन को रुपया मिलने में किसी तरह की दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिए। आप इस तरह से रुपया बांटे कि वह उन्हें आसानी से मिल सके। जैसा मेरे भाई डो एम के के मेम्बर ने कहा, मैं बड़े ध्यान से सुन रहा था, कि यह देहात के लिये रुपया है तो कितने किसान देहात में हैं? आबादी तो 80 प्रतिशत है लेकिन 80 प्रतिशत तो आप उन को दे नहीं पायेंगे देहात में, 70 दें या 60 दें लेकिन जो कुछ भी 60 या 70 प्रतिशत दें उस में दूसरा कोई नहीं आना चाहिए। वह रुपया गरीब किसानों को दें, अमीरों, को नहीं क्योंकि अमीर के पास तो रुपया है। और उस 60 प्रतिशत के लिए जो बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स हो, उस में किसानों के ही 60 प्रतिशत रेप्रेजेंटेटिव्स आएँ। बाकी जो 30 या 20 प्रतिशत आप दें वह दूसरे भाइयों को मजदूरों को, हरिजन भाइयों को, बैंकवर्ड-क्लसेज को दें ताकि ऐसी क्लास क्रियेट न हो जाए कि कुछ वैंस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट सब से आगे आ जाये।

जैसे हमारे यहां सगाई होती है, उस में शक्कर बटती है, एक ही आदमी एक बार लेकर फिर दोबारा आकर खड़ा हो जाता है, ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिये। ऐसी क्लास न बन जाय कि एक ही आदमी आगे-पीछे हर मामले में फायदा उठाये और दूसरे मुंह ताकते रह जाय। इस लिए मैं खास तौर से आपकी तबज्जह इस तरफ दिखाना चाहता हूँ कि इस बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन का फायदा हर गरीब को हो, हर किसान को हो, इन में कोई क्लास न

बन जाय जो बार-बार इस का फायदा उठाती रहे। लोग इस से बड़ी भारी उम्मीदें बांधे बैठे हैं और यह तन्त है कि अगर इस से गरीबों को फायदा हुआ, किसानों को फायदा हुआ तो आप सो जाइये चंदर तान कर, कोई नहीं पूछेगा, लोग यही कहेंगे कि आपने जंगल में मंगल कर दिया। लेकिन अगर आप कहीं फेल हो गये और कुछ ही लोगों ने इस का फायदा उठाया तो फिर आप आगे चाहे जितने इन्कलाबी कदम उठाइये लोगों को तसल्ली नहीं होगी। आप अपनी स्कीम को कन्सोलिडेट कीजिये, प्रोजेक्ट्स को पूरी शक्ल दीजिए ताकि आम आदमी उस से फायदा उठा सके।

आप ऐसी स्कीम बनायें जिससे गरीब हरिजनों और दूसरे लोगों को कंट्रोल व्रीडिंग के लिए पैसा मिल सके। एक एकड़ या उस से कम जमीनवाले किसानों की तादाद 70 फीसदी है, इसलिए आप सब को जमीन नहीं दें सकेंगे, इसलिए आप उन को पोल्ट्री फार्मिंग के लिए, बी-कीपिंग के लिए पैसा दीजिए। गांव-गांव में वर्कशॉप खोलिये। हर गरीब आदमी ट्रेक्टर नहीं खरीद सकता, इसलिए आप काआपरेटिव सोसायटी बना कर उन को ट्रेक्टर के लिए पैसा दें, मोबाइल वर्कशॉप खोलिए, सर्विस स्टेशन खोलिए, इस के लिये उन को पैसा दीजिये। टयूब-वेल के लिए पैसा दीजिये-फिर देखिए कितनी प्रोडक्शन हो जाती है-तिगुनी प्रोडक्शन हो जायगी।

अपने बैंकों की देहातों में खोलिए, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि किसानों को रुपया हासिल करने के लिए दिल्ली, मेरठ या बम्बई जाना पड़े, आप के बैंकों की सर्विस अगर उसे गांव में हासिल होगी तो आपके इस रुपये से किसान कमायेगा, हरिजन कमायेगा और कमा कर आपका रुपया वापस जमा करायेगा। आप ने ठीक रेट आफ इन्टरेस्ट पर उन को रुपया देने की बात सोची है-यह बहुत अच्छी बात है

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

लेकिन सविस-एट-दी-डोर का इन्तजाम कीजिये, इस से जो भी बचत वह करेगा, वह आप के पास आयेगी। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजन बड़ा बचाता है, बैंकवर्क बड़ा बचाते हैं, लेकिन अगर बैंक उन के नजदीक होंगे तो वह रकम आप के पास आ जायगी और इस से नेशनल डेवलपमेंट में बहुत मदद मिलेगी।

रूरल हाउसिंग की तरफ भी मैं आपकी तबज्जह खींचना चाहता हूँ। इस वक्त 6 में से 5 मकान कच्चे हैं और खास कर हरिजनों की हालत तो बहुत ज्यादा खराब है, आये साल उन के मकान गिर जाते हैं। उन को 100 रु० मकान बनाने के लिए मत दीजिए। मैं अभी चार-पाँच दिन हुए अपने हल्के से आया हूँ, मैंने वहाँ देखा कि 100 रु० आप उन को मकान के लिये देते हैं, इस से क्या बनेगा, कम से कम एक हजार रुपया गरीब हरिजनों को मकान के लिये दिया जाय। किसान को कम से कम दो-तीन हजार रुपया दिया जाय, इस से कम में काम नहीं चलेगा।

एक और खास बात की तरफ तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ-वहाँ पर रुपया देने में डिस्क्रीमिनेशन हो रहा है। जो न-जमीन किसान है, उस को तो आप कह देते हैं कि रुपया ले लीजिये, लेकिन जो जमीनवाला है, उस को आप कहते हैं कि जमीन की फई लाइये, बढ़िया जमानत लाइये-यह डिस्क्रीमिनेशन क्यों? जिस किसान के पास जमीन है वह जमीन भी देता है, बढ़िया जमानत भी लाता है लेकिन फिर भी कर्जा नहीं मिलता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस के लिए हिदायत जारी करें कि इस क्रिम की डिस्क्रीमिनेशन नहीं होना चाहिये।

आखिर में वर्कशाप वाली बात पर फिर जोर देना चाहता हूँ, आप देहातों में उस के

लिए जल्द से जल्द बन्दोबस्त करें। यह निहायत शानदार काम आपने किया है, लेकिन आप बैंकों को इंस्ट्रक्शन दीजिये कहीं ऐसा न हो कि आफिशियलडम में पहुँच कर लोगों को मारा-पीटा जाय, तीसरे महीने उन के घरों पर कुर्कें पहुँचें। कोई चीज दें तो शान से दें, वे कमा कर आपको आप का पैसा वापस लौटाएंगे।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (बेगूसराय): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक इस बिल के जरिये 14 बैंकों में जनता की बचत का 24 अरब रुपया जमा है, उस बचत की रकम को देश के मुट्ठीभर पूँजीपतियों के हाथ में न रख कर समाज के अधिकार में रखने की बात है, इस सिद्धान्त को हम लोग पहले ही तय कर चुके हैं। इस सदन के पिछले अधिवेशन में इसी सिद्धान्त के आधार पर 14 बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का फैसला हो चुका है। हम यह भी फैसला कर चुके हैं कि जनता की बचत के पैसे को जनता की भलाई के कामों में इस्तेमाल होगा, हमारे किसानों, छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धंधों में काम करने वाली हमारी जनता जो आज महाजनी नागपाश में कराह रही है, उस महाजनी नागपाश से बचाने के लिये नई ऋण व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, न कि जनता की बचत के पैसे को मुट्ठीभर इत्रारेदारों के हाथ में डाल कर उन के आर्थिक साम्राज्यवाद का विस्तार करने के लिये इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए। इस लिए आज इस बात की आवश्यकता नहीं रह गई है कि बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के औचित्य और अनौचित्य पर विचार करें, यह तो हम पहले ही कर चुके हैं। आज हमारे सामने प्रश्न है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो फैसला किया है और फैसला करने के बाद जो नये सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किए हैं, उस की रोशनी में हमें क्या करना चाहिए। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो भी फैसला है, उसको मानने के लिए हम विवश हैं, बावजूद इस के कि हम समझते कि

सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला पक्षपातपूर्ण है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला प्रगतिविरोधी है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला वस्तुगत नहीं, आत्मगत है और उस को मानने के लिए हम मजबूर हैं और शायद यही बेवसी है कि सरकार ने इस विधेयक को और भी प्रतिगामी बना दिया है। पिछले विधेयक के मुकाबले है यह विधेयक दो मामलों में अधिक प्रतिगामी है एक तो अधिक मुआवजा देना और दूसरे जिन बैंकों का हम राष्ट्रीयकरण करते हैं उन को फिर ऋण का उद्योग करने की स्वतन्त्रता देना। इन दो प्रतिगामी बातों के बावजूद हम इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिये मजबूर हैं, क्योंकि हम किसी भी हालत में इन 14 बैंकों के 24 अरब रुपये को इन बैंकपतियों के हाथ में नहीं जाने देना चाहते हैं।

लेकिन हम कहना चाहते हैं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के बावजूद और ज्यादा अच्छे तरीके से इस बिल को लाया जा सकता था और पास किया जा सकता था। हम मुआवजे की रकम को कम कर सकते थे। जिस तरह से हम ने इम्पीरियल बैंक का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया था शेअर को खरीद कर, न कि प्रतिष्ठान का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर के तो हम समझते हैं कि जो आज 87 करोड़ रुपया देना पड़ रहा है, उस के बजाय 48 करोड़ रुपये से कम रुपया दे कर हम इस बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण कर सकते थे।

इसी तरह से विदेशी बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का प्रश्न है, दूसरे बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण भी कर सकते थे। विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण में तो मुआवजे का सवाल ही नहीं उठता है, क्योंकि विदेशी बैंकों ने तो एक पैसा पूंजी भी यहां नहीं लगाई है और हर साल 2 करोड़ रुपया हमारे देश से वे वापस ले जाते हैं। इन बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर के हम हर साल 2 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी बचा सकते थे और कोई भी मुआवजा देने की जरूरत नहीं थी क्योंकि

उन्होंने यहां पर कोई पूंजी नहीं लगाई है। लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी यह सरकार सुप्रीम कोर्ट से इतना डर गई है कि बैंकपतियों की मर्जी के मुताबिक इन्होंने राष्ट्रीयकरण का फैसला किया है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के भूतपूर्व न्यायाधीश श्री दास ने बहुत सही कहा है कि इस समय जो बिल आप पेश कर रहे हैं, जिसके द्वारा आप 14 बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहते हैं, वह बैंकपतियों के मन के मुताबिक है, इस में हमारा वह सामाजिक उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होगा जो हम बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण के जरिये करना चाहते हैं। हमारा मुख्य उद्देश्य यह था कि देश में जो सामाजिक विषमता बढ़ गई है, क्षेत्रीय विषमता बढ़ गई है, उस विषमता को यदि हम कम नहीं करेंगे तो विषमता की यह बढ़ती हुई खाई राष्ट्रीय एकता को खा जायगी, संसदीय प्रजातन्त्र भी गंका हो जायगा। हमारे देश में संसदीय प्रजातन्त्र का भविष्य इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि संसद के जरिये, पार्लियामेंट के द्वारा पास किये गये विधेयकों के जरिये से हम इस विषमता की खाई को कम करते हैं या नहीं करते हैं।

आज हमारे देश में की जनता विदेशी पूंजी इजारेदारों की पूंजी, राजा-रानियों, महारजा-महारानियों के शोषण से त्रस्त है, यदि उसकी रक्षा यह पार्लमेंट नहीं कर सकती तो वह जनता ज्यों की त्यों खड़ी नहीं रहेगी, इस विषमता में वह राष्ट्रीय एकता को टूटने नहीं देगी बल्कि वह उठेगी। इसलिए संसदीय प्रजातन्त्र की रक्षा का तकाजा है कि हम ऐसे कानून बनावें, ऐसे विधान बनावें जो कि देश में विषमता को दूर करें। सुप्रीम कोर्ट हमारे रास्ते में खड़ी हो गई लेकिन आगे भी इसकी क्या गारंटी है कि इस बिल को भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट रद्द नहीं कर देगी? सुप्रीम कोर्ट जिसरोद्र मुदा में है, हमको आशंका है कि इस बिल को भी वह रद्द कर देगी। तब फिर हम क्या करेंगे? सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यथास्थिति की जो स्थिति ली है उसके सामने हम

[श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा]

हाथ पांव फैला देंगे और वह पार्लमेंट यदि अपने को अशक्त बता देगी तो फिर इस देश की संसदीय प्रजातन्त्र का क्या होगा ? 80 फीसदी घोषित पीड़ित जनता का क्या होगा ? वह बाह्य कराह करती रहेगी। नहीं करेगी। वह उठेगी और इस सम्पत्ति के सम्बन्ध को आमूल तोड़ देगी। इसलिये आप इस सम्पत्ति के बुनियादी अधिकार को परिवर्तित करने के लिए पार्लमेंट को सशक्त बनाइये। सुप्रीम कोर्ट कहती है नहीं साहब, जो भी सम्पत्ति तुम लो उसका पूरा मुआविजा दो। पूरा मुआविजा देने का मतलब है कि सम्पत्ति के सम्बन्ध में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हो सकता। और यदि उसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हो सकता है तो फिर हमारे देश की जनता देशी विदेशी इजारेदारों और सामन्ती शोषणों से मुक्त नहीं हो सकती है। ऐसी स्थिति में फिर हम क्या करेंगे ? यह एक बुनियादी सवाल है। यह बिल भी पता नहीं सुप्रीम कोर्ट मानेगी या फिर रद्द कर देगी, तब हम क्या करेंगे ? हमारी इस आशंका के कारण है। अजीब बात है-सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने संविधान का एक अर्थ लगाया है कि मुआविजा पूरा होना चाहिये, सम्पत्ति का जो सम्बन्ध है वह स्वाभाविक सम्बन्ध है, प्राकृतिक सम्बन्ध है। अब प्रश्न उठता है कि संविधान का अर्थ सुप्रीम कोर्ट अपने मन के मुताबिक लगायेगी या संविधान के निर्माताओं के मुताबिक लगायेगी ? हम समझते हैं कि यह विश्वविदित सिद्धान्त है कि संविधान का अर्थ संविधान के निर्माताओं के मुताबिक लगाया जाना चाहिए न कि जज अपने मन के मुताबिक उसका अर्थ लगायें। यहाँ पर जज ने अपने मन के मुताबिक अर्थ लगाया है। अपने मन के मुताबिक संविधान का अर्थ लगाना हम समझते हैं कि यह जनतन्त्र के विरुद्ध है और देश की प्रगति के विरुद्ध है.....

...(व्यवधान)...

दूसरी बात उन्होंने कही कि मुआविजे का

प्रश्न ऐसा है कि जिस पर हम फैसला कर सकते हैं। एक साल पहले उन्होंने कहा था कि मुआविजे का प्रश्न ऐसा है जिसपर फैसला नहीं कर सकते हैं। अजीब बात है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले और मन के बारे में हम कैसे निश्चित हो सकते हैं जबकि आज वह एक सिद्धान्त निर्धारित करती है और कल दूसरा सिद्धान्त निर्धारित करती है। उनके अर्थ लगाने में और सिद्धान्त निर्धारित करने में एकदम निरंकुशता मालूम होती है। और यदि सुप्रीम कोर्ट निरंकुश हो जाये तो फिर हमारे पास क्या उपाय है ? दूसरी बात यह है कि उन्होंने राजनीतिक आधार पर फैसला करने का करीब-करीब एक सिद्धान्त बना लिया है। वे कहते हैं कि तमाम बैंकों के साधनों का भी अगर राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लिया जाये तब भी हमारी विकासशील अर्थ-व्यवस्था को आवश्यकता की पूर्ति नहीं होगी। क्या इस बात को देखना सुप्रीम कोर्ट का काम है कि हमारी विकासशील अर्थ व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता कैसे पूरी होगी ? यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट का काम है या हमारा काम है ? इस प्रकार से सुप्रीम कोर्ट अगर हमारे काम में दखल डालती है तो फिर हमें क्या करना चाहिए ?...

...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, will you permit this observation against the Supreme Court ? How far is the hon. Member justified in making this observation against the Supreme Court ?

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सभी समय और सभी देशों में महान न्यायाधीशों और विधि विशेषज्ञों ने न केवल न्यूनपालिका के निर्णयों की सार्वजनिक आलोचना को आमंत्रित किया है बल्कि स्वयं सार्वजनिक आलोचना भी की है। ब्रैण्डिस, कारडोजी, स्कुटन, एटकिन, होम्स, डेनिंग के कथन इसके प्रमाण हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राममूर्ति (मदुरै) : वेद क्या कहता है ?

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : वेद के आरम्भ काल में व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति नहीं थी। क्या वेद सामने वाले लोग उस स्थिति को लाने के लिए तैयार हैं ? नहीं, ये तो पाखंडी हैं। उस स्थिति को ये लाना नहीं चाहते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक सिद्धांत यह है कि अपने मामले में किसी को फैसला नहीं करना चाहिए। जुरिसप्रूवेन्स का यह एक मान्य सिद्धान्त है। यहां पर हमारे सुप्रीम कोर्ट की बेंच बैठती है जिसमें ऐसे भी जज होते हैं जो कि खुद शेयरहोल्डर हैं और वे भी उसमें फैसला करते हैं। इस प्रकार से जुरिसप्रूवेन्स के उस बुनियादी सिद्धान्त का हनन होता है। जब ऐसी अवस्था हो जाये तो फिर इस बात की क्या गारन्टी कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट हमारे इस विधेयक को भी रद्द नहीं कर देगी, किसी दूसरे विधेयक को भी रद्द नहीं कर देगी ? प्रगति के दूसरे विधेयकों को रद्द नहीं कर देगी ? ऐसी अवस्था में जनतन्त्र के लिए एक ही उपाय रह जाता है। जनतन्त्र में सुप्रीम कोर्ट से भी बड़ी एक और सुप्रीम अदालत होती है और वह है भारतीय जनता की अदालत। 55 करोड़ जनता की अदालत हर पांच साल में एक बार अदालत बैठती है जो कि इससे भी बड़ी अदालत होती है। उसका फैसला हमें लेना चाहिये। हम चाहते हैं कि अगला चुनाव न सिर्फ पार्लमेन्ट का चुनाव हो बल्कि इस पार्लमेन्ट को कांस्टीटुयन्ट असेम्बली भी बना दिया जाये-इस रूप में भी उसका चुनाव हो और उसके जरिए से संविधान में जो सम्पत्ति का अधिकार है जो कि बुनियादी अधिकार है, जो कि स्वाभाविक अधिकार बना दिया गया है, उस सम्पत्ति के अधिकार को बुनियादी अधिकारों में से निकाल दिया जाये क्योंकि तभी इस देश में सामाजिक परिवर्तन हो सकता है।

सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो फैसला है यह हम को अमरीकी सुप्रीम कोर्ट के 1857 के उस फैसले की याद दिलाता है जो कि अमरीका के प्रधान न्यायाधीश टैन्नी ने डूड स्काट बनाम सैनफोर्ड केस में दिया था कि दास प्रथा को समाप्त कर देने का अधिकार अमरीकी पार्लमेन्ट को नहीं है क्योंकि दास व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति है। दास प्रथा का अन्त नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन फिर क्या हुआ अमरीका में ? गृह युद्ध हुआ और उसके बाद अमरीकी संविधान में तेरहवें और चौथे संशोधनों के द्वारा संशोधन करना पड़ा और दास प्रथा का अन्त करना पड़ा। क्या हमें भी उसी रास्ते पर चलने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट मजबूर करेगी हम समझते हैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट और पार्लमेन्ट हम को उसी रास्ते पर चलने के लिए मजबूर नहीं करेगी। ऐसी अवस्था में हमें संविधान सभा का निर्माण करके सम्पत्ति के अधिकार को बुनियादी अधिकारों में से अलग करना पड़ेगा क्योंकि तभी हम इस देश में प्रगति की गारन्टी दे सकते हैं। वरना इस देश में सामाजिक प्रगति के लिए, सामाजिक समन्वय के लिए गृह युद्ध का रास्ता अनिवार्य ही जायेगा हम आशा करते हैं कि पार्लमेन्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट हमें गृह युद्ध में डकैलने के लिए मजबूर नहीं करेगी।

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) :

We had discussed earlier the basic principles of this Bill. Therefore, I am not going into the desirability of nationalisation or otherwise, which is now superfluous. But this Bill has been necessitated by the Supreme Court judgment over the earlier Bill. I do not know whether this Bill will stand the scrutiny of the Supreme Court. I dare say that the hon. Law Minister will say that this Bill is bound to stand scrutiny by the Supreme Court, but going by the judgment of the Supreme Court on the earlier Bill, I am not sure of what the Supreme Court will do with regard to this Bill. Why do I say so ? \*

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

The Supreme Court had struck down the earlier Act on the ground that it infringed the fundamental rights guaranteed under article 19 of the Constitution that it infringed article 14 of the Constitution in regard to equality and that it also infringed article 31 (2) because the compensation provided for did not accord with that provision. These are the three questions which the Supreme Court has dealt with.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to the views held by this very Supreme Court with regard to every one of these items till this Act was struck down.

14. hrs.

The discussion of article 19 came up very early as soon as the Constitution was adopted in the year 1950. In what is known as the case of *State vs. A. K. Gopalan*. The Supreme Court itself says in its judgment on the Bank Nationalisation Act :

"In this Court, there is, however, a body of authority that the nature and extent of the protection of the fundamental rights is measured not by the operation of the State action upon the rights of the individual but its object."

The Supreme Court itself admits that this has been the authoritative pronouncement of the Supreme Court till this Act was struck down on that day. Later on, they give quotations from the judgment on *A. K. Gopalan's* case. I do not have enough time at my disposal, and so, I am not going into those things. Later on, they point out that :

"The principle underlying the judgment of the majority in *A. K. Gopalan's* case was extended to the protection of the freedom in respect of right to property and it was held that article 19 (1) (f) and article 31 (2) were mutually exclusive in their operation."

Then, they go on quoting a number of cases,

not one case, but a series of cases in which this was the position that was upheld by the Supreme Court till this Act was struck down. And then suddenly, we find :

"We have carefully considered the weighty pronouncements of the eminent judges who gave shape to the concept that the extent of protection of important guarantees depends upon the form and object of the State action and not upon its direct operation upon the individual's freedom."

Then, they turn round and say :

"But it is not the object of the authority making the law impairing the right of the citizen nor the form of action taken that determines the protection he can claim ; but it is the effect of the law and of the action upon the right which attracts the jurisdiction to grant relief. If this be the true view, and we think it is, in determining the impact of State action upon constitutional guarantees which are fundamental, it follows that the extent of protection against the impairment of fundamental rights is determined not by the object of the legislature nor by the form of action but by its direct operation upon the individual rights."

We find here a complete reversal, and they say 'For the last 19 years we had held a different view, but now we think that this is the right view, and, therefore, what we now say must be the law.' Why they hold now differently, they do not condescend to say.

Take, for example, the question of compensation. What was the position that was upheld by the Supreme Court with regard to the question of compensation ? Before 1955 the Supreme Court held that compensation must mean equal amount for the value taken away, and, therefore, the compensation must be full compensation, must be just compensation. In the 1955

amendment to the Constitution, it was provided :

"Now such law shall be called in question in any court on the ground that the compensation provided by that law is not adequate."

Discussing the effect of that constitutional amendment, this very Supreme Court in what is known as the *Shantilal Mangaldas* case, in 1958 said—and one of the judges who gave the judgment was also sitting there in the Bank case :

"A challenge to a statute that the principles specified by it do not award a just equivalent will be in clear violation of the constitutional declaration that inadequacy of compensation provided is not justiciable."

This was the position that they had taken. Subsequently they have further clarified it in the same judgment. They have said :

"Whatever may have been the meaning of the expression 'compensation' under the unamended article 31 (2), when the Parliament has expressly enacted under the amended clause that no such law shall be called in question in any court on the ground that the compensation provided by that law is not adequate, it was intended clearly to exclude from the jurisdiction of the court an inquiry that what is fixed or determined by the application of the principles specified as compensation does not award to the owner a just equivalent of what he is deprived of."

They have further clarified it, and this is the important thing that I would like to point out. They say :

"In awarding compensation, if the potential value of the land is excluded, it cannot be said that the compensation awarded is the just equivalent of what the owner has been deprived of."

So, it was not only the actual value, not only the market value, but even the potential value which if excluded, would make it not, just compensation. Then, they further say :

"But such an exclusion only pertains to the method of ascertaining compensation, but one of the elements that should properly be taken into account in fixing the compensation is omitted."

Despite all this they say :

"It results in the adequacy of the compensation\*\*\*. We, therefore, told that the Amended Act does not offend Article 31 (2) of the Constitution."

That is in spite of the fact that an important element which, according to them, should constitute one of the factors to be taken into account in fixing compensation has been excluded, that Act did not infringe the provisions of art. 31(2) because the Supreme Court is precluded from going into that question. This was the position the Court itself held till 1969 in regard to article 11(2)

Then suddenly they come round and say in the judgement on that Bank Nationalisation case :

"The value determined by excluding important components of the undertaking such as goodwill and value of unexpired period of leases will not, in our judgement, be compensation for the undertaking."

Complete topsy-turvy. 'Till last year, we held this; now we change'. And we are told that the sanctity of the Supreme Court is something that is unassailable! Why? Is it caprice? Is it acapricious judgement? What is it that made the Supreme Court turn completely turtle from the position it held for 19 years? Why is it that this has happened? We are seriously concerned with it.



[Shri P. Ramamurti]

What is the fundamental thing that moved the Supreme Court? They themselves discuss the whole question of the principles of compensation and what do they quote? The American Constitution. Then they go to England and say :

"Under the common law of England principles for payment of compensation for acquisition of property by the State are stated by Blackstone in his Commentaries on the Laws of England, 4th edition, vol....."

Then they quote from that Book :

"So great moreover is the regard of the Law ... for property that it will not authorise the least violation of it; no, not even for the general good of the whole community."

This is their outlook. Private property cannot be touched even if it is necessary to do so for the good of the community as a whole. What is more important is not the good of the community, but private property. This is the outlook of the Judges, these wonderful gentlemen of the Supreme Court, and we are told that we cannot say anything about these people.

The question naturally arises — why is it that they have done this? Is it perversity? Is it caprice? What is it that moved the Supreme Court Judges to turn completely turtle and upset all the previous judgements? They themselves interpreted the 4th Amendment as something precluding the Court from going into the question of compensation. Today they say they have gone into the whole question. I say the Supreme Court today has subverted the Constitution itself. Nobody else done it. The Fourth Amendment has been subverted by no body else except the Supreme Court itself because they themselves held the earlier position and today without assigning any reason whatsoever they say this. Why? The answer can be found only in Marxism.

Engels in his masterly work "Origin of the family private property and State" has said that the State did not exist from time immemorial; it arose as a result of the conflict that arose in society, society during the course of its development from primitive, society as a result of society rendering itself into different classes. After tracing

the growth of the state, he points out: "Because the state arose from the need to hold class antagonism in check, but because it arose at the same time in the midst of the conflict of these classes, it is as a rule the state of the most powerful, economically dominant class which through the medium of the state, also becomes the politically dominant class and thus acquires new means of holding down and exploiting the oppressed classes". He points out that "in a democratic republic, wealth exercises its power indirectly, but none-the-less all the more surely". The Supreme Court may be anything. Certainly wealth exercises its influence indirectly; no doubt in hundreds of ways it exercises its influence invisible, but certainly much more surely than in any other state.

In the earlier period when this question of interpretation of art. 19(2) in relation to art. 31(2) came up before the Court, these were case when the most dominant class economically, the most dominant class in our society, was not touched. All those things came with reference to the taking over of somebody's land for a public purpose, but this case arose when the economically most dominant class, the most powerful vested interests of this country, the big monopoly houses of this country, were affected. When their pockets were touched, when their interests were touched, the Supreme Court wakes up and says that all that they have said so far does not count, all that they have said so far is not correct, and that they now say some thing else. And now, by what are they guided? They are guided by the dictum of the british commentator on the laws of England, that property is something which is more sacred than the interests of the community at large. This is the position that they have taken.

My hon. friend Shri Ashok Sen was saying the other day that we are today governed by the rule of law. And what is that rule of law? It is the rule of law, not for the common people but for the biggest vested interests — whatever the Constitution might say—which the Supreme Court has upheld. I expected that this Government would have reacted to this Judgement differently. I had expected that their reactions would have been different. What is their reaction? Their reaction is :

you ask us to pay more compensation, we will pay more compensation.

Where is the guarantee that even this would not be touched? I can quote instance after instance from that judgement where the Supreme Court is contradicting itself. For example, at one place the Supreme Court itself says that there is no evidence adduced to show that these 14 banking houses were carrying on any non-banking business or that they had set apart any of their assets for any non-banking business, and yet they say later on that since the Government has not given them the wherewithal to carry on non-banking business by taking away all their assets and staff, the right to carry on non-banking business, becomes an illusory thing, therefore article 14 is attracted etc.

When such is the interpretation of the Constitution, is it possible for us, for any Government in this country — I am not talking of this Government — to carry out a simple social relief measure, for example of providing house sites for the Harijans in this country? Where is this Government going to find the money for this kind of compensation, not only which should be the equivalent of its market value but also of its potential value, since all these things have to be taken into account in working out compensation.

Therefore, I had expected that this Government would have come forward with constitutional amendment providing that the question of compensation will not be justiciable in any court, under any garb, that the right to property will not be a fundamental right because the community is more important than dead property. Life is more important than death, and we are for life, we are not for death. If we had come forward and passed such a legislation, then we could have seen if supreme Court is prepared to dare to thwart the will of the entire people. But unfortunately that is not the position, the present position is one of cringing before the saviours of big business interests.

I do not know what the fate of Anyway, we pass it, but nonetheless this Bill is going to be. I warn you that with this judgement and

this kind of attitude of the Supreme Court which itself is subverting whatever has been laid down in the Constitution; it is not possible to go forward, and ultimately the people of this country will have to surround the Supreme Court with their massive will and see whether the Supreme Court dares to thwart the will of the people,

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव (बारामती): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिल हाउस के सामने है वह दुबारा आया है। यह बिल पहले पास हुआ था लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय के अनुसार फिर इस को लाना पड़ा। अगर इस का इंटेंशन देखा जाय तो यह है, जैसा मुझ से पहले के वक्ताओं ने कहा, कि जो गरीब लोग कुछ उद्योग घन्चे घरना चाहें और प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाना चाहें उन को सहज रीति से पैसा मिले। अगर देखा जाय तो अभी तक ऐसा नहीं हुआ। इस के बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो फैसला दिया है, मेरे पहले दो माननीय सदस्यों ने उस का क्वि-सिज्म किया है, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट को खाली जो बर्ड्स कांस्टिट्यूशन में हैं उस की ओर ही नहीं देखना है उस की स्पिरिट को भी देखना चाहिए था। उस के अनुसार उन्होंने पहले कानून का जो क्लॉज 15 (2) (ए) था उस पर आम्बेक्शन लिया था। उन्होंने उस क्लॉज जो इस लिए गलत बतलाया कि वह आर्टिकल 14 को भंग करता था। साथ ही साथ यह भी कहा कि 83 परसेंट जो पैसा मिलेगा उस से क्या काम होगा।

मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट क्यों अपनी सीमा से बाहर चला गया। गवर्नमेंट क्या करती क्या न करती यहाँ तक उस के जाने की कोई वजह नहीं थी। इस में तो खुल्लम खुल्ला बात थी, जैसा कि प्रिम्बल में लिखा गया है कि देश की सम्पत्ति बढ़े, उस का प्रोडक्शन बढ़े, इस लिये पैसा चाहिये। अगर इन बैंकों का अभी तक का अकाउंट देखा जाय तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा अमीर लोगों के लिये खर्च किया गया है, बड़े बड़े लोगों के लिए खर्च

[श्री तुलसी दास जाधव]

किया गया है। अगर इस बिज़ के पास होने के पहले 1968 का स्टेट बैंक का अकाउंट देखा जाय तो 1,000 करोड़ रुपया डिपॉजिट था। उस में से 8 करोड़ रुपया क्रेडिटर्स के रिश्तेदारों पर खर्च हुआ। इस के माने यह है कि जब 1955 में स्टेट बैंक का नेशनलाइजेशन किया गया उस समय भी यह तरीका था कि उस पैसे का इस्तेमाल ज्यादा से ज्यादा बड़े लोगों के लिये हो।

हमारे कांस्टिट्यूशन में सारी बातों का मूल यह है कि डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन आफ पावर, डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन आफ मनी हो। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो कहना है उस के सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा कड़े शब्दों को कहने की जरूरत नहीं है। मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि अब पुराना जमाना नहीं रहा है। जमाना बदल रहा है। अब आदमी चांद पर जा रहा है, वह आज 1200 मील की रफ्तार से प्लेन में चलता है। उसी रफ्तार से हमारी एकानमी भी बढ़ती है। 1955 में जब इम्पीरियल बैंक को स्टेट बैंक में बदला गया तब क्यों आब्जेक्शन नहीं किया गया और अब क्यों किया जा रहा है ?

इस राष्ट्रीयकरण से क्या फायदा हुआ है और किस को कितना पैसा मिल रहा है इस को देखने से मालूम होगा कि हम ने 1954 में समाजवादी समाजवाद को अस्त्यार किया, लेकिन पिछले 18 वर्षों में बैंकों के पैसों से कोई तरक्की नहीं हुई। अगर हिन्दुस्तान की नेशनल इनकम को देखा जाय और दूसरे देशों से उस की तुलना की जाय तो पता चलेगा कि जापान में 84 परसेंट कामशॉल वॉरिंग डिपॉजिट है, अमरीका में 56 परसेंट है, कनाडा में 49 परसेंट है और भारत में कुल 14 परसेंट है। यह भी देखिये कि कितने लोगों पर एक बैंक आफिस है, विभिन्न देशों में। अमरीका कनाडा में 4,000 लोगों पर एक बैंक आफिस है, जापान में

15,000 लोगों के लिए एक बैंक आफिस है, ईरान में 11,000 लोगों के लिए एक बैंक आफिस है लेकिन हमारे देश में 79,000 लोगों के लिए एक बैंक आफिस है। वह कैसे इतने लोगों की सेवा कर पायेगा और कैसे उन को बचत करने और पैसा लेने का तरीका सिखायेगा। हमारे यहां अगर देखा जाय तो कितने लोगों के लिए एक बैंक आफिस है, इस सम्बन्ध में भी राज्यों में बड़ी विषमता है। जड़ीसा में 2 लाख 27 हजार लोगों के लिए बैंक आफिस है जब कि केरल में 37,000 लोगों पर एक बैंक आफिस है।

आज देश में काश्तकार जो कर्ज लेता है वह कहां कहां से कितना कितना कर्जा लेता है यह भी देखिये। आज काश्तकार कोआपरेटिव से 34 परसेंट कर्जा लेता है, कामशॉल बैंकों से 5 परसेंट कर्जा लेता है और साहूकारों से 60 परसेंट कर्जा लेता है।

इसका मतलब यह है कि अभी तक पिछले बीस बरसों में भी हम आम जनता को साहूकार के पंजे में से बाहर नहीं निकाल पाये हैं। उसको हमने साहूकार के जबड़ों में जकड़े रहने दिया है। यह ठीक बात नहीं है। इसलिए बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण बहुत जरूरी था। छोटे छोटे लोगों को कर्ज उपलब्ध करना बहुत जरूरी है। सोशलाइजेशन से काम नहीं चल सकता था। सोशलाइजेशन में देखा जाये तो ओनरशिप होता है वह प्राइवेट हाथों में रहता है। उस में डिबिडेण्ड मिलता है और शैयरहोल्डर्स को इंटरेस्ट भी मिलता रहता है। इस वास्ते सोशलाइजेशन से काम नहीं हो सकता था और नेशनलाइजेशन का पन उठाना बहुत जरूरी था।

जहां तक कम्पेसेंशन का सम्बन्ध है, यह ठीक है कि पहले वाले कानून को सुप्रीम कोर्ट

ने इस आधार पर भी रद्द कर दिया था कि उस में कम्पेंसेशन काफ़ी नहीं दिया गया था। यहां पर कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने भाषणों के अन्त में जा कर कह दिया कि कम्पेंसेशन देने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। लेकिन हमारे जो कानून बने हुए हैं और जो डेमोक्रेसी हमारे यहां चल रही है, उस में हम को कानून का पालन तो करना ही होगा। अब जो कम्पेंसेशन दिया गया है वह काफ़ी है, ऐसा मैं समझता हूँ। उस से ज्यादा देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। लेकिन एक बात मैं अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का एक तरीका बन गया है। वहां पर जब कम्पेंसेशन का मामला उठाया जाता है और सुप्रीम कोर्ट समझती है कि कम्पेंसेशन कम दिया गया है तो वह निर्णय दे देती है कि कम दिया गया और इसको बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। कितना कम्पेंसेशन दिया जाना चाहिये, यह वह तलाती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह भी उसको बताना चाहिये।

अब आप देखें कि इम्पीरियल बैंक को जब नेशनलाइज किया गया था तब क्या कम्पेंसेशन दिया गया था और अब चौदह बैंकों को जब नेशनलाइज किया गया है तब क्या कम्पेंसेशन दिया जा रहा है। इंपीरियल बैंक का जब नेशनलाइजेशन किया गया तब उसके डिपॉजिट 208 करोड़ के थे और इन चौदह बैंकों के डिपॉजिट 2626 करोड़ के हैं यानी तैरह गुना इंपीरियल बैंक की ब्रांचिज 355 थी और इन चौदह बैंकों की ब्रांचिज की संख्या 4168 थी यानी ग्यारह गुना। इस तुलनात्मक रीति से देखा जाए तो भी ऐसा नहीं लगता कि कम्पेंसेशन ज्यादा दिया गया है। जो दिया गया है ठीक ही दिया गया है और इसको और ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। इंपीरियल बैंक को जो कम्पेंसेशन दिया गया था वह 19.72 करोड़

दिया गया था जबकि इन चौदह बैंकों को 87.40 करोड़ दिया जा रहा है यानी साढ़े चार गुना दिया जा रहा है। हम डिपॉजिट्स को लें, ब्रांचिज को लें या किसी और भी रीति से इसको देखें तो हम इसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचेंगे कि जो कम्पेंसेशन दिया जा रहा है वह ज्यादा नहीं है, ठीक ही है।

इन नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों ने जो कर्ज दिये हैं जून, 1969 से दिसम्बर, 1969 तक उनको देखा जाए तो पता चलता है कि पहले के मुकाबले में छोटे छोटे लोगों को ज्यादा कर्ज मिले हैं, वास्तकारों इत्यादि को ज्यादा कर्ज मिले हैं। गरीब लोगों को ज्यादा कर्ज मिले हैं। बैंक मैनेजर कोशिश करते हैं ज्यादा कर्ज इन लोगों को देने की। मैंने कोल्हापुर, शोलापुर आदि में देखा है कि गरीब लोगों को इन बैंकों से पैसा मिला है और मिल रहा है। उस से उनको रोजी भी मिली है और अपनी आय बढ़ाने के अवसर भी। मेरी सरकार से और बैंकों से बिनती है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा संख्या में ब्रांचिज खोली जायें और गरीब आदिमियों को देहातों में सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाए, वास्तकारों को सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाए। सैल्फ़एम्प्लायड आदिमियों को भी इन से फायदा पहुंचे इसकी पक्की व्यवस्था आप करें। बैंकों का काम ठीक रीति से चलाया जाना चाहिए। इस काम को आप मैनेजरों और कस्टोडियनों आदि पर ही न छोड़ें। एक स्टेट कमेटी आप एप्वाइंट करें और वह उस स्टेट में इनको गाइड करे। लोगों के ग्रीवेंसिस भी होते हैं, उनको दूर करे। मेरा अनुभव है कि कुछ बैंक मैनेजर होते हैं जो ठीक वरताव नहीं करते हैं और गरीब लोगों को सहारा वहां नहीं मिलता है। इसको देखा जाना चाहिए। प्रधान मंत्री तो बड़े बड़े एलान करें लेकिन अमल में वह चीज न आए तो इसका बहुत बुरा असर होगा। जो हेतु हैं वह ठीक रीति से पूरा हो,

[श्री तुलशी दास जाधव]

गरीब लोगों को सुविधायें मिलें, ऐसी प्रवृत्ति आकरे, यही मेरा निवेदन है।

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: It was earlier agreed that the minister will reply at 2.30, but there are a number of parties who have not spoken yet like PSP, BKD, UIPG, etc. I will leave it to the House to decide whether it will sit late, how long, etc.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): The time should be extended by a reasonable extent, not less than 1½ years.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): Time for general discussion may be extended but to that extent the time for clause by clause consideration will be curtailed. The ceiling time should not be increased.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): No, Sir, The time for Second reading should not be curtailed.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: Even as it is, it will take us till 8 o'clock. Unless members want to sit later than that, it is better not to extend the time. I am entirely in the hands of the House. I was suggesting that you can have some more time for general discussion, which can be adjusted from the time for clause-by-clause considerations so that the ceiling time may not be increased. But I am in the hands of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us go on. Let the other parties who have got time left speak. After that, we shall see.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): Last time when the Bill was discussed here, we on behalf of our party welcomed it, gave limited support and said that foreign banks and other banks also should be nationalised. At that time, we pointed out that there was a possibility of that Bill, which was discussed and passed in a hurry, being struck down by the Supreme Court. Our fears came true. Now again this Bill is here before us. I have again the same fear that this Bill also might be struck down by the Supreme Court. I do not agree with the principles laid down by the majority judgment of the Supreme

Court nor do I pardon the sense of complacency exhibited by Mr. Govinda Menon. He says, since we have fixed the question of compensation, it is not illusory and the Supreme Court is not going to strike it down.

It is time we went into the essence of the matter. The essence of the matter is, now do the fundamental rights and other rights given in the Constitution come into conflict with any legislation we bring forward, which is oriented for the upliftment of the people? In different ways, the Supreme Court is trying to hamper the various progressive measures we are going to take. As I said, I have my fear that even this Bill according to the judgment of the Supreme Court, may be struck down again, because the Supreme Court has said that any principle you may lay down for compensation, whether it is illusory or not, "appropriate" or not, to quote their words, would be called into question. I would like to read a few lines from the judgment of the Supreme Court:

"...the amount of compensation shall be deemed to be a single compensation, compensation being the equivalent in terms of money of the property compulsorily acquired. The principle of determination of compensation is not only to award the expropriated owner the value of the property acquired..."

Then comes another important portion:

"We are unable to hold that the principles specified by Parliament for determining the compensation of the property to be acquired as conclusive. If the view is accepted that Parliament will be invested with a charter of arbitrariness and all abuse of legislative process, the constitutional guarantee of the right to compensation may be severely impaired."

Then come the most important words:

"The principles specified must be appropriate to the determination of compensation for the particular class of property sought to be acquired."

The Supreme Court have said it in so many words that they would reserve the right to decide the compensation, Shri Govinda Menon has increased the compensation amount from Rs. 75 crores to Rs. 87 crores and odd, hoping that the Supreme Court would be satisfied with it. I am sure the Supreme Court judges are not going to favour him. They will say that the compensation is not 'appropriate' because Government have not taken into consideration the value of shares involving thousands of crores. Therefore, it would be appropriate for Shri Govinda Menon to explain to this House how he feels that this Bill is not likely to be questioned by the courts, for he says :—I am quoting from his speech—

"...and once the compensation is fixed, it becomes not subject to judicial review. This is the line which we have adopted in the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution."

Now he is called upon to explain how it is not subject to judicial review when the Supreme Court judges themselves say that the principle determining compensation should be appropriate and Parliament cannot act arbitrarily and usurp the rights which have been given to them by the people through the Constitution?

14 32 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI *in the chair*]

Though the reasoning may be different, Shri Govinda Menon agrees with the idea of the Supreme Court for in the subsequent lines of his speech he is feeling for the bankers, the rich people; whose shares have been expropriated or taken over. He says :

"When such a responsibility is vested in Parliament, Parliament has also to see that in fixing the compensation there is no element of unfairness involved because, after all, though these sector banks being to the corporate called limited companies, ultimately the owners are the shareholders and when we are taking over these undertakings in the interest of the common people, we should also see to it that the interests of the shareholders, who

are also common people, are not effected in any way."

Thanks to the genius of Shri Govinda Menon, the bankers who hold shares worth crores of rupees and who dominated important trade, commerce and industry of India for the last so many years are equated with the weak teaming common people of India in the matter of compensation. In other words, there is no basic difference between the attitude of the Supreme Court and the attitude of the party to which Shri Govinda Menon belongs.

In order to have a proper understanding of the situation we must have a clear concept of property. Who gave this property to whom? When the Britishers occupied this country, in order to ensure their permanent settlement they accommodated many people with large chunks of property. When the British people came here and created many semi-sovereign State within a sovereign State, a monarchy within a monarchy, in order to perpetuate British imperialism, they also created new rights to property. Is it because God gave the bankers or the Britishers gave them the right which is enshrined in the Constitution? It is very vital. The time has come when we have to discuss this aspect of the matter dispassionately provided we are really going to effect some real good changes for the common people.

It is correct as one Judge has said—I think, perhaps Shri Govinda Menon has quoted that—that Judges are behind the people by three generations or three decades. Sometimes I feel that the duration of this Parliament should be cut down from five years to four years so that younger people come with new ideas who can correctly reflect the hopes and aspirations of the people. Since Judges and advocates are backdated and the people who pilot such Bills do so under compulsion of circumstances—there is no will on the part of Government to bring forward this sort of a Bill; they have been forced to take this decision because it is a question of survival...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Kindly give me two or three minutes more. I thought, the time allowed to our party was 17 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry; it was nine minutes. Anyway, you can have another two minutes.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Since time is so short and the subject is so big, I shall drop this point here.

Having said all this, I would touch upon a few points quickly. It is good that Shri Govinda Menon gave us some statistics and figures about the achievements of these banks during this period. These achievements are that for small-scale industries the amount rose from Rs. 143 crores to Rs. 169 crores and for agriculture from Rs. 26.96 crores to Rs. 57.94 crores. But can he say to which sector of the community this money has gone? I have tried it as a test case with two people, one Harijan in my constituency and one poor Muslim. I certified the Muslim who had a small shop and told him to go and get Rs. 1,500 from the bank. He could not get it. I told a Harijan who wanted to establish brick business to go and get Rs. 5,000. He could not get it. It is because you have not discarded the traditional concept of creditworthiness. The bank asked him to give surety. He has no land; sometimes he gets Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 through saving. How can he have creditworthiness? If you do not evolve any credit policy, if you do not reorient the credit policy to meet the needs of the common people, the entire thing will be frustrated. This is the greatest challenge.

In the rural sector you see how these moneylenders, the vested interest, act to corrode the rural life of the country. They suck the blood of the poor people. The rate of interest is 200 per cent. Can you stop this vested interest? For that you have to take to a dynamic approach. Ask your boys who with their neckties on sit in air-conditioned rooms to go to the villages, money lenders open rural banks and fight against freeze. Bring a law by which you freeze all sorts of deals which have given rise to private lending. If you do not do that, the benefits out of it will still be illusory. The money will flow to the big businessmen and you cannot stop it because in the priority sector there will be demand and the money will not be available for the sector. Please do not forget the report of the Industrial Licensing Committee. They have said specifically that you have to develop

certain norms to see that the money goes to the small traders and the small businessmen. The man does not know how to fill up the form, how to get the money and whom and where to approach.

Unless you create this new awareness among the people, all that you are singing is a swan song. You may please yourself for the moment but you will find after a few years that you have also displeased yourself because the angry young generation will not forget you and forgive you.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : Madam Chairman, may I congratulate the Government on the quickness with which they have brought this legislation although it is not an adequate piece of legislation? May I take this opportunity to congratulate the Supreme Court also on their success in couching a political judgment in fine judicial language?

When we read the judgment, we find that whatever remarks they made while the case was being heard were all carefully screened and only judicial language was actually inscribed in the judgment. But, Madam, may I point out this? Although there are no writ petitions immediately on the present Bill the Supreme Court has indicated many points on which this legislation could be further scrutinised.

The points were raised by the parties but the Court chose to say, 'We shall not express an opinion because we are going to decide the petitions upon another point. We shall not express our opinion on this point.' Some four or five points were left like that. The very first point was whether there was hostile discrimination on the ground that there is no nexus between the object and the Act. May I quote from the judgment?

"It is apparently claimed that the object of the Government—not of the statute—is to acquire ultimately all banking institutions."

I believe the Counsel for the Government said it. Otherwise, the judgment would not have indicated it. I submit now it is

time for the Government to have taken the due from what has been said there and included all the banks even now. The Court says :

"It is apparently claimed that the object of the Government—not of the statute—is to acquire ultimately all banking institutions, 14 named banks are selected for acquisition because they have 'larger business'..."

Now these grounds 'larger business' etc. "are primarily grounds for a classification and not for explaining the relation between the classification and the object of the Act". That is most important. It has not been met in this Bill which is now here under discussion. The judgment further says :

"In the absence of any reliable data we do not think it necessary to express an opinion on the question whether selection of the undertakings of some out of the many banking institutions, for compulsory acquisition, is liable to be struck down as hostile discrimination on the ground that there is no reasonable relation between the differential and the object of the Act which cannot be substantially served even by the acquisition of the undertakings of all the banks out of which the selection is made."

Elsewhere it points out that even if all the banks are nationalised, still they would not be able to give the necessary resources for the Government with which the Government wanted to capture the heights of the Indian economy and still the nexus would not be present between object and the Act. This is a point which has not been met in the present Bill also. I submit the Government must take some care about it.

Also at another place the Supreme Court left another point open whether cash and choses in action can be subject matters of acquisition. The point was raised while looking at Part I of the Schedule ; whether cash could be subject matter of acquisition, there also the Supreme Court says, "We

leave it without expressing an opinion." Perhaps the Government might say that now in the present Bill the principles are not in question. Compensation was provided as a specified amount. Therefore, perhaps, the question may not be taken up by the Supreme Court. But there also the Supreme Court has again said, 'Although it is true that the Constitution says that when a cash is fixed, it will not be justiciable', still it has said, 'If the amount is illusory in our opinion, we shall go into it.' What is 'illusory' or not—God alone knows. It is a matter of relative understanding depending upon the circumstances, depending upon the social, political and economic atmosphere prevailing in the country at the time when it comes up for decision. That is another lacuna.

Now, another point was raised,—this is about banking business and other business. The Court said : "We shall not express our opinion". Also, on the point when there are two lines of business and only one is acquired, whether it is valid with regard to the other. So, with regard to the other line of business, the Court has kept it open.

Another question was raised under Article 301 of the Constitution—whether this nationalisation affects the guarantee given for freedom of trade under Article 301. On that also again the Court said "We shall not express any opinion."

Now, I am submitting these things, only to show that this Bill does not seem to be the *finale* of all our troubles. The Supreme Court has decided finally on only one question and that relates to Article 31 (2) and even there what is it that they have said? They have said, the principles adumbrated in the impugned Act are not relevant. What we see is, now the word 'relevancy' has been given a new meaning. Altogether, all these years, we were understanding the word 'relevancy' in Courts in a particular way and what is the meaning which they have now attached to this word 'relevancy'? Two things were not included in the calculation of the compensation as adumbrated in Part-I of the Bill. One is Goodwill. And, God alone knows what they mean by goodwill. And the other is the long-term leases, the unexpired leases—they were not taken into account. Why they should be taken into account, I do not understand. The new



[Shri Tenneti Viswanathan]

banks will have to pay the lease amounts as long as the leases last and the new Banks will be subjected to other liabilities under these leases. Why should these be taken into account and be paid for? We do not see the reason. Previously we saw goodwill was not taken into account. I want to know whether goodwill was given any particular value when the State Bank was created. We do not know that, whether that is the practice. If that is not the practice, we do not know what is the exact explanation from the argument given by the Counsel for the petitioners. We do not know why this 'goodwill' has suddenly come as a bolt from the blue.

Now, what is "relevancy"? All the points in Part I of Schedule to the Act are justifiable they said. What is the difference? In the previous Act the long-term leases were not included; goodwill was not included in the valuation. Could these two omissions make the principles irrelevant? So, what I submit is this: The scheme was bogged by a particular process of thinking by the judges, but it has been couched in correct judicial language. But, as I have said, there are other points on which the Court was perfectly right and the Government should have taken care of them. I have already read from the judgement. Is there not enough discrimination even now under this Bill? If you want to nationalise banking what is the difficulty in taking the other Banks also? Nasser had to difficulty in taking over Suez Canal in a trice. What is the great difficulty in taking over the management of the few other remaining banks? They do not count for more than one-fourth of the business. Nationalising them won't throw a very high burden on the exchequer. But on this point of classification the Supreme Court has said that they reserve the opinion for themselves. They said in effect: We shall see; there is no doubt some intelligent litigant or somebody else may come to us and then we can think about it. So what I ask is this: Why should not the Government think beforehand? Why did they leave the whole matter in a nebulous condition? The Government simply say, we shall specify the amount and be done with it. What is the amount they would pay? Rs. 20 crores extra on goodwill basis. They say, the Supreme Court has no right to go into the 'amount'. If we fix the amount the

Supreme Court has no right to go into the adequacy of the amount. But the Government should take us into confidence and they should say, on what basis they came to the amount of Rs. 67 crores and now to the amount of Rs. 89 crores.

What is the basis we do not know. The very purpose of the constitutional reading is that we say that Parliament cannot go into it. It is based upon the assumption that Parliament has duly considered it that after knowing all the full facts have we fixed the amount or have the Executive fixed that? The Parliament should know the basis on which it fixed this figure of Rs. 89 crores. Would you give Rs. 20 crores extra for the so-called goodwill and for the unexpired leases which are still a liability upon the new banks? Is the goodwill worth Rs. 20 crores? Please let us understand on what basis we have done that.

SHRI P. GOVINDA MENON :  
Wherefrom did you get the figure of Rs. 20 crores? I think it was from Rs. 67 crores to Rs. 80 crores.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :  
If that is so, I stand corrected. Is it the cost of the goodwill which you are giving? Have you stated it? Let us understand that if you have done it. It is only after due consideration of all the factors that we can arrive at a particular figure. When we say that the Constitution does not permit the Supreme Court to go into inadequacy of it, it does not mean we are barred from scrutinising it. If we do not scrutinise the figure, I do not think that we will be doing justice to the spirit of the Constitution. On this question—I will not take much more time on this—it is liable to be struck down again on the ground of hostile discrimination because that point has been left specially open. You nationalised fourteen banks. The point now is that you still persist on nationalising only the fourteen banks and therefore please take the consequence.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हावुड़) : सभा-  
ध्यक्षा जी, राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति चन्द हाथों में न  
रहे और राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति का उपयोग चन्द  
व्यक्ति ही न करें इस में दो रायें नहीं हो सकती

हैं। इसी दृष्टि से सरकार बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की ओर जा रही है। मैं भी इसी मिसिले में अपने कुछ सुझाव प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो मैं सरकार आपके माध्यम से यह कहता चाहता हूँ कि बैंकों का नेशनलाइजेशन हो, लेकिन बैंकों का व्यूरोक्रेटाइजेशन या पोलिटी-कलाइजेशन न हो। इस से मेरा सीधा अभिप्राय यह है कि जिन बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय उन के ऊपर अफसरशाही न छा जाय या उन के ऊपर राजनीतिक पाटियाँ न छा जायें। सरकार जिन लोगों को सुविधायें देने की दृष्टि से पग उठाने जा रही है उनके बारे में अभी से कानों में उलटी बातें आने लगी हैं। कुछ दलाल इस प्रकार के बीच में घाने लगे हैं जो सीधे-साधे अनपढ़ किसानों के पास पहुँचते हैं और उन के पास जा कर कहते हैं कि हम तुम को इतना ऋण देना देंगे लेकिन तुम को इतने प्रतिशत हम को देना होगा और इन लोगों का सम्बन्ध उन अफसरशाहों के साथ होता है। हमारे यहां एक कहावत है अभी तो पैठ भी नहीं लगी, गठकटे पहले ही आ गये। अभी राष्ट्रीयकरण प्रारम्भ भी नहीं हुआ, इन दलालों ने अभी से उस की भावना पर आघात करना शुरू कर दिया है। राष्ट्रीयकरण का यह दुरुपयोग नहीं होना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ अभी पीछे एक प्रश्न मैं यह बात यहां आई थी कि किस राजनीतिक पार्टी को कहाँ कहाँ से चन्दा मिला? इस में कुछ बैंकों के नाम भी थे। उन्होंने सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी को इतने लाख रुपये दिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीयकरण होने के पश्चात् राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ अपने लिये कुछ आचार-संहिता बनायें और वह आचर-संहिता इस प्रकार की हो कि जिससे राष्ट्रीयकरण की जो शुद्ध भावना है, उस का दुरुपयोग न हो सके।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन बैंकों के पास जितना पैसा है, वह बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों का तो है नहीं, वे लोग तो और दूसरों के पैसों को लेकर अपने संगठनों में लगाना चाहते हैं। न ही यह उन का है जो सुबह कमाते हैं और शाम को खाते हैं, आम तौर से मध्यम श्रेणी के लोगों का पैसा इन बैंकों में जमा है। मेरी यह इच्छा है कि जहाँ खातेदारों के पैसों को सुरक्षा होनी चाहिये, वहाँ मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि ऋण देने की जो परम्परा है उस में जहाँ किसी की स्थायी सम्पत्ति देखी जाय, या किसी की आर्थिक स्थिति देखी जाय, वहाँ साथ ही साथ जो व्यक्तित्व की पृष्ठभूमि है, उस को भी आँखों से ओझल न किया जाय। ग्रंथों के समय में यह बात थी—कौन आदमी कितनी मालगुजारी देता है, कौन कितना इन्कम टैक्स देता है, इस से उस के व्यक्तित्व को भी आँका जाता था। लेकिन स्वतन्त्र भारत में वह पद्धति क्यों जारी है यह सभस में नहीं आता है। अगर किसी का व्यक्तित्व इतना ऊँचा है, लेकिन उस के पास सम्पत्ति नहीं है, इसी लिये वह ऋण नहीं ले सकता है—यह समाप्त होना चाहिये।

मेरा चौथा सुझाव उस डिस्क्रिमिनेशन के बारे में है जो विदेशी बैंकों के सम्बन्ध में इस सरकार ने किया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ विदेशी बैंकों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार निर्णय ले, वहाँ आपने जो यह सिद्धान्त अपनाया है कि 50 करोड़ से अधिक जिन बैंकों की पूंजी होगी उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जायगा, उस बारे में श्री गोविंद मेनन से मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन 14 बैंकों के अतिरिक्त क्या कोई एक ऐसा बैंक भी है कि जिस समय पहले पहल यह बिल लाया गया था, उस से पहले 50 करोड़ की पूंजी नहीं थी, लेकिन विवेक के लाने के बाद उस की पूंजी 50 करोड़ हो गई। क्या इस की जानकारी आपको है और यदि है तो इस बैंक के सम्बन्ध में आपकी क्या नीति रहेगी। मैं चाहता

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

है कि एक सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किया जाय और वह सब के ऊपर समान रूप से लागू हो चाहे देशी बैंक हो या विदेशी बैंक हों। इस में ऐसा न किया जाय कि इस को तो हम लेंगे और इस को नहीं लेंगे।

पांचवीं बात में कहना चाहता हूँ कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के सम्बन्ध में। मेरे मित्र जो मार्क्सिस्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के हैं वे यदि उस की आलोचना करें तो बात समझ में आती है। कारण यह है कि वे पियुपिल्ज—कोर्ट के आदी हैं, जो चीजें पीकिंग या दूसरे ऐसे ही देशों से चलती हैं, वे उन का पालन करते हैं। लेकिन जहाँ तक हमारी स्थिति है उसमें मैं चाहता हूँ कि लामिनिस्टर महोदय उत्तर देते समय अपने कथन में इस बात को भी अवश्य सम्मिलित करें। आपके सरकारी बैंकों पर बैठने वाले मिनिस्टर लोग जब सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णयों की आलोचना करते हैं और उस पर सरकार अपने होंठ बन्द कर लेती है तो इस पर देश के अन्दर प्रतिक्रिया होनी स्वाभाविक है। इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति जो अर्ध-प्रकारों के संगठनों के बड़े बड़े पदों पर हैं जैसे मोहनकुमार मंगलम जैसे लोग या सरकारी बैंकों पर बैठने वाले श्री खाडिलकर जैसे लोग जब आलोचना करें और सरकार झुप रहे तो ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार की भी इस के अन्दर सहमति है।

सभाध्यक्षा जी, जिन दिनों सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का निर्णय आया, उन दिनों में सिगापुर में था। उस निर्णय को देख कर वहाँ के लोगों के मन में यह भाव पैदा हुआ कि भारत वर्ष में आज भी सर्वोच्च न्यायालय सरकारी प्रभाव से मुक्त हो कर कार्य कर रहा है। लेकिन यदि इसी प्रकार से सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की आलोचना की जाने लगेगी तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हल्की राजनीति वहाँ भी प्रवेश कर जायगी। अब

सुना तो यहाँ तक गया है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि गोविन्द मेनन इस बात का स्पष्ट उल्लेख करें कि पीछे सत्ताखंड पार्टी के कुछ लोगों ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजेज के इम्पीचमेंट के सम्बन्ध में हस्ताक्षर कराने प्रारम्भ कर दिये थे। मुझे पता नहीं आज वह बात कहाँ है या किस स्थिति में है? लेकिन दिल्ली में यह चर्चा बहुत ज़ोरों से सुनाई पड़ रही है कि चीफ जस्टिस के एप्वाइन्टमेंट में सोनियोरिटी को काउन्ट न किया जाय। उन की सेवाओं को आधार न माना जाय बल्कि बाहर से किसी व्यक्ति को उस पद पर डायरेक्टली एप्वाइन्ट किया जाय। अगर इस प्रकार की स्थिति होगी तो मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि जनतन्त्र की रक्षा का जो सब से बड़ा मन्दिर है, उस की नींव हिल जायगी। देश के अन्दर इस की व्यापक प्रतिक्रिया होगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस के सम्बन्ध में स्पष्ट उत्तर दें।

आखरी दो बातें जिनको मैं संकेत में कह कर समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ वह यह हैं—जब आप बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने जा रहे हैं और उन लोगों के लिये करने जा रहे हैं जो साधारण स्थिति के हैं तो आपके निर्णयों को वे समझ सकें, इस के लिए आप क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे उन की भाषाओं में भी ये सारी चीजें आनी चाहिये जिससे वे इसका लाभ उठा सकें। अभी आपके बैंकों पर अंग्रेजी का प्रभाव बुरी तरह से छाया हुआ है और आपके निर्णय जनसाधारण तक नहीं पहुँच पाते हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि बैंकों का सारा कारोबार हिन्दी में हो, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि सभी भारतीय भाषाओं में हो। सभी भाषाओं के लोग आपके निर्णयों से परिचित हो सकें। इस के सम्बन्ध में आपको शीघ्र निर्णय लेना चाहिये। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अभी पीछे कहा था कि उन्होंने बैंकों के प्रतिनिधियों की जो बैठक बुलाई थी, उस में भी

उन्होंने इस बात का संकेत भी किया था । लेकिन अभी तक उस को कोई व्यावहारिक रूप मिल पाया है, इस में मुझे सन्देह है ।

conditions when democracy may not survive.

15 hrs.

आखरी बात वह है कि आपने गांवों के अन्दर शाखाएँ खोलने का जो निर्णय किया है उस के सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना यह है कि आप कुछ सिद्धान्त निर्धारित कीजिए । उन सिद्धान्तों में अपनी ओर से मैं एक सुझाव यह देना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ जहाँ ब्लाक डेवलपमेन्ट के आफिस हैं या विकास—खण्डों के कार्यालय हैं, वहाँ वहाँ इन बैंकों का शाखाएँ खोलें । मैं समझता हूँ कि सारे गांवों के लोग विकास खंडों के कार्यालयों में आते-जाते हैं, बैंक की शाखा वहाँ होने से वे भी उस को लाभ उठा सकेंगे ।

After all, our judiciary is composed of human material, and it is quite possible that judges may also be carried a way by their own predilections and biases in social, political and economic matters. This supreme Parliament of this country cannot, therefore, overlook this eventuality and has to guard against it. Shri M. R. Masani warned this House that probably the present Bill also would be struck down because of the hostile discrimination ground upheld by the Supreme Court and also because of the compensation not being adequate. But I warn this country through you that that will create a condition when the judiciary will be accused of bringing about a revolt in this country. When a legal system cannot do social or economic justice to the people, then that legal system has outlived its utility in the present set-up.

मैं समझता हूँ कि मेरे इन सुझावों को भी निश्चित रूप से आप अपने निर्णयों में सम्मिलित कर लेंगे ।

Therefore, we feel that Parliament is supreme. In a democracy, the will of the people is supreme. Therefore, the time has come when we shall have to take a quick decision to assert that the will of the people will be supreme and the judiciary will have to function accordingly.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah) : After the Supreme Court struck down the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1969, the Law Minister has brought forward this present Bill formulated in the light of the Supreme Court judgment.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : Nationalise the Supreme Court.

Our judiciary in this country has a distinguished place. There is no doubt about it. But the time has come when with the political, economic and social changes in the country, our judiciary has got to function in a different way altogether. Justice demands it that any Act of Parliament passed as a very verdict given by the people in a legal and a constitutional form ought to be accepted by the judiciary in that spirit. Military is not the only instrument which can destroy democracy and the democratic way of life. Sometimes, purported rule of law may also bring about

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : I yield to none in my respect for the judiciary. But I do feel that when the judicial system takes to perversion, it is high time that this Parliament sends into the heart of the judiciary the feeling that they have to move with the time and with the changes of time.

The nationalisation of the banking institutions was a demand from all sections of the people of this country, except, of course, a few monopolists and vested inter-

[Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji]

rests. Therefore, when this 1969 Act was struck down, the whole country mourned this catastrophe, and the entire country mourned it. This nationalisation had brought about a new heart into the people. The weaker sections of the community felt that they would get justice. Sir, I represent a constituency where medium-sized and small-scale industries are there; there are engineering factories and other industrial concerns. They were gasping for their rights because of the hostile discrimination practised on them by the big banks. As soon as the banks were nationalised, it put a new heart into them, and they have again been brought into life and they feel that now they will get justice. I am one of those who are connected with the automobile organisation. I know that because of the new credit policy with regard to transport, buses, trucks and taxis, a new life has come into the transport system itself and it has pulsated the transport operator with a new sense of venture and he will now see that the transport system reaches the remotest villages and thereby establish quick communication with the poorest sections of our people. We feel that this bank nationalisation will bring about a situation when even the Adibasis and the Scheduled Castes People who have been neglected for so long and who had been bled white by the boarders and the moneylenders and the unscrupulous traders would be saved from their clutches.

Even if this Bill faces the danger of being struck down by the Supreme Court judgment, I would urge upon this House that if the Supreme Court takes that attitude, then this Parliament will have to face this challenge and see that nationalisation of not only these 14 banks but of all the banking institutions in the country and credit institutions in this country is brought forward to serve the people's cause and the cause of the weaker sections of the community.

**SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh):** I think you for giving me time to speak.

This enactment was from the very

beginning not only a piece of social legislation, but it has very important economic and legal connotations too. I remember when we are discussing the original Bill, some of us had persistently made effort and requested Government to give a little more time to it by referring it to a Select Committee for a few days so that all its legal complications could be examined over- come. But the attitude of Government seemed to be completely one of obstinacy and they wanted to make the best propaganda use of bank nationalisation. Hence they did not agree to it.

Many members were at that time apprehending that it would be struck down. So as it has happened, it has not come as a surprise to anybody. It could not be discussed in its proper perspective because of the political emotion and political over- tones. I am glad this time when Government brought forward the Bill, they were also aware of the damage that they did not only to the prestige of Government but of Parliament also, because I think this is the first time in the history of the country that an Act has been struck down, by the Supreme Court lock, and barrel.

They have rectified some of the mis- takes that were made. In doing so, some cleverness was also noticeable. Shri Govinda Menon has interpreted the objec- tion concerning discrimination and has sought to get over it by saying that by providing for facilities for these banking companies also to do banking business, this has been taken care of. Yes, It is a fact that in words a clever method has been adopted—I think cleverness has become the by-word of this Government, not propriety. Anything that is clever for the moment is acceptable.

I do not think they have managed to plug the legal loopholes by providing that those banking companies could go in for banking business, knowing full well that these companies would have to go to the Reserve Bank for getting permission and naturally, there the discretionary power of

the Reserve Bank would be applied. So it will be a denial through the backdoor which will be legal, which will not come under the purview of the law.

I do not understand why so such is being said about the judgment itself. Many persons have been saying that a particular article of the Constitution has been applied while another has not been properly applied. The case of Shri Gopalan was cited a number of times. I would like to say that the Court in its present judgment has taken great care to see that no article of the Constitution should be contradictory to another, and the rule of compatibility and harmonious construction should be applied in the interpretation of one fundamental article with another.

Take the articles of the Constitution themselves. Art. 14 certainly says that no discrimination will be permitted against anybody. It is absolute. There is certainly art. 19 (6) under which partial nationalisation can be done. Sometimes art. 19 (6) has been applied *in toto*; sometimes art. 19 (6) has been applied *in toto*; sometimes article 31, and article 31 (2) have been applied *in toto*. In the judgment itself, there have been same contradictions. That was primarily due to the faulty drafting of the articles. Art. 14 is absolute in its terminology and gives a blanket power for interpretation. I was surprised when Shri S. R. Das in one of his talks at the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies said that different interpretations have been put by the present judgment on the basis of the articles themselves. Thus the articles themselves have provided ground for different interpretations in the judgments. That is why there have been differences in judgments in the past. The present judgment is an absolutely fool-proof one because it has been taken care to represent the totality of the articles. I am surprised why so much blame is being put on the judgment itself, because what has the Supreme Court said? They have said that the compensation was not fair and

proper. The Supreme Court has not decided the quantum of compensation. Article 31A says :

"Notwithstanding anything contained in article 13, no law providing for—

- (a) the acquisition by the State of any estate or any rights therein or the extinguishment or modification of any such rights, or
- (b) the taking over..."

But article 31 (2) itself says :

"No property shall be compulsorily acquired or requisitioned save for a public purpose and save by authority of a law which provides for compensation for the property so acquired or requisitioned and either fixes the amount of the compensation or specifies the principles on which, and the manner in which, the compensation is to be determined and given ;"

This is the article which has been interpreted by the Supreme Court, and what else could they have done? It is Government which came to this House with the original Bill giving a large amount of compensation. They had provided Rs. 70 crores on the basis of certain principles, so called principles which were not principles, and that Act went before the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court said that this article has not been interpreted in its true spirit because while you have fixed compensation on certain principles which you have decided, which Parliament has decided, this compensation leaves grounds for so many omissions and they said you have not taken into account the assets, goodwill another things. They have never questioned the right of Parliament to nationalise. It is unfair to criticise the Supreme Court judgment on this issue because they have not questioned the right of Parliament to provide compensation. It is only a political propaganda

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

which is being made with some ulterior purposes. If the fault is that of anybody, let the Leftist Members on this side realise that the fault is that of the Government which originally provided Rs. 70 crores by laying down these principles.

A better thing could have been done, but in those days before the political propaganda, no sensible words could be heard. The Government was so blind and deaf that nothing could be said. In this House we had raised these objections, we said that 41 per cent of the shares belonged to Government agencies, 31 per cent to LIC and 10 per cent to the Unit Trust, and pointed out that nationalisation should be done in the way that Mr. C. D. Deshmukh did by buying the shares of Insurance companies and making the Government the owners of those companies. They had only to buy 10 to 11 per cent of the shares of the Banks and the Banks would have come to Government without any upsetting, any reflection on the enactment, any embarrassment to the Government, but naturally in those days if this sensible method had been adopted, where would have been the propaganda material for Mrs. Gandhi, the tinned, canned propaganda material which has been released through bank nationalisation would not have been available to Mrs. Gandhi to wear the mask of a socialist personality, and that was the very purpose. This was done with a definite purpose, and if anybody is to be blamed for higher compensation, it is the Government and the Government alone, and not the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has only said that whatever may be the amount of compensation fixed, the correct principles have not been taken into account.

Now, I would like to say why we have demanded nationalisation of foreign Banks. Apart from the legal connotation, this Bill may again go before the Supreme Court. To me there seems to be total discrimination. One may say that partial nationalisation is permissible under article 19(b). They have said that any bank with 50 crores or above will be nationalised. The foreign banks are banks which have got more than Rs. 50 crores. How can you say that you will

nationalise one set of banks with 50 crores and not nationalise another set of banks with more than Rs. 50 crores? Out of 67 banks which had not been nationalised, fifteen are foreign banks with a total deposit of Rs. 478 crores, while the deposits with the non-nationalised Indian banks amount to Rs. 324 crores. I do not understand how any Government can say that this is not discrimination.

The President of All India Bank officers association, Mr. R. C. Chakravarty—who probably knows more about banking than the hon. Ministers sitting on that side—has in a press conference referred to this matter and he says that foreign banks mainly help foreign industries with Indian money; he says that they are here just to take away their capital which they had been repatriating with huge profit all these years and that they could easily be taken over as no money was to be paid for their share capital and only the land and buildings whose book value was almost nil would require to be paid, which would come to a small amount of compensation which will amount to a negligible sum. This is what he says.

A country like Malaysia which does not pretend to be socialist had created a kind of feeling in their mind: look here, you cannot get away with what you do; you have to accept our law. They say that they will not permit nationalised sector banks to operate in their country. So, our Government are compelled to leave these banks in non-nationalised sector to operate as private banks. They do not have the guts to operate our own laws in our country. After all who are the depositors? Our own people. Let the foreign banks realise that they have to function in this country and that their will cannot be superimposed; they have to function under the law of this country. I see no justification for not nationalising foreign banks.

15.18 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

No efforts had been made to mobilise savings or to run regular specialised savings

banks. According to the figures of the Reserve Bank the bank deposits in our country represent 15 per cent of the gross national product compared to 85 per cent in Japan or 60 per cent in the United Kingdom. We are the lowest. Unless some special efforts are made, the position will not improve.

A sense of participation must be created among the workers. Big slogans were given about workers' participation in management. But nothing has done to implement it. They should not raise these slogans to make a fool of everybody. If they mean business, they must do it. I want that there should be membership for the workers, right now, in the board of directors of banks. There is no legal difficulty; it was an internal matter coming under the management of the banks. It had nothing to do with the case pending before the Supreme Court. But Mrs. Gandhi said: we cannot do anything because of the case before the Supreme Court. Were the deposits prevented by the Supreme Court? It is really a falsehood to say that deposits were prevented because of the case pending before the Supreme Court. Representation of workers in the board of directors was not a matter before the Supreme Court and there was no ban on it. I think it is a misnomer; it is falsehood: the propaganda that the Government has been making that they have not been able to do anything because the matter is pending in the Supreme Court. I would submit that better late than never, do give representation to the staff in the management, and make at least a token gesture of what you have in mind and if you really want to have the participation of the workers in the management, start with the public sector.

With these words, I thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister was to reply at 2.30.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The time was extended.

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot): It

would not be possible to finish discussion today. Four hours were allotted for clause-by-clause consideration and one hour for the third reading. (Interruption) We have committed ourselves for these hours. We want them because a lot of amendments have been tabled.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: The Bill should not be struck down for want of proper consideration.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad): You have extended the time.

MR. SPEAKER: It must be passed today.

SHRI M. R. MASANI: The Business Advisory Committee had given four hours for clause-by-clause consideration and one hour for the third reading.

MR. SPEAKER: The time was taken on some other item. The other day, unfortunately, Shri Jaipal Singh died, and the House was adjourned. We decided that the Bill will be passed today. Anyway, the time is up to 7 p. m. There is enough time.

श्री मधु लिये (मुंगेर): एक बात यह है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो फैसला हुआ है उस पर भी बोलने की आवश्यकता है। यह केवल बैंक बिल कि ही सवाल नहीं है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो फैसला दिया है उस में बहुत बड़े बड़े संवैधानिक और कानूनी मामले आ गये हैं। इस लिए हम लोगों को इस पर बोलने का मौका जरूर दिया जाना चाहिए। इस लिए इस पर समय बढ़ाया जाय और 10 बजे तक इस विषयक को पास किया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मिनिस्टर साहब को 2.30 पर जबाब देना था।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): You promised "to give me a few minutes.



MR. SPEAKER : I thought you had already spoken.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : No, Sir. I have not yet spoken.

MR. SPEAKER : All right; please take just a few minutes only.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA : I was also promised.

MR. SPEAKER : He has certain constitutional objection to this Bill. So, I thought he might speak.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Sir, this is the fourth attempt and if one goes through the first ordinance, the ordinance No. 8/1969 and side by side the Act, that is, Act 22 of 1969, one will be convinced that the job has been handled either most inefficiently and with no heart to it or with a mind where loyalty to the cause was not there. Is it the hidden hand of a sophisticated sabotage for a consideration? I regret to say that I apprehend the latter.

I wish to level a charge against the Law Minister and his officials who are responsible for drafting the banking law, Act 22 of 1969, certain provisions of which have been struck down by the Supreme Court. I am convinced that those provisions were introduced which were not in the first ordinance and which, to the best of their knowledge, were sure to be struck down by the Supreme Court. By introducing the more contradictory provisions in the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1969, they provided for the whole Act to be struck down.

14 banking companies were acquired by Ordinance 8 of 1969. The Ordinance was followed by an Act, Act 22 of 1969. The Act made serious departures from the ordinance. Both the ordinance and the Act were challenged. The Act was struck down by the Supreme Court by a majority of ten to one. The main grounds on which the Act was struck down were two, namely, first, hostile discrimination against the acquired banks and they were forbidden to carry on banking business which, even a child will understand, is against the so-called funda-

mental rights that you have in the Constitution today. Secondly the method prescribed for determination of compensation was defective and contrary to the provisions of the Constitution. Surprisingly, the provisions objected to by the Supreme Court did not find any place in the Ordinance and were incorporated later in the Act. In the ordinance there was no prohibition whereby acquired banks could carry on banking business. Section 20 of the Ordinance empowered the Government to dissolve these banks by a notification. Section 20 of the Act is different.

In the Act, by section 15(e) it provided for the banks to carry on any business other than banking business.

With regard to the mode of ascertainment of compensation, the same was provided in section 6 of the Ordinance and the Act. Under that section, compensation was to be determined as provided in the Second Schedule. In addition in the, Second Schedule, there is a substantial departure made from the ordinance by adding two explanations to the sub-clause. It was principally these additions which were adversely commented upon by the Court, for which the Act was struck down.

The Law Minister should make a clear and categorical statement on the charges I have levelled just now.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Law Minister.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA : On a point of order, Sir. The time was extended and I was promised that I will be given a chance. This kind of hostile discrimination should not take place here also.

SHRI M.R. MASANI : We cannot finish the Bill today. There is no harm if it is passed tomorrow.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : It has to be passed today. The House has agreed to it.

MR. SPEAKER : The time allotted by the Business Advisory Committee finishes at 7 o'clock. We can extend it by another hour.

The time allotted is already there available today.

**SHRI M. R. MASANI :** It is an important Bill and the time allotted for clause by clause consideration cannot be reduced.

**SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) :** Four hours must be given for clause by clause consideration.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Mr. Bakar Ali Mirza. Please conclude in two minutes.

**SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA :** Sir, a great deal has been said about the Supreme Court. It was used as a sort of diversion and a lot of motive has been attributed to the judgment. We should avoid that. What exactly the court said was, there is hostile discrimination. One way of meeting it is to nationalise all the banks. I do not know what valid reason the Finance Minister or the Prime Minister or the Law Minister have for not doing it. By providing a few crores more, they could nationalise all the banks. After all, nationalising part of the banking industry does not lead to socialism. Even a man like Mr. Masani said, "Let there be competition. Let one part of the industry be in the public sector and the other part in the private sector." That is exactly what the Government proposal means.

Sir, the foreign banks must be nationalised. You know the case of Bank of China. So many allegations were made about foreign money flowing into our elections. The foreign banks are the channels of inlet of foreign money into our country. This can be stopped by nationalising foreign banks. It is only a question of only Rs. 20 crores or 30 crores.

It is high time we stopped talking of socialism and started taking really socialist action. You talk about the will of the people. Mr. Menon says that the people have already been benefited in the few months of nationalisation, in spite of the Supreme Court's judgment; If that be so, why not nationalise all the banks and extended the facility to the whole country? Therefore,

I demand that the Prime Minister should take courage in both hands and see to it that at least one industry in the country is completely socialised, completely in the hand of the Government and not go piecemeal from industry to industry and waste our time.

The will of the people is supreme. I have been pressing for Telengana month after month because the will of the people is for it. But Government do not agree even to discuss it. So, if the will of the people is supreme, the will of the people demand that all the banks in this country must be nationalised, including foreign banks.

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I find a completely different atmosphere in the House this time when the Bill is being discussed than last year on a similar occasion in 1969, when the opposition was against the idea of nationalisation itself.

**SHRI M. R. MASANI :** They still are.

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** My friend, Shri Masani, was so impatient about the step of nationalisation that even against the Ordinance he rushed to the court with a writ petition.

**SHRI M. R. MASANI :** And won.

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** This time when Shri Masani spoke, he was speaking about the inadequacy of compensation and today about the inadequacy of time allotted to the debate. So, from opposition to nationalisation things have gone to a case of inadequacy. And I am glad there were not many others who spoke about the adequacy or otherwise of compensation. But when I heard Shri Masani speak about it, I was reminded of a line from Shakespeare in *Merchant of Venice*, where it is said : "the pound of flesh which I demand for me is dearly bought ; it is mine and I will have it ; if you deny me 'fie upon your law'". That seems to be the attitude of Shri Masani.

**SHRI S. S. KOTHERI :** Who selects these quotations? Ask them to find better questions.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : If you do not like the quotations, please forget it.

Most of the members who spoke on the Bill supported the idea of nationalisation, but there were varying views whether we should not have nationalised all the banks, whether we should not have nationalised the foreign banks also etc. Otherwise, I found an almost unanimity of opinion in the House regarding the need for nationalisation.

There are some friends here who took the opportunity to speak about the Supreme Court and the way in which the Supreme Court decided the case, I do not think that it would be proper on the part of this House to refer to the Supreme Court decision because we have consciously, under our Constitution, constituted a Supreme Court which has got a right of review over parliamentary legislation. It is in anticipation of criticisms of this type that in my opening speech I quoted from what Pandit Nehru said with respect to the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : May I know what is meant by the right of review?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : That is usually referred to as judicial review. Pandit Nehru then said that we give the greatest respect to the Supreme Court and that it is one of the pillars of our democracy.

SHRI KRISHNA MENON (Midisa pore) : He also said that it is not a third chamber.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : In my opening speech I stated that we should stick to that view of Pandit Nehru. Now Shri Krishna Menon reminds me that Pandit Nehru also said that the Supreme Court cannot be a third chamber.

That was also there and that too was quoted by me. In other words, with respect to legislation of this type the right should be with the Parliament and the Legislatures to fix compensation.

I also referred to a decision rendered by the Supreme Court in January 1969 when article 31 (2) was interpreted. It is under the belief that the rule laid down in that law would prevail that the Ordinance was framed and the Bill was brought before the House on the last occasion. But the Bill had been struck down. Many friends like Shri Viswanatham, Shri Kundu and others said today that the matter may again be taken to the Supreme Court and may again be struck down; what am I to say about this.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA : Nationalise all banks.....(*Interruption*)

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I do not think nationalisation of all banks will be a cure. ....(*Interruption*)

Regarding the result of litigation, nobody can foresee what is going to happen. All that the legal advisers of Government can do is to study the law and try to plug all loopholes and bring forward a law that will pass the test of review by the Supreme Court. It was what we have done here.

I do not know whether I would be found fault with again for quoting from Shakespeare but I remember in Shakespeare's *Coriolanus* the mother of Coriolanus told him, "The end of war, my son, is uncertain." Similarly, the end of litigation is always uncertain. But this Parliament has taken the decision that they would nationalise the more important among the private banks and that decision will prevail because a loss of one battle is not the result of the final war. I am sure, the elected representatives of the people of India sitting in the Lok Sabha and the representatives of the States in the Rajya Sabha have decided last year under the Act which was passed and this year again under this Bill, which I hope would be passed, that the bigger banks in the private sector should be nationalised. That is what we have done.

Why not all the banks, that is the question. We wanted a classification. There is a twofold classification which is referred to in the long title of the Bill itself as to why we go in for only these 14

banks. The long title of the Bill this time is different from what it was last time. We have described this as—

"A Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of certain banking companies, having regard to their size, resources, coverage and organisation, in order to control the heights of the economy and to meet progressively, and serve better, the needs of development of the economy in conformity with national policy and objectives and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

Existing bank is defined as—

"a banking company specified in column I of the First Schedule, being a company the deposits of which, as shown in the return as on the last Friday of June, 1969, furnished to the Reserve Bank under section 27 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, were not less than rupees fifty crores ;"

It is a well-known rule which every lawyer is aware of that if there is a proper classification, Art. 14 will not stand in the way and in the judgement which was delivered by the Supreme Court on the 10th February, the Bill was not struck down on the ground that only fourteen banks were nationalised. It was struck down for quite another reason and it is better that we understand...

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :** This is an open question. It has been left open.

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** It is good that we understand what it is that the supreme Court said is the defect with the last Act. I am referring to page 90 of the cyclostyled copy of the judgment which I saw in the hands of many hon Members.

"Compensation to be determined under the Act is for acquisition of the undertaking, but the Act instead of providing for valuing the entire undertaking as a unit provides for deter-

mining the value of some only of the components, which constitutes, the undertaking, and reduced by the liabilities. It also provides different methods of determining compensation in respect of each such component. This method for determination of compensation is *prima facie* not a method relevant to the determination of compensation for acquisition of the undertaking. Aggregate of the value of components is not necessarily the value of the entirety of a unit of property acquired, especially when the property is a going concern, with an organized business. On that ground alone, acquisition of the undertaking is liable to be declared invalid, for it impairs the constitutional guarantee for payment of compensation for acquisition of property by law."

This is what they said and if they had stopped there, that would have meant striking down the law but they have said many other things later which under the circumstances would be *abiter dicta*. They said that when you are taking over a going concern, this method of dissecting the different components of the assets of the undertaking and reducing the liabilities is not the proper method. Treat it as a going concern and fix a price for it. That, according to me, the reason why the Act was struck down. What we have done in this case is to take another rule in Art. 31(2) and with respect to Art. 31(2) there have been many statements here regarding right to property, compensation payable to property, etc. Now, Sir, the right to property for the Indian citizen is given not by Art. 31 but by Art. 19(1)(f). That is the Article which grants the right to property. What has been done in Art. 31 and in Art. 265 coming later in another Chapter is this. Every State has got certain fundamental powers. They are taken for granted and among these powers are the power of eminent domain and the power of taxation. In Art. 265 it is said that no tax shall be levied unless it is sanctioned by law. So the right to levy tax is implied. But a restriction is imposed by the Constitution that it shall be only by law. Similarly, in Art. 31(2) it is said that no property can be acquired without paying compensation.

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The right to acquire eminent domain is conceded to exist. It need not be stated. No modern government can get on unless it has the power to tax and unless it has the power to expropriate to use the English word or the right to eminent domain. These are the principles which are there in Art. 31(2) and Art. 265. With respect to Article 31(2) when we found that in very many important social reforms the compensation determined by the Court is likely to be too heavy on the State, this House and the other House sitting together.

**SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :** Compensation will be determined by Parliament. We have to determine them. They have never said this will be determined by Court. You have determined.

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** I am extremely thankful to the hon. Member for the legal knowledge she is supplying me.

**SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :** It is not knowledge that I am giving. You are trying to side-track the issue in a clever way. That is why my remark !

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** In Article 31(2) it is said that the right to fix compensation is given to Parliament. And, once compensation is fixed by the Parliament the courts cannot look into that matter. We stick to that position.

**SHRI KRISHNA MENON :** On grounds of adequacy.

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** Because, just as this House is subject to the Constitution, just as the Executive is subject to the Constitution, so also, the Supreme Court is subject to the constitution. In our constitution it is said, when Parliament has fixed the compensation, it shall not be justiciable. That is, Article 31(2), after the amendment made, by the fourth amendment of the Constitution. Now in the earlier Bill, we thought that we would lay down the principles : that was one of the methods. The Supreme Court said that all the elements have not been enumerated in the Schedule. Where the assets are given the Supreme Court has said that the method chosen is not relevant. That is a

matter on which some of us may agree with the Supreme Court and some of us may disagree with the Supreme Court. That is a different matter. But we have a Constitution, under which it is said, what Supreme

Court is laying down will be binding on all the courts. It does not become a law of the country, in the sense that it cannot be altered. It is binding on all the courts. That is what our Constitution in Article 141 says. Therefore, when we found that in the last attempt we did not succeed, we gave up that principle of valuing the undertaking by taking the assets one by one giving a value to the assets and then subtracting the liabilities out of it. That did not appeal as correct to the Supreme Court. Now, therefore, we are fixing this amount in the Bill. Now, there have been statements that in doing so we have enhanced the value considerably. In this House there were comments that the value was too low, compensation was too low and there were comments that it was too high. And, there has been a comment that we added a few crores to what we fixed last time in order to see that the Act passes through the Supreme Court. In the last Bill it was not said that the compensation payable will be Rs. 75 crores. Under the law, when a Bill of this type is brought to Parliament, we have to have a financial Memorandum in which an estimate has to be given of the expenditure and this estimate we said that it is believed to be of the order of Rs. 75 crores—it would have been more; it would have been less.

As a matter of fact I remember how Shri Madhu Limaye caught hold of an issue of the Magazine Commerce from which he read out saying that under the principles laid down in the Bill which was passed last year, the compensation may go up to Rs. 150 crores. Last time he corrected me by saying that it was not his opinion but that he was relying upon Commerce. From that point of view what is it that we have done ? We have fixed compensation and I believe, Sir, that the Supreme Court will, when this House has fixed the compensation, not interfere with it on account of the reason of the wordings of Art. 31(2).

Shri Viswanatham raised a very relevant point. So, also some hon. Members. If

Parliament should fix the compensation this Parliament should know how the compensation was fixed. We do not leave it to the Court. We leave it to the Parliament and therefore, with your leave Sir, I just read out a statement which will show the principles that we took in view in fixing the compensation as given in this Schedule. Several Members opposed.

**SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :** Now you are on the right track.

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** Sometimes I am on the right track and sometimes I am on the wrong track. That applies to all of us.

I am reading it out. I want to be exact on the question how compensation should be given for property acquired for a public purpose. Article 31 (2) of the Constitution lays down two alternative ways either of which can be followed to the exclusion of the other. One way is that the amount of compensation should be fixed in the law itself which is made for acquisition of property. The other way is that the principles on which and the manner in which the compensation is to be determined and given should be laid down in the law. In the Act passed in August 1969 for the acquisition of the fourteen banking undertakings the second of the two alternatives was followed. That act was struck down by the majority judgment of the Supreme Court. In the Bill now before Parliament the way followed is the first one namely fixing the amount of compensation in the law itself. It is clear that in following this way which is authorised by the Constitution, there need not be any description of principles of determination of compensation. We just fix it. Nevertheless, it is essential that the Sovereign Houses of Parliament should satisfy themselves that the amounts of compensation shown in the Second Schedule of the Bill are fair and reasonable arrived at after judicious and careful calculation.

The figures of compensation for the fourteen banking undertakings shown in the Second Schedule to the Bill have been calculated by Government after taking into

account diverse factors relating to each of the fourteen banks as on July 18th, 1969 as well as on the date of the promulgation of the ordinance, namely, February 14, 1970. It would be an unfair demand on the time, attention and patience of hundreds of Members in this House if the Government goes into an elaborate description of many complicated details from various aspects, which have individual or interlinked significance and expect the Members to verify these individually. Among the many factors, figures and projections to which very careful attention has been paid by officers of the Government and officers of the Reserve Bank who sat together for many hours doing very detailed calculations before reaching the particular figures of compensation, the more important ones deserve special mention.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :** How many are there ?

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** These are : the profits made by each of the 14 banks which happen to fluctuate from year to year : the profits which the banks could reasonably be expected to make in future years had they remained in the private sector, after taking into account their increasing expenses on items like salaries, wages, bonuses, gratuities etc. and other factors like opening of branches maintaining satisfactory liquidity of resources, raising fresh capital and so on. Account was also taken of other factors, for example, the paid-up share capital of each bank, the net surpluses of each bank which after meeting all the customary appropriations have gone into accumulation of reserves over the years in the published accounts, the portion or portions of net surplus which according to practices customary among bankers do not always have to be shown as accumulation of reserves or as surplus carried over in the published accounts, the extent to which the reserves published and secret are *prima facie* matched by cognisable assets.

The ultimate result in respect of compensation for each bank is inextricably connected with the secret reserves, if any, of that bank, and secret reserves vary from bank to bank. The same treatment has been

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accorded to each one of the fourteen banks. Members may like to apply their own test to judge whether the figures of compensation shown against the banks in the Second Schedule to the Bill are unduly high or unreasonably low. It will be seen that on the face of it, the aggregate of the compensation figures that is, Rs.87.40 crores for the 14 components, which as I stated earlier, have been arrived at on the same basis of treatment as between one bank and another is neither unduly high nor unreasonably low.

First, I shall say a few words about whether the compensation of Rs.87.40 crores can be regarded as unduly high. For this purpose, a comparison of the proposals in the Bill with what happened when the Imperial Bank of India was taken into the public sector in 1955, a few days after the Fourth amendment to the Constitution took effect, would be relevant. No doubt, the compensation paid was relatable to the average market prices of shares, but when crores of rupees are paid out of public exchequer, it is the substance of the payment that really matters.

At the time of take-over that is June 30, 1955, the Imperial Bank had deposits of about Rs. 208 crores and offices numbering about 355. At the time of the take-over of the 14 banks, their deposits were about Rs. 2,626 crores and their offices numbered well over 4150. The compensation shown as payable in the case of the Imperial Bank was Rs. 19.72 crores. The total compensation payable to the 14 banking companies is proposed to be Rs. 87.40 crores. In other words, by giving a compensation of a little less than four and a half times, the public sector is getting deposits of about 13 times and bank offices about  $11\frac{1}{2}$  times.

The other test which the Members may like to make is, as stated earlier, whether the compensation proposed of Rs. 87.40 crores is unreasonably low. One need not go into this question at any length. The broad public reactions are well known. The Members would also like to bear in mind that unreasonably low compensation would in the ultimate analysis hit the vast majority, who belong to the middle-classes and

not the wealthy categories, out of nearly 1,46,000 shareholders of the 14 banks, and particularly the LIC which looks after the interests of about a crore and a half of policyholders and the Unit Trust of India which counts over a lakh and a half of unit-holders. The LIC and the UTI between them hold about 22 per cent of the total paid-up share capital of the 14 banks.

The compensation figures shown in the second Schedule to the Bill have been arrived at after a judicious consideration of the many relevant aspects of the total situation in respect of each bank. Everyone of the 14 banks has been treated on the same basis.

I read out this long statement so that it may go on record.

16 hrs.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :  
Where is goodwill ?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : It conveys nothing.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Nothing to him, because he wants something more.

I read this out so that it should be on record that Parliament fixed these amounts in the Second Schedule after knowing what the principles were which were taken into consideration. Once it is done, I believe under the Fourth Amendment which changed art. 31 (2) to its present form, it will not be open to the Supreme Court to look into this matter. It is in that belief we have framed the Bill in the manner we have done it.

I do not want to say much further than to say something about the foreign banks which have not been taken over. Last time also, we gave some reasons. Apart from what I give now, I wish to put to the House whether we would like to have in India a closed economy under which we shall have no financial relations with other countries. Would we like to have our banks run branches in other countries of the world ? Today we have about 50 branches of Indian banks functioning in

foreign countries, two or three of them in the UK. Can we nationalise the UK banks working in India and at the same time expect that the branches of our banks will be allowed to work in that country ?

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : When UK nationalises its entire banking industry, our banks will also join.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Is he not following the same practice in regard to Malaysia ? Malaysia has made it clear that the nationalised banks will not operate. He has accepted that.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I heard her speak. We have no Malaysian bank in India.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Does not matter. What are the deposits ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The reasons why foreign banks have not been nationalised are as follows. It has been done in the national interest of India (*Interruptions*). Foreign banks are part of a world-wide organisation. Their international connections enable them to give better facilities in regard to foreign trade than most Indian banks can.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Eighty per cent of the foreign trade is through Indian banks.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Certain foreign banks have various items of business of a specialised nature. For instance, the Bank of Netherlands specialises in financing exports of jewellery and in imports of uncut diamonds for processing in India.

AN HON. MEMBER : Very lame defence.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : In the matter of export of cotton, Japanese banks claim to be in a position to render certain special facilities.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Let us Indianise him.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Foreign banks also assist in raising foreign currency loans and help entrepreneurs to contact parties overseas equipped with the technical know-how. Several foreign firms have long-standing and close relationship with offices of foreign banks operating in India. There is also the question of reciprocity in the matter of foreign banks because several Indian banks have branches in the countries of the foreign banks, origin like UK and Japan.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA : Is there a Russian bank here ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON. No.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA : How do we get business done ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : We are not having branches of our banks in Russia either.

Government have for the first time made an attempt to nationalise 14 of the bigger banks ; after stabilising that, there is no reason why Parliament should not proceed to nationalise the entire banking industry itself. I even now remember what Mr. Krishna Menon said when this Bill was being discussed last time. He welcomed the Bill, but he pointed out that this was not a Bank Nationalisation Bill but a Bill to nationalise certain Banks. That is the purpose with which this has been brought. We have been in possession of these Banks only for about six months, and during those six months we were restrained by a stay order from the Supreme Court from giving directions, etc. to the Banks, but even so during this six months period, the 14 nationalised Banks opened 475 new branches. That works out on the average to 80 per month. During the same period, the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries together opened 124 branches. Therefore, the object of the Bill, let it be understood first, is not to nationalise the banking industry, not that there is anything wrong in nationalising the banking industry. It is just to come into possession in the public sector as statutory corporations of 14 of these bigger Banks, so that we may, by appropriate policy emanating from the Finance Ministry, see to it that the sections of the community



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which have not been getting banking facilities upto this time may begin to get them.

In my opening speech I referred to certain statistics, and those are creditable achievements considering the short period for which the Banks were being managed and considering the restraint under which we were placed. We did not know what the ultimate result would be, but this time I find that there is much larger support from the House for this Bill, and even such opposition as comes seems to be rather feeble. That is to say, it would look as if those who oppose nationalisation of these Banks have resigned themselves to the fate of these Banks going into the public sector. I would, therefore, take this opportunity to request the House to give its unanimous support to this measure.

Mr. Basu in his speech referred to certain changes which were made in the Bill last time over the Ordinance, but as I have read out the reason why the Bill was struck down by the Supreme Court, it would show the changes in the Bill over the Ordinance did not affect the matter at all. In clause 20 of the Ordinance we said that after the undertaking is acquired and after the existing Banks receive the compensation those Banks shall be wound up by a Notification of Government. As soon as the Ordinance was issued on the 19th July and the House met on the 21st July, objections began to be raised regarding the Bill, and the Supreme Court thought that there was *prime facie* something in the Bill which had to be gone into, and therefore issued the stay order. Unless they were satisfied that there was a *prima facie* matter to be looked into, they will not issue a stay order. Therefore after the Ordinance was issued we had a second look at the provisions of the Ordinance and thought we were improving the Ordinance by introducing certain provisions. For example, in the Schedule the market value of buildings was considered payable to these Banks as part of their assets, but the market value of buildings, if you use the word's 'market value' in its correct sense, would have gone much beyond the amount which they would have spent for putting up these buildings. Therefore, we said that regarding buildings, it will be the

ascertained value. We did not provide for good will although I remember some Members opposite said that some value should be given to good will. The advice which we received was that with respect to joint stock in India, their growth having been supported by the Reserve Bank of India and by the Banking Companies Regulation Act, good will, if at all, should go to the Reserve Bank and the Banking Companies Regulation Act...

SHRI PILOO MODY : You should go to the circus.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Therefore, we have followed the other method suggested in article 31 (2). I hope and trust that, this Parliament having resolved by its sovereign will that these bigger joint stock banks should become public statutory corporations in the interest of the weaker sections of the community the attempted nationalisation of these banks will succeed. It cannot but succeed as the will of the people will be supreme... (Interruptions). With this end in view I should request this House to give unanimous support to this Bill and to get it passed even today, before it is too late. Sir, I move.

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में जो बहस हुई है उसका संबंध दो हिस्से से है—यहला हिस्सा है मेरा प्रस्ताव जिसके द्वारा मैंने आर्डिनेंस को डिस्-प्रूव करने की सिकांरिश की है और दूसरे बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन के सम्बन्ध में ला मिनिस्टर ने जो बिल पेश किया है। मुझे बहुत अफसोस है कि मैंने अपने प्रारम्भिक भाषण में आर्डिनेंस के विरोध में जो बातें उठाई थी उनमें से एक का भी जवाब माननीय मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया है। मेरा कहना था कि जब दस फरवरी को सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट हुआ तब 14 फरवरी को आर्डिनेंस निष्काटने की क्या जरूरत थी क्योंकि 20 फरवरी को हाउस भंग कर रहा था? जिस तरह से आरने यह कानून हाउस में पेश किया है उसी तरह से उस समय भी उसको पेश कर सकते थे—उन्होंने इसके सम्बन्ध में कोई कारण

नहीं दिखाया है ? मैं समझता हूँ जहाँतक पहले आर्डिनेंस का प्रश्न है उसके अन्दर राजनीतिक या वैयक्तिक कोई कारण रहे हों लेकिन जहाँ तक दूसरे आर्डिनेंस का सम्बन्ध है उसमें वैसा कोई भी कारण नहीं था क्योंकि मोरारजी भाई जैसे किसी व्यक्ति को हटाने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी, उनके सारे भाई बिरादर वहाँ से हटाये जा चुके थे। इसलिए उसके पीछे कोई राजनीतिक या वैयक्तिक कारण भी दिखाई नहीं देता। फिर ऐसे अहम सवाल पर जिसका संबंध देश के करोड़ों लोगों से है, इतनी जल्दबाजी से कोई काम करना मैं समझता हूँ खतरे से खाली नहीं है। जल्दबाजी शैतानों का काम होता है। जल्दबाजी में हम किसी भी चीज पर अच्छी तरह से काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने पहले और अभी भी कहा कि जहाँ तक सुप्रीम कोर्ट का सवाल है, उसने पहले भी कई कानूनों को रद्द किया है और अगर अब इस कानून को भी रद्द कर दिया तो इसमें कोई आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है। मैं इस बात को मानना हूँ लेकिन अगर एक बार कोई कुयें में गिर जाये तो यह कोई वजह नहीं है कि बार बार वह कुयें में गिरे। हमें अपने पुराने अनुभव से लाभ उठाना चाहिए। आगे हम वैसी कोई भूल न करें इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिए।

अभी हमारे बहुत से मित्रों ने कहा है कि इस बिल में बहुत सी बातें हैं और यद्यपि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने बहुत से प्वाइंट लाए गये लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उन पर कोई फैसला नहीं दिया है। बहुत से ऐसे प्वाइंट्स ऐसे हो सकते हैं जिनमें इस कानून को फिर से नल एण्ड बायड करार दिया जा सकता है। इसलिए मैंने प्रारंभ में निवेदन किया था कि इसमें कोई आसमान टूट नहीं जाता और हिमालय अपने स्थान से हट नहीं जाता अगर आप जल्द बाजी में काम न करके शान्ति के साथ इस पर विचार विमर्श

करें। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस बिल को कम से कम सेलेक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्द करें ताकि वहाँ पर इस के सभी पहलुओं पर अच्छी तरह से विचार किया जा सके। मंत्री महोदय ने अभी भी अपने बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन एक्ट की सफलता के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें कही हैं। पहले उन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा था :

"The number of accounts at the end of June, 1969 in all the 14 banks together was 4,047 and at the end of the year it went up to 14,053".

इस ठीक है कि इसमें कुछ तरक्की हुई है। आगे चलकर उन्होंने कहा है :

"One of the objectives of nationalisation would be to provide finance to sectors of our community which did not usually get support from finance institutions. One such sector was agriculture. I find that between the end of June, 1969 and the end of December, 1969, the finance supplied by these banking corporations to agriculture exceed the previous figure by Rs. 1,14,950."

ये जो कुछ इन्होंने तरक्की की बातें कही हैं यही बातें, जब पहले सोशल कंट्रोल था तब भी हो सकती थीं और हुई भी हैं। श्री मोरारजी ने सोशल कंट्रोल के सम्बन्ध में जो वक्तव्य दिया था उसमें से एक छोटा सा उद्धरण देना चाहता हूँ :

"At the end of February, 1969, the figures show that the 20 leading commercial banks had sanctioned additional credit limits to agriculture and small scale industries over the June, 1963 level of the order of Rs. 130 crores and Rs. 84 crores respectively."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रगति समय का नियम है। सोशल कंट्रोल के अन्तर्गत जो प्रगति हो रही थी वही प्रगति बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद

[श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा]

में हुई है इसलिए मैं इसमें बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन का कोई श्रेय नहीं मानता क्योंकि जैसा उन्होंने कहा है कि बैंक के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट में मामला चला गया तो वे बैंकों को कोई डायरेक्शन नहीं दे सके और न उचित सलाह ही दे सके इसलिए जो कुछ भी हुआ है वह तो जो पहले का प्रभाव था उसी के क्रम में हुआ है। और इसी लिए मैं इसमें उनके लिए कोई प्रसन्नता की बात नहीं मानता।

जहाँ तक बिल का सम्बन्ध है, अभी श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी जी ने भी कहा और मैंने भी पहले कहा था कि अगर गुड़ देने से कोई मरे तो विष देने की क्या जरूरत है। बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने से हम जो फायदा सोच रहे हैं वही फायदा अगर हम किसी और उपाय से कर सकते हैं तो फिर इस देश के गरीब लोगों को गाढ़ी कमाई का 87 करोड़ रुपया बर्बाद करने से क्या फायदा होगा? आज इन बैंकों के शेयर एल० आई० सी० के हाथ में हैं। आप बैंकों के 51 परसेंट शेयर गवर्नमेंट इंस्टीट्यूशंस के हाथों में लेकर आप जो बात बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करके करना चाहते हैं, वही बात 51 परसेंट शेयर्स को कंट्रोल करके भी कर सकते हैं। फिर मेरी समस्या में नहीं आता कि इसमें सिबाय नारेबाजी के और क्या कारण हो सकती है?... (व्यवधान)...

मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री जी से और इस सदन से एक प्रार्थना करूंगा कि देश की राजनीतिक और आर्थिक समस्याओं पर हमें गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। नारेबाजी दूसरी चीज है। पब्लिक सभाओं में नारेबाजी करके हम लोगों की भावनाओं को उभाड़ सकते हैं लेकिन जहाँ तक हमारे दूरगामी कानूनों का सम्बन्ध है, हमें बहुत ही शान्तिपूर्वक और धैर्यपूर्वक उन पर विचार करना चाहिए। अभी अभी मैंने श्रीराम मूर्ति के भाषण को सुना जिसमें उन्होंने तांडव

नृत्य की मुद्रा उपस्थित की, मैं उनकी भावनाओं की बहुत कद्र करता हूँ फिर भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक बिल्स और कानूनों का सम्बन्ध है हमें उसके ऊपर बहुत शांतिपूर्वक और धैर्यपूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जहाँ तक इस बिल का सम्बन्ध है इसे एक सेलेक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्द कर देना चाहिये जिसमें वहाँ बैठ कर बिल के सभी पहलुओं पर विचार किया जा सके और फिर कोई हम ऐसी गलती न करें जिससे यह मामला फिर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाये और हमारा यह कानून रद्द हो जाये और पार्लियामेंट को पुनः नीचा देखना पड़े।

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"This House disapproves of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1970 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1970) promulgated by the President on the 14th February, 1970."

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put the motion for taking the Bill into consideration. The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of certain banking companies, having regard to their size, resources, coverage and organisation, in order to control the heights of the economy and to meet progressively, and serve better, the needs of development of the economy in conformity with national policy and objectives and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER : We will now take up clause-by-clause consideration.

CLAUSE 2—(Definitions.)

MR. SPEAKER : I hope hon. members will keep in view the limited time. Now, hon. members may move their amendments to clause 2 one by one.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 15,—

Page 2,—

*after "First Schedule" insert—*

*for lines 5 and 6, substitute—*

"and foreign banks" (18)

'(b) "banking company" includes all the companies mentioned in the First Schedule' : (1)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 18,—

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संशोधन नम्बर (2) को छोड़ रहा हूँ क्योंकि यह रिडन्डेंट है।

*omit "were not less than rupees fifty crores" (27)*

Page 2,—

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I beg to move :

*for lines 14 to 18, substitute—*

'(f) "existing bank" means a banking company specified in column I of the First Schedule' : (3)

Page 2,—

*for lines 5 and 6, substitute—*

Page 2,—

*after line 18, insert—*

'(ff) "rural area" means villages and small towns with a population of not more than ten thousand.' (4)

'(b) "banking company" means a banking company as defined in section 5(c) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 including a Foreign Company within the meaning of section 591 of the Companies Act, 1956 but excluding the Cooperative Banks.' (89)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar : I beg to move —

Page 2, line 5,—

Page 2,—

*omit "not" (15)*

*for lines 14 to 18, substitute—*

Page 2,—

'(f) "existing bank" means all Banking Companies.' (90)

*for lines 14 to 18, substitute—*

'(f) "existing bank" means any banking company, both Indian and foreign, as defined in section 5 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.' (16)

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I beg to move :—

Page 2, lines 7 and 8,—

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I beg to move :

*for "19th day of July, 1963" substitute—*

Page 2,—

*omit lines 5 and 6. (17)*

"14th day of February, 1970", (130)

SHRI S. KUNDU : I beg to move :—

Page 2, line 11,—

*add* at the end—

"or any other banks which may be further specified by notification". (165)

Page 2,—

*for* lines 14 to 18, *substitute*—

"(f) "existing bank" means all the banking companies whose deposit is not less than a crore of rupees at the time of vesting of the banks in the Central Government and any such banks which will be further specified in the First Schedule by notification within thirty days of the enactment of this Act, (166)

SHRI YOGENDR ASHARMA : I beg to move—

Page 2, line 5,—

*for* "does not include" *substitute*—  
"includes". (125)

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :  
I beg to move :

Page 2, lines 7 and 8,—

*for* "the 19th day of July, 1969"  
*substitute*—"appointed day". (188)

Page 2, line 16, —

*for* "last Friday of June, 1969" *substitute*—"appointed day". (189)

Page 2,—

*for* lines 17 and 18 *substitute*—

"were not less than rupees fifty crores. (190)

SHRI S. KUNDU :—I beg to move :

Page 2,—

*for* lines 5 and 6, *substitute*—

(b) "banking company" means and includes all banking companies as defined in the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 ; (202)

Page 2,—

*for* lines 9 to 11, *substitute*—

(d) "corresponding new bank", in relation to an existing bank means the body corporate designated by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette in whom the undertaking of such a bank shall vest ; and in respect of the existing banks specified in column 1 of the First Schedule, the body corporate specified against them in column 2 thereof ; (203)

Page 2,—

*after* line 13, *insert*—

"(cc) "date of vesting" means the date on which the undertaking of an existing bank is transferred to and vests in a corresponding new bank under section 4 ;" (204)

Page 2,—

*for* lines 14 to 18, *substitute*—

"(f) "existing bank" means a banking company existing on the 19th day of July, 1969 ;" (205)

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :

I beg to move :

Page 2,—

for lines 5 and 6, substitute—

“(b) “banking company” includes a foreign company within the meaning of section 591 of the Companies Act, 1956 ;” (225)

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं क्या एक संशोधन पर बोलूँ, या सारे क्लोज़ पर बोलूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारे पर बोलिए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, संशोधन 1 और 3 का मतलब वही होता है । और उसके बाद संशोधन 4, इन दोनों बिषयों पर मैं संक्षेप में अपनी बात रखना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाबी भाषण में एक बात का उत्तर नहीं दिया सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय पर तो उन्होंने बहुत ही विद्ववान की तरह भाष्य किया । लेकिन एक सवाल मैंने जब यह बिल पेश हुआ था उस समय भी उठाया था और आज फिर मैं उठाना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक बर्गीकरण का सवाल है, क्लासिफिकेशन का सवाल है, क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इसके बारे में कोई निश्चित राय नहीं दी है और इसलिए यह मामला अभी भी खुला हुआ है । इसलिए सरकार को दोबारा विचार करना चाहिए कि बर्गीकरण को लेकर फिर इस कानून को असंवैधानिक घोषित न किया जाय ।

इनकी जानकारी के लिए मैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले का एक अंश पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ । वह पूरा तो क्लासिफिकेशन के बारे में है, लेकिन उसमें उन्होंने यह कहा है कि

“But in the absence of any reliable data we do not think it necessary to express an opinion on the question whether selection of the undertaking of some out of many banking institutions for compulsory acquisition is liable to be struck down as hostile discrimination.”

इन्होंने कहा है कि बर्गीकरण का आधार तो हम ने बिल के प्रारम्भिक हिस्से में ही लॉग टाईटिल में ही बताया है । अब मैं इनके इस वक्तव्य का विश्लेषण करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सचमुच इसमें बताया गया है, और 14 बैंकों को लेना क्या लॉग टाईटिल के अनुसार है ? इसमें एक तो यह बताया गया है कि आकार, इनके साधन, इनका संगठन एक आधार है और दूसरा आधार है :

“to control the heights of the economy and to meet progressively, and serve better, the needs of development of the economy in conformity with national policy and objectives and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto”

अगर आकार और साधनों की बात हम ले लेंगे तो 50 करोड़ की कसोटी मानी जा सकती है । जैसे इन्कम टैक्स के लिए हम कहते हैं कि 5, 6 हजार रु० आमदनी हो । लेकिन जहाँ तक कमान्डिंग हाईट्स आफ़ दी इकोनामी का सवाल है, मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो चार बड़े विदेशी बैंक हैं क्या उन बैंकों को यह छोड़ सकते हैं ? मेरा तो यह कहना है कि चार विदेशी बैंकों को इस वक्त न लेगा आपके लॉग टाईटिल में जो उद्देश्य दिया गया है उसके बिल्कुल विपरीत है । इसलिए मेरी आपसे यह दरखास्त है कि अगर 50 करोड़ आप फिलहाल नहीं रखना चाहते हैं तो कम से कम चार बैंक जिनके नाम मैंने अपने एक संशोधन में दिए हैं, जिनके नाम हैं—चार्टर्ड बैंक, मर्केंटाइल बैंक, नेशनल एण्ड ग्रिन्डलेज बैंक और फर्स्ट नेशनल

[श्री मधु लिमये]

सिटी बैंक, ये चार बैंक हैं जिनके पास डिपॉजिट्स 50 करोड़ रु० या उससे अधिक हैं तो कम से कम इन चार विदेशी बैंकों का आप राष्ट्रीयकरण करें। वैसे मेरी तो राय है कि सभी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिए। और इसीलिए मैंने यह संशोधन नम्बर (1) और नम्बर (3) रखा है।

जहाँ तक इन्होंने कहा कि विदेशी बैंकों के द्वारा विदेशी व्यापार में सहायता होती है तो पिछली बार जब यह बिल आया था तो मैंने इनको चुनौती दी थी क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि देशी बैंकों के द्वारा 80 प्रतिशत आयात निर्यात व्यापार चलता है तो क्या वजह है कि 20 प्रतिशत इस आयात निर्यात का काम करने वाले बैंकों के लिए आप यह कहते हैं कि इन चार बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जायेगा तो आसमान टूट जायेगा।

यह होने वाला नहीं है। असल में मैं इस सरकार पर आरोप करना चाहता हूँ कायरता का कि यह सरकार विदेशियों से डरती है। यह रूसियों से डरती है, अंग्रेजों से डरती व अमरीकी लोगों से डरती है लेकिन यह जरा भारत की जनता से डरना शुरू कर दे तो क्या दा घृच्छा हो जायेगा। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि उनकी जितनी दलीलें हैं विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण न करने के बारे में वह सारी दलीलें थोपी व नकली हैं और बेबुनियाद हैं। इसलिए मैं सभी लोगों से अपील करूँगा, कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोगों से अपील करूँगा कि जरा वह अपने दिल और अन्तरात्मा की पुकार को सुना करें। उनके नेता ने इस संबन्ध में जो उनके सामने आदर्श रक्खा है उसके ऊपर अमल करते हुए हिम्मत करके हम लोगों के साथ वोट दें। जब जनता की इच्छा की बात आई और उसके ऊपर श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा

ने कहा कि इच्छा किस की, जनता की या शीप्स और गोट्स की तो मैं चाहूँगा कि आप अपने कर्म से साबित करें कि वह शीप्स गोट्स नहीं है अपितु एक स्वतन्त्र दिमाग से वोट देने वाले आप लोग हैं। इसलिए चाहे कांशंस कहिये अथवा आत्मा की पुकार कहिए या स्वतंत्र बुद्धि से काम करना कहिये, उससे काम लेते हुए इस बारे में आप हम लोगों के साथ वोट करें।

श्री पीलु मोडी (गोधरा) : स्वतंत्र बुद्धि तो इन को कभी आ ही नहीं सकती।

श्री मधु लिमये : अपना काम चलाना है तो थोड़ी तारीफ कर देनी चाहिए।

अब मेरा दूसरा सुझाव है कि जहाँ तक अन्य बैंकों का सवाल है उनमें से कई बैंक ऐसे हैं उनका व्यवहार इतना खराब है कि उन बैंकों को सबसे पहले हाथ में लेना जरूरी है। इस लिए आगे चल कर हमने यह भी एक सुझाव दिया है। अगर इसको वह मानने के लिए तैयार हों तो भी कोई बात नहीं है। वह सुझाव यह है :

"The Central Government may take over any other bank not mentioned in the First Schedule at any time on the basis of the same terms and principles by issuing a notification in the Gazette to that effect."

इस तरीके का अगर आप उस में सुझाव मानेंगे तो भी काम बन सकता है। इसलिए एक तो मेरा यह कहना है कि सभी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय। अगर सरकार इस के लिए तैयार नहीं है तो कम से कम विदेशी बैंकों में जो बड़े बैंक्स हैं उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय।

अब मेरा एक दूसरा संशोधन है। ग्रामीण इलाके की परिभाषा के बारे में पिछली बार भी बहस हो चुकी थी और मैं यह चाहता हूँ

कि ग्रामीण इलाके की परिभाषा इस तरीके से की जाय कि 10,000 से जिनकी बस्ती, जिन की आबादी कम है ऐसे इलाकों को ही ऐसी बस्तियों की ही ग्रामीण इलाका माना जाय और उन ग्रामीण इलाकों में बैंकों की शाखाओं का विस्तार करने का प्रयास किया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण को लेकर रेडिया व अलबारों के द्वारा सरकार ने बहुत धुआधार प्रचार किया लेकिन मैं स्वयं अपने क्षेत्र में देखता हूँ कि तीन जगहों को छोड़ कर कहीं भी बैंकों की शाखें नहीं हैं। ऐसी हालत में बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की चर्चा जनता के सामने, किसानों के सामने कैसे कर सकते हैं? कोई भी आप ने ऐसा ठोस प्रोग्राम बनाया जिस से कम से कम 5000 और 10,000 के बीच में जितनी बस्तियाँ हैं उन बस्तियों में बैंकों की शाखें खुल सकें? इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सरकार से अपील करूँगा कि विदेशी बैंकों के बारे में और अन्य बैंकों के बारे में वृत्त तोचें और ग्रामीण इलाके की जो परिभाषा है, व्याख्या है उसे बदल दें।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी कलाज 2 पर जितने मेरे संशोधन हैं, जो वे मेरे संशोधन हैं उन के बारे में संक्षेप में बोल कर अभी समाप्त करूँगा।

मेरा केवल एक ही प्वाएंट है और वह यह कि जितने भी विदेशी बैंक हैं उन का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये। अभी माननीय मंत्री जी को मैं ने सुना और उन्होंने विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण क्यों नहीं होना चाहिए वह जो केस रक्खा तो वह एक बहुत ही कमजोर और भद्दा केस था। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि वह इस के बारे में कोई भी केस जिस में कुछ भी तथ्य है जिस में बजान है, वह सदन के सामने नहीं रख पाये। वास्तव में उन्होंने कहा कि यह नेशनल इंटररेस्ट में है कि विदेशी बैंकों

का राष्ट्रीयकरण न हो। मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ कि अपने आप को समाजवादी कहने वाले और हमेशा यह नारा लगाने वाले कि हम अपने पैरों पर खड़े होना चाहते हैं, जब विदेशी बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का सवाल आता है तो उन के पैर लड़खड़ाते हैं। कहते तो यह हैं कि जो फोरेन ऐंड मिन्नी है उस में पोलिटिकल स्ट्रिम्स नहीं होती लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि उन पोलिटिकल स्ट्रिम्स के कारण ही यह सरकार अपने आप को असमर्थ पाती है कि वह विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करे। यही कारण है कि उन के पैरों में घोर भुजाओं में आज दम नहीं है और विदेशी सत्ता के डर के कारण यह सरकार इतनी कमजोर और दुबल है कि वह यह काम नहीं कर पाती है। उस को डर रहता है कि कहीं उनको पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए विदेशी सहायता बंद या कम न हो जाय और इस कारण यह सरकार भ्रंशजों, अमरीकियों और रूसियों से डरती रहती है और विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का साहस नहीं कर पाती है.....

एक माननीय सदस्य: देश को आजाद किस ने कराया है ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त: देश की आजादी जब ली होगी तब ली होगी लेकिन आज तो आप उस आजादी को बेच रहे हैं। रूसियों और अमरीकियों के हाथ में मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर आप ने आजादी ली भी हो पहले और यह मान भी लिया जाय तो क्या आप को यह हक है कि उस आजादी को आप रूसी और अमरीकियों के हाथ में बेच दें? मेरा कहना यह है कि आप पैसों के लिए जो आप को विदेशों से मिलता है उस के कारण आप विदेशी बैंकों पर हाथ डालना नहीं चाहते। वैसे कहते आगे यह है कि राष्ट्रीय हित के कारण से हम ऐसा नहीं करते। मेरा कहना यह है कि जैसे चाइना बैंक में अनडिजाइरेबुल ऐक्टिविटीज चलती थीं और



[श्री शिव चन्द्र झा]

वहाँ इनके शीयर्स पड़े हुए थे उसी तरीके से ऐसे बैंकों में से कुछ बैंकों को मैं जानता हूँ जहाँ कि यह ओवर इनवाएसिग और अंडरइनवाएसिग के यह लोग सारे घन्घे करते हैं। इस प्रकार का जो यह काम है यह सारी जो फीरेन करेंसी का जो गड़बड़ का काम है यह इन में से कुछ बैंक करते हैं। कोई नेशनल इंटरैस्ट हमारा इस में सर्व नहीं होता। अगर यह सरकार चाहती है कि लोगों के सामने दुनिया के सामने हम अपनी इमज बना सकें और हम अपने पैरों पर खड़े हों, हम अपनी चीजों के बारे में अपने कानून स्वयं बनाते हैं तो उन के सामने सिवाय इसके कि विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करें और कोई चारा नहीं है नहीं तो आप को एक दम्बू सरकार समझा जायगा। भले ही नाम की स्वतन्त्रता हो लेकिन काम में परतन्त्र हैं इस तरह की एक दम्बू सरकार आप को कहा जायगा।

करीब 80 करोड़ रुपया उस में बतौर इन-वैस्टमेंट लगा हुआ हो और 475 करोड़ रुपये की टोटल डिपॉजिट्स हैं तो कम से कम उन विदेशी बैंकों का तो राष्ट्रीयकरण करिये। आप जिस आधार पर 50 करोड़ रुपये के ऊपर के हिन्दुस्तानी बैंक का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर रहे हैं तो उन विदेशी बैंकों का भी आप क्यों नहीं करते? उन का अगर आप राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करेंगे तो मुझ को लगता है कि फिर से डिस्क्रिमिनेशन के कारण आप का यह बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण कानून दुबारा सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा अवैध कर दिया जायगा। इस लिए कम से कम उन बैंकों का आप राष्ट्रीयकरण कीजिए। यह जो बाकी के डिपॉजिट हैं 400 करोड़ रुपये के यह किस के हैं? यह ज्यादातर हिन्दुस्तानियों के हैं। मुझे डर है कि अगर आप इनको नहीं करेंगे तो यह हिन्दुस्तानियों का पैसा, जो अभी तक हिन्दुस्तानियों और विदेशियों में वह फर्क नहीं करते तो वह सारा पैसा इन बैंकों में चला

जायगा। यह भी आप को रोकना पड़ेगा। सरकार को इस देश को पूरे विश्वास में लेना चाहिये कि वह ऐसा क्यों नहीं करती। सच्चे माने में नेशनल इंटरैस्ट की डिमांड यह है कि विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करें लेकिन यह सरकार करने वाली नहीं है क्योंकि मुझे मालूम है कि बाहर का दबाव बहुत ज्यादा है इसलिये पहले इस सरकार का भारतीयकरण करने की जरूरत है। जब इस सरकार का पहले भारतीयकरण होगा तभी इन के दिल और दिमाग में ताकत आयेगी और तभी लाभ होगा।

आखिर में मैं एक बात कह कर समाप्त करता हूँ। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाएंगे कि फारेन बैंक्स ने अब तक कितना इन्वेस्टमेंट किया और उस का कितना प्राफिट वह बाहर ले गये हैं? जितना इन्वेस्टमेंट उन्होंने किया है उस से कई गुना प्राफिट वह बाहर ले गये, क्या इस चीज को सामने रखते हुए यह जरूरी नहीं है कि उन बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो?

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप की आज्ञा से अपने संशोधन सदन के सामने रखता हूँ और सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि वह विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करे।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे संशोधन 26 और 27 नम्बर के हैं क्लोज (2) पर। जो क्लोज (2) का सब-क्लोज (बी) है उस में कहा गया है कि:

...Does not include a foreign company

मैं इस "नाट" शब्द को हटाना चाहता हूँ। जो भी फारेन कम्पनियाँ बैंकिंग कम्पनियों में आती हैं उन को भी इस में इंकलूड किया जाय। क्लोज 2 का जो सब-क्लोज (एफ) है उस के आखीर में है कि:

Not less than Rs. 50 crores

इस को भी मैं हटवा देना चाहता हूँ जिस से तमाम बैंक इस में आ जायें। विदेशी और हिन्दुस्तानी जो भी बैंक हैं सब आ जायें इस के मातहत।

यहां पर कहा जाता है, मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि फारेन बैंकों के पास जो मशीनरी है, जो नो हाऊ, है, वह हमारे पास नहीं है, इस लिये हम लाचार हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस से बढ़ कर सेड कमेंट्री सरकार के निकम्पेन के बारे में और क्या हो सकती है? पहली बात तो यह है कि बैंकों को चलाने का नो हाऊ हिन्दुस्तानियों के पास है। उन के पास इतनी अक्ल और इतना दिमाग है और जिस तरह से विदेशी बैंक अपने काम को चला सकते हैं उसी तरह से यहां के लोग भी चला सकते हैं। इसली सवाल यह है कि यह सरकार बैंकिंग के मामले में विदेशी राष्ट्रों से मुकाबला करने में डरती है। इस सन्दर्भ में मैं एक इतिहास का उदाहरण आप को देना चाहता हूँ। अमरीका में विदेशी बैंकों की वजह से वहां की अर्थ-व्यवस्था एक जमाने में खराब हो रही थी। जब ऐन्ड्रू जैक्सन के सामने, जो वहाँ के प्रेजिडेंट था, यह बात आई कि विदेशी बैंकों की साजिश की वजह से अमरीका की अर्थ-व्यवस्था खराब हो रही है तो यह घोड़े पर सवार हो कर और सिपाहियों की एक टुकड़ी को ले कर गया और सारे विदेशी बैंकों के ताले दिन के उजाले में तोड़ डाले और सारा सोना ले कर ब्लाइट हाउस में आया। यह विदेशी बैंकों से मुकाबले की बात है। यह बहादुरी है लेकिन यह हसरत जो हैं उन में इतनी ताकत भी नहीं है कि कुछ विदेशी बैंकों का मुकाबला कर सकें। इस में आखिर डरने की कौन सी बात है? जब आप बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करते हैं तब आप को उन से डरना नहीं चाहिये। हंसना और मुंह फुलाना दोनों एक साथ नहीं हो सकते।

आजाद राष्ट्र होना, अपने पांवों पर खड़ा होना और साथ साथ दूसरों के सहारे पर चलना एक साथ नहीं हो सकता। इस के लिए आप को ठीक रास्ते पर चलना होगा।

मेरा दूसरा संशोधन यह है कि:

Not less than Rs. 50 crores

अगर इन शब्दों को हटा दिया जाय तो तमाम बैंक इस में आ जाएंगे। अभी उस दिन आंध्र बैंक के संबन्ध में मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया कि चूंकि आंध्र बैंक के असेट्स 50 करोड़ से ज्यादा हैं इस लिए उस को इस में इक्लूड नहीं किया गया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने पहले इंटरप्रेट किया क्या गारेन्टी है कि उसी प्रकार से फिर इंटरप्रेट करेगा दूसरे रूप में नहीं करेगा? क्या गारेन्टी है कि डिस्क्रिमिनेशन की बात फिर नहीं आयेगी। इस में डिस्क्रिमिनेशन और कम्पेन्सेशन की बात ठीक कर देने के बाद भी क्या यह बात नहीं उठेगी कि कुछ भारतीय बैंक कैसे रह जाते हैं। जो एक विदेशी है उस को तो 50 करोड़ से ऊपर के असेट्स होने के नाते सहायता मिलती है, लेकिन जो संविधान के अनुसार भारतीय नागरिक है उस को आप उस से महारूम करते हैं। विदेशी को यहाँ बैंकिंग बिजनेस करने से पैसा मिलता है लेकिन यहां के नागरिक को नहीं मिलता है, क्या यह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन नहीं है? अगर इस तरह से आंध्र बैंक को छोड़ दिया गया तो क्या सुप्रीम कोर्ट इस को डिस्क्रिमिनेशन नहीं मानेगा? जो बैंक छः महीने के बाद भी अपने असेट्स 50 करोड़ के दिखाएंगे उन तक को भी ले लिया जायेगा, लेकिन आज भी 50 करोड़ के असेट्स होने के बाद आंध्र बैंक को छोड़ दिया गया है। पहले जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने डिस्क्रिमिनेशन माना तब क्या गारेन्टी है कि आये सुप्रीम कोर्ट उस दृष्टिकोण से इंटरप्रेटेशन नहीं करेगा। मैं तो

[श्री रवि राय]

समझता हूँ कि ज्यादा सम्भावना है डिस्क्रिमिनेशन की बात के आने की।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि हमारी दलील सुनने के बाद आप इस पर पुनर्विचार करेंगे। हिन्दुस्तान की स्थिति का तकाजा है कि देशी और विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाये। अगर आप ऐसा कर दें तो कोई डिस्क्रिमिनेशन नहीं होगा। लेकिन अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करते तो यह बिल्कुल आप की बुजदिली की निशानी होगी, दूसरी कुछ नहीं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I have moved my amendment Numbers 89 and 90 to Clause 2 already. We have been pleading here in this House and outside, and throughout the country our Group has been pleading for the nationalisation of all banks. And to-day when we are having this Bill before this House, I am glad to announce that under the leadership of our group and the party, the All-India Bank Employees' Association has raised the first slogan for nationalisation of banks and to-day their slogan has been partially translated into action. And I am happy to know that even the Members of the Jan Sangh and their representatives who opposed the Ordinance in the Supreme Court have now come out with a statement in this House that they would like the Government to nationalise all the foreign banks also. It is a good sign and I do not know whether it is their conviction. If it is their conviction I welcome it — I have no words to say for this. But if it is a tactics, it is wrong tactics. But if it is a conviction then it is an article of faith. We want all the foreign banks to be nationalised and we want that all foreign companies should be nationalised. India can only be rebuilt through the labour of our working class and the money from the capitalists and even the all-India monopoly concerns should be taken over by Government. That is our stand. We hope that Government will not feel shy in declaring here and now that all banks will be nationalised. If they want to know how much time they want for taking such a decision.

I would like to tell the hon. Minister that when the Supreme Court struck certain clauses of the Bill and declared this particular Bill *ultra vires* they did on it the basis of discrimination—hostile discrimination—and Shri Madhok, Shri Masani or Cooper or any body else or even Shri Gupta and Shri Lobo Prabhu may approach again the Supreme Court and may try to prove it a little hostile — I doubt very much whether the Supreme Court, in their wisdom, will come to such a conclusion that this is bad in law.

Naturally, Sir, why should the government feel shy in taking a decision here and now or at least let them promise that a day will come when all the banks are likely to be nationalised.

With these words, Sir, I once again support this Bill. I have moved my amendments and request that the same may be accepted.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे संशोधन 99 से लेकर 101 तक इस क्लॉज पर हैं। मेरा यह तर्क है कि मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया उससे ऐसा जान पड़ता है कि उन का दिमाग दुविधाग्रस्त है। एक तरफ तो बिल लॉग टाइम के बारे में जिक्र किया गया कंट्रोलिंग हाइट्स आफ एकानमी का और दूसरी तरफ हम विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करते। असल में जब तक हम विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करते हैं तब तक इसका मतलब यही होगा कि हम फिर से उसमें भेद करते हैं, डिस्क्रिमिनेशन करते हैं। मंत्री महोदय तथा प्रधान मंत्री का कहना यह है कि हम विदेशी व्यापार को समर्थन करते हैं उसको बढ़ावा देते हैं, इस वास्ते हम इसको नहीं करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन अगर देखें कि सरकार कहती है कि विदेशी व्यापार का अस्सी प्रतिशत भाग देशी बैंकों द्वारा किया जाता है। इससे यही साबित होता है कि इस तर्क में कोई जान नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान के विदेशी व्यापार को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं

किया जाना चाहिए। दूसरा कारण विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का यह है कि हम लोग दुनिया के सामने लाञ्छित और अपमानित होते हैं। इस वास्ते भी इन विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना बहुत जरूरी है। मैं यहाँ पर नासिर का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। साधारण बहस में भाग लेते हुए मैंने यह बताया था कि नासिर ने हिम्मत दिखाकर 1956 में सारी स्वेज नहर का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया था। उनको तीन शत्रुओं का तब सामना करना पड़ा था, इंग्लिस्तान का, फ्रांस का और इजराइल का। लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी वह डटे रहे और स्वेज नहर का उन्होंने राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया। हम को लगता है कि भारत सरकार की कोई लम्बान दृष्टि नहीं है, ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि नहीं है। वह विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण इस लिए नहीं करती है कि वह फारेन पावर्ज से डर जाती है।

हम क्यों मांग करते हैं कि विदेशी तथा देशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए? बड़े बड़े विदेशी तथा देशी पूँजीपति, दोनों करोड़पति लोग एक हाथ में तो बैंक रखते हैं जैसे बर्ड एण्ड कम्पनी के हाथ में लायड्स बैंक है और दूसरे हाथ से अपने खराब कारनामों को छिपाने के लिए बैंकों का सहारा लेते हैं और साथ ही साथ हमारी अर्थ नीति को ये तहस नहस करते हैं। यही कारण है कि हम यह कहते हैं कि बैंकिंग कम्पनियों, क्रेडिट इंस्टीट्यूशज आदि को आप अपने हाथ में ले लें।

अब सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि इन बैंकों से ग्रामीण लोगों को क्या लाभ पहुँच सकेगा? इसके बारे में हमारा सुभाव यह है कि पाँच और दस हजार जिन ग्रामों की जन संख्या है, वहाँ आप बैंक की एक शाखा अवश्य खोलें। अगर आपने इसको मान लिया तो ग्रामीण लोगों को इससे बहुत फायदा हो सकता है। मैंने अपने संशोधन में एक और मांग की है। पेज दो पर

लाइन 40 के बाद आपने कहा है कि किस किस को आप कर्जा देगे। आप तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, जानते ही हैं कि कांग्रेस दल को बीस लाख रु० मध्यावधि चुनाव में कर्जा दिया गया था। हमारा संशोधन यह है कि इस तरह के जो राजनीतिक दल हैं उनको आप कर्जा न दें और इस तरह का संशोधन इस में जोड़ें। इसके बारे में मेरा एक संशोधन है और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि उसको मंत्री महोदय मान लेंगे।

कोर्ट को मौका न मिले होस्टाइल डिस्क्रिमिनेशन के आधार पर इसको अवैध ठहराने का, इस हेतु मैं मांग करता हूँ कि विदेशी बैंकों का भी अवश्य राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाए और इस आशय की जो तरमीम है, उसको स्वीकार कर लिया जाए। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि संसद इसको मान लेगी।

**श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा :** माननीय सदस्यों ने अपनी अपनी बातें कही हैं लेकिन मेरे जो जो संशोधन हैं 112 और 113—

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** 112 वही है जो 89 है और 113 वही है जो 90 है। इस पर माननीय सदस्य बोल चुके हैं।

**श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा :** उनके कारण दूसरे ये मेरे दूसरे हैं।

विदेशी बैंकों समेत तमाम बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया जाना चाहिए, इस सिलसिले में मंत्री महोदय ने जो तर्क दिये हैं वे हमारे गले नहीं उतरते हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि यह राष्ट्रहित में होगा कि विदेशी बैंकों को अपने हाथ में न लिया जाए। उनका कहना था कि विदेशों में भी हमारे बैंकों की 56 शाखाएँ हैं। लेकिन आप देखें कि दुनिया के केवल चार देशों में हमारे देश के बैंकों की शाखाएँ हैं, इंग्लैंड, हाँग-काँग, जापान और सीलोन। अमरीका में हमारे बैंकों की शाखाएँ नहीं हैं, फ्रांस में नहीं हैं, नीदर-

[श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा]

रलैंड्स नहीं हैं, अफ्रीका के किसी देश में कोई शाखा नहीं है, पूरे अरब जगत में नहीं है, पूरे समाजवादी जगत में नहीं है। इस वास्ते जब मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि विदेशों में हमारी 56 शाखाएँ हैं तो किसी को यह भ्रम नहीं होना चाहिए कि 56 देशों में ये शाखाएँ हैं और इस वास्ते उनसे व्यापारिक सम्बन्धों में आघात पहुँचेगा। सिर्फ चार देशों में हैं। अमरीका जो सब से बड़ा पूँजीवादी देश है वहाँ हमारी शाखा नहीं है। जब केवल मात्र चार देशों में हमारे देशी बैंकों की शाखाएँ हैं तो कोई बाधा हमारे मार्ग में उपस्थित नहीं होनी चाहिए विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के मामले में। इन विदेशी बैंकों के जरिए से हमारे देश का हर साल दो करोड़ रुपये का शोषण हो रहा है और यह तब हो रहा है जबकि इन शाखाओं में विदेशी बैंकों ने एक पैसा पूँजी का नहीं लगाया है, हमारे देश में कोई पूँजी नहीं लगाई है। उनकी सिर्फ शाखाएँ ही यहाँ हैं। देश का अधिक से अधिक शोषण करने के लिए वे मैनैजरो को बीस बीस हजार रुपया माहवार तनख्वाहों का देते हैं। विदेशी बैंकों की शाखाओं को यहाँ पर रख कर हम अपने देश का घोर शोषण होने देते हैं विदेशियों के जरिये से। इस वास्ते राष्ट्रीय हित का यह तकाजा है कि विदेशी बैंकों का तो कम से कम अवश्य ही राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाए।

जहाँ तक मुआवजे का प्रश्न है उसके बारे में हमारा एक विशेष संशोधन है। इतना मुआवजा हमको नहीं देना पड़ता यदि जिस तरह से हमारे इम्पीरियल बैंक को अपने हाथ में लिया था उसी तरह से इन चौदह बैंकों को भी अपने हाथ में ले लेते। इम्पीरियल बैंक के शेयरज को हमने खरीदा था। जब फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री में इस बात पर बहस हो रही थी तब हमने जो अभी संशोधन दिया है उसी तरह का एक

प्रस्ताव भी सरकार के सामने आया था। उसके सिलसिले में टाइम्स आफ इंडिया की रिपोर्ट है 12 फरवरी को जोकि उससे बहुत ही मिलती जुलती है और मैं उसको पढ़ कर आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"It appears that even when the question of nationalisation was brought up in July, some senior officials in the Finance Ministry had suggested that procedure adopted in the case of the Imperial Bank should be followed, but on one thought at that time that the nationalisation law could be struck down by the Supreme Court on the ground of discrimination. As regards compensation, the current market value of the Bank shares cannot obviously be the basis for determining the amount of compensation."

यही एतराज हो सकता है। लेकिन इसका कारण क्या है :

"If this were to be the basis, then the compensation payable would work out to less than Rs. 40 crores, but the Government has already provided for payment of compensation amounting to Rs. 75 crores in the previous Act, and this figure may not be reduced,"

75 करोड़ की बात उन्होंने पहले कही थी। लेकिन आप देखें कि खुद फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री में बहुत से लोग यह विचार पेश कर रहे थे कि जिस तरह से इम्पीरियल बैंक के शेयरज को खरीदा गया था उसी तरह से अगर यहाँ भी किया जाए तो केवल 48 करोड़ रुपया ही देना पड़ेगा। 75 करोड़ से भी ज्यादा अब दे कर उनको खुश किया जा रहा है और खुश करके सरकार इसको पास करवाना चाहती है। लेकिन राष्ट्र का तथा जनता का हित यह कहता है कि जिस तरह से हमने इम्पीरियल बैंक का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया था उसी तरह से यहाँ भी करें और ऐसा अगर किया जाए तो केवल 48 करोड़ ही हमको देना पड़ता और 48 करोड़ दे कर हम

ऐसा कर सकते हैं। अब भी समय है और इस को मान लिया जाना चाहिए।

SHRI M.R. MASANI (Rajkot) : I have moved my amendment No. 130. The point of this amendment is to try and undo the mischievous attempt to make this law retrospective in its effect. We can certainly make it retrospective back the 14th February when the Ordinance was passed, was but we cannot make it retrospective by a single day beyond that date because the Ordinance that we are replacing by this Bill does not extend beyond the 14th February. As is well known the last Act we passed was invalid and unconstitutional and was quite rightly struck down by the Supreme Court. What was done under that law was illegal. It was legalised banditry; properties were occupied illegally against the rights of the citizens who owned them; boards of directors were dissolved illegally; depositors money was transferred illegally from those to whom they had entrusted the money to a set of bandits who call themselves the Government of India. All this banditry is sought to be legalised by this.

17 hrs.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : (Behal) Is it the correct language ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Call them crooks, if you prefer that word

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : It would be fit piloo to say that.

SHRI M.R. MASANI : is it not banditry when a government tries in this manner to legalise an illegality ? Because, what happened between July last and February was illegal. If the amendment had not been moved, I would have said : all right, let the law take its course : lawyers would have gone to court ; those injured would have asked for damages and the law would have prevailed. I want to say to Mr. Salve that what this clause tries to do is to say : "Notwithstanding the fact that we acted illegally and occupied your premises, took away your deposits and misappropriated your property, everything we did in the

last nine months is made legal". If that is not legalised banditry what is it ? They want to give retrospective effect which would cover all their illegalities, which would deprive citizens of their rights to go to the courts and ask for damages for injustices done to them, for properties being taken away from them for nine months, for interest not being paid on their loans, for their dividends not being paid for deposits being used in a manner that they did not approve of. Surely this is very wrong and we oppose this attempt to make it retrospective.

Now, I should like also to oppose the amendments moved which have already been explained. A chorus had been raised in this House for nationalising all other banks, whether foreign or Indian Mr. Limaye wants only foreign banks to be nationalised while M. Shiva Chandra Jha wants all banks to be nationalised, we are opposed to such a move because we consider nationalisation to be wrong, to be bad for this country.

Let me correct the Law Minister. If he is under the impression that our opposition to nationalisation of Banks has weakened by a hair's breadth, he is quite wrong ; we are as opposed to nationalisation of a single bank in India today as we were last year.

What will be the effect of more banks being nationalised ? I am not concerned with the nationality of these banks nor indeed am I concerned with the motives of the hon. gentlemen opposite. Their motives are probably dishonourable, as are most of the things that they do these days. I am not concerned with their motives. When a tiger has come and eaten fourteen innocent people, an amendment is moved that four other innocents should also be eaten up because it would otherwise be discriminatory on the part of the tiger ! I am opposed to the tiger eating up anybody ; I am opposed to any more people being eaten up by the voracious tigers opposite. Why am I opposed to the tiger eating up more people ?

Because I am concerned with the freedom of choice of the depositor and the man who deals with the bank, the creditor. So long as there is no complete monopoly,

[Shri S. Kundu]

there is some hope for the depositor and the creditor under the present Bill. While a semi-monopoly is established over fourteen leading banks, thank goodness the tiger has not decided to eat up everyone. Small Indian banks and some foreign banks survive. To that extent a private citizen can go from one bank to another either for asking for a loan or to deposit his money. That freedom of choice in which we believe as Liberals, that liberty will be further truncated if four or twenty other banks are further nationalised. I say this not with a view to protecting a particular bank, whether Indian or foreign. I am not concerned with the nationality of banks; I am concerned with the fact that the ordinary Indian citizen, the consumer who wants services from bank, has some freedom of choice left to him. The proposed amendment would further truncate the freedom of choice. Since we believe in competition and freedom of choice, my Party will oppose and vote against any amendment of that nature.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Kundu... (*Interruption*).

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : You have skipped my amendments which I wanted to move.

MR. SPEAKER : There are so many joint names so that I gave the chance to others. They were moved by so many other Members.

Let Mr. Kundu speak now.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Sir, I have moved amendment Nos 164, 165, 166, 202, 203, 204 and 205 to clause 2. These amendments broadly refer to three or four points. First of all, the amendment seeks to make a change in the definition which has been given in the Banking Companies Act. The amendment broadens the definition thereby including within the definition the foreign banks also; the foreign banks are brought within the ambit of the definition. Secondly, the definition of the "existing banks has been changed to the effect that the sum of Rs. 50 crores which is the limit

of the deposit now, becomes Rs. 1 crore according to the amendment now suggested by me.

The most important thing in the various amendments to this clause is the date of vesting. The Minister. if he is true to his word, said that if at any time he thinks of nationalising the other banks, it would be done and that the date of vesting should be flexible. As and when the banks are taken over by nationalisation and they merge with the new banks, the date of vesting should be as from that date. This amendment is very vital.

The most important item is about the principle of hostile discrimination. Unless the definition of the banking company is suitably changed, as I have suggested in my amendment, I fear again it will be hit by the Constitution as has been interpreted by the Supreme Court, because they have said that it makes a hostile discrimination against the named banks in that it prohibits the named banks banking activities whereas from carrying on the banks, Indian and foreign, are permitted to carry on banking business and that even new banks may be formed and which may engage themselves in banking business. They say, "Indian and foreign banks." Suppose, you allow the foreign banks to engage themselves in trade and commerce,—those who have deposits of more than Rs. 50 crores—and do not allow other similar Indian banks to do so, it is quite possible that it will again be hit by the Supreme Court, because the judges are thinking in that manner as I pointed out earlier.

In view of this consideration, I would plead that the hon. Minister should accept my amendments. It is not a tiger which is actually eating up these 14 people. I feel that the tiger is the managing directors and big shareholders; if you just shoot at them and injure them, if they are man-eaters, they will go round and eat all the people, unless you kill them outright. Therefore, if you just shoot a part of the tiger and leave the other parts, since you are only nationalising 14 banks, it will be very dangerous, and when it becomes a man-eater, it will try to eat everybody else and may be sometimes Mr. Govinda

Menon himself. In view of this, I hope he will accept all my amendments.

**SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :** Sir, while moving the amendments, I would also like to endorse many of the things which have been said by the hon. Member who has wanted the nationalisation of foreign banks also. The argument given by Mr. Masani is exactly the reason why we want foreign banks should be brought under the nationalised sector. That means, the deposits today are likely to be diverted to the foreign banks. You want a sense of direction to the Indian economy for the socialistic goal that you want to reach. The primary object of the nationalisation Act itself, as pointed out by Shri Madhu Limaye, has been that you would provide a sense of direction by the use of bank finances. Naturally people who would like to oblige foreign banks and get money in return will divert their funds from the Indian banks to foreign banks. You cannot prohibit that. If you prohibit one individual depositor from doing it, it will be discrimination and it will go against his fundamental right, because the depositor has the choice to deposit his money in any banks he likes. As I said in my speech during the general discussion, most of the foreign deposits are being utilised for financing foreign companies. They are indirectly putting pressure, giving help to foreign companies, for favourable collaboration terms. They can get away with it. If this latitude is shown to them.

Some very relevant remarks have been made about rupee payment account, whether it is American, Yugoslav or Russian rupee account. We hear a lot of things about it, but whenever we ask for any discussion, time is not available for Government. The Prime Minister does not have time even to answer short notice questions on this matter because it is very embarrassing for them to tell us where those rupee payments are going. In reply to a question, the answer was given here that general permission of the Reserve Bank is required. Yes, for the totality of the account, general permission of the Reserve Bank should be taken by the rupee payment countries for making rupee payments in this country, for embassy uses, etc. The USSR Bank for Foreign

Trade has a central account with the Reserve Bank of India. We went to know whether the USSR Bank of Foreign Trade has one more account with the commercial banks of India who are authorised to deal in foreign exchange. Apart from nationalised banks it will be necessary for the Government to have information from non-nationalised banks which are holding rupee payment accounts of other countries as to how those funds are being disbursed. We understand that this bilateral trade with the USSR provides for the settlement of commercial and non-commercial accounts. What are those non-commercial accounts which USSR has here? For what purposes are the non-commercial funds being used? My own conviction is that all those non-commercial funds are being used for political purposes. How does the Reserve Bank or this Parliament have access to what is really being done with rupee payment accounts in this country unless and until big foreign banks also come within our purview?

This Constitution has been made for the citizens of this country. The rights of the citizens of this country are most precious for this Parliament to preserve. But unfortunately, the Indian citizens are getting lesser rights than the foreigners in this country. The foreign shareholders of the banks probably take advantage of the Indian Constitution and the fundamental rights contained therein for their own benefit. But our own people in the banks we have nationalised have been denied certain rights. It is unfortunate that in this country foreigners get more rights than Indian citizens. The Constitution should have protected and preserved the rights of Indian citizens. Therefore, I strongly submit that foreign banks, above Rs. 50 crores at least must be nationalised at the first stage.

**श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, बलाज 2 पर मेरे संशोधन 186 से 190 तक दो भागों में विभक्त हैं। संशोधन 187 के द्वारा मैंने विदेशी बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात कही है, एस० एम० बनर्जी साहब को जनसंघ से चूँकि कुछ एलर्जी है इसलिए जो कुछ हम कहते हैं उस पर शायद उनको पूरा विश्वास नहीं होता है लेकिन जो संस्था उन लोगों के भारतीयकरण की पक्ष-



पाती है जिनके विचार विदेशों से प्रभावित हैं वह विदेशी बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण से कैसे अलग रह सकती है ? हम तो उन लोगों का भी भारतीयकरण करना चाहते हैं जो विदेशी-भावा-पन्न हैं और विदेशों से अपने विचार लेते हैं। इसलिए हम इस बात को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते कि हमारे यहाँ विदेशी बैंक रहें। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि विदेशी बैंकों से हमें बहुत फायदे हैं क्योंकि विदेशों के साथ व्यापार विदेशी बैंकों के द्वारा सहूलित से कर सकते हैं। लेकिन मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि रशिया भी विदेशों से व्यापार करता है लेकिन उस के यहाँ विदेशी बैंक नहीं हैं, और भी ऐसे बहुत से देश हैं जो विदेशों से व्यापार करते हैं तो वह किस प्रकार करते हैं ?

दूसरा जो मेरा संशोधन है वह जहाँ 19 जुलाई 1969 है उसकी जगह मैंने अप्वाइंटेड डे किया है। मेरा और मसानी जी का संशोधन करीब करीब एक ही है। केवल जो मसानी जी ने 14 जनवरी 1970 रखा है उसकी जगह मैं अप्वाइंटेड डे रखना चाहता हूँ। इस बारे में मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब मोरारजी भाई डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर और फार्निस मिनिस्टर थे तो उन्होंने जो कानून यहाँ बनाए जाते हैं उनके रेट्रोस्पेक्टिव एफेक्ट के बारे में गवर्नमेंट के विचार व्यक्त किए थे। यद्यपि वह आज गवर्नमेंट में नहीं हैं लेकिन वह गवर्नमेंट के विचार थे, मैं आपके जरिए सरकार का ध्यान उनकी तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि जो भी कानून बनाए जाते हैं उनमें रेट्रोस्पेक्टिव एफेक्ट लाने से बहुत तरह की कठिनाइयाँ होती हैं। यहाँ जिस मुद्दे पर और जिन बातों को ले कर सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कानून को रद्द किया है उसी को सिर्फ पुनर्जीवित कर रहे हैं तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले से क्या फायदा ? इसलिए मैं इन दोनों संशोधनों को पेश करते हुए सदन से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह इसको स्वीकार करे।

श्री भोनेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अमेंडमेंट नं० 16 मूव कर रहा हूँ।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I want to make only one point. My friends, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha and Shri Madhu Limaye have been very concerned about the principle of hostile discrimination. At the same time, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha's hostile discrimination is confined to only four foreign banks.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Banks with a capital of Rs 50 crores.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : That will cover only four banks. Shri Madhu Limaye's hostile discrimination is only in respect of foreign banks. I could not follow Shri Shivchandra Jha. Our friends who are so concerned with the principle of hostile discrimination must recognise the principle of classification. There are different classifications made by government. They have said "we are thinking of banks which had Rs. 50 crores on a certain date." They also say "this does not apply to the foreign banks. So, please read your Constitution carefully. There will be equal law for equal persons."

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : In all these amendments only three points are raised. Shri Masani's point is that no retrospective effect should be given to this Act beyond the Ordinance. But the ordinance itself has given retrospective effect up to 19th July 1969.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : That is illegal.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : It is one of the rights of Parliament to legislate with retrospective effect. Otherwise there will be a vacuum in between, which we want to avoid. Therefore, I am not prepared to accept the amendment suggested by Shri Masani.

But in turn I would support him with respect to other matters of which he spoke here.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Grand alliance ! We welcome the grand alliance. God bless Shri Jagjiwan Ram and Shri Govinda Menon !

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : That is regarding two points, namely, why all banks are not nationalised and why we are restricting it to banks with deposits of Rs. 50 crores and more.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Where is the Andhra Bank ? The Andhra Bank has got more than Rs. 50 crores of deposits.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Andhra Bank has not Rs. 50 crores of deposits.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : They told us so.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : We are legislating as on 19th July, 1969. On that day the Andhra Bank had a deposit of less than Rs. 50 crores. Even today, my information is that it is less than that. On 27th February, 1970 its deposit was Rs. 48.6 crores.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Thank you, I stand corrected.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The real answer for me has been given by Shri Lobo Prabhu... (*Interruption*)

श्री रवि राय: ये दोनों 'दोस्त' हो गए हैं। स्वतन्त्र और काँग्रेस भाई-भाई हो गए हैं।

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Oh!

SHRIMATI TAKESHWARI SINHA : Wonderful !

SHRI UMANATH : The Government that stands for socialism has to lean on the Swatantra Party. They are bankrupt now.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Why should I repeat things which have been stated here with such force ? I do not want to waste the time of the House. The point

has been made clear by Shri Lobo Prabhu. It is open to Government and Parliament to classify them into foreign banks and Indian banks. It is further open to Government to classify the Indian banks into those whose deposits are Rs. 50 crores and more and others. That is what has been done. This is one of the well known principles recognised by the Constitution and the Supreme Court.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : What is the principle between foreign banks and Indian banks ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : We have our own reasons which I stated earlier as to why foreign banks were not taken over.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : That is not reason ; that is your apprehension. Why do you say, it is reason ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Apprehension sometimes supplies reasons.

I have before me the figures regarding bank advances relating to exports. On 19th July, 1969, the foreign banks in India supplied Rs. 66.65 crores for exports, the State Bank of India supplied Rs. 76.93 crores and the 14 nationalised banks Rs. 126.51 crores. This will show that these foreign banks are today rendering us a certain service with respect to our foreign trade.

SHRI UMANATH : Just as any other bank is doing.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Much more than other bank.

We want to retain that benefit. We want also to have reciprocity with other countries. That is the reason why we have left out foreign banks. If you say that it is on account of fear and all that, I have nothing to say.

Those who attack classification will have to give evidence how that classification is bad. That is why the Supreme Court in its judgement said, "No material is there before us to come to the conclusion that the classification adopted is not good." For all these reasons I oppose all the amend-

ments and request hon. Members to withdraw them.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I am putting Shri Madhu Limaye's amendments to clause 2 to the vote of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये: नं० १ पर मैं अलग से वोट चाहता हूँ ।

*Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amendments 3 & 4 moved by Shri Madhu Limaye to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 3 and 4 were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amendments 15 and 16 moved by Shri Bhogendra Jha to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 15 and 16 were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amendments 17 and 18 moved by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 17 and 18 were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 27 of Shri Shiva Chandra Jha to the vote of the House. His amendment No. 26 is the same as 15 which is already lost.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I want division.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 2, line 18,—

omit "were not less than rupees fifty crores." (27)

*The Lok Sabha Divided :*

Division No. 13]

[17.33 hrs.

### AYES

Agadi, Shri S. A.  
Banerjee, Shri S. M.  
Bansh Narain Singh, Shri  
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy

Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.  
Dass, Shri C.  
Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti  
Ghosh, Shri Ganesh  
Gopalan, Shri P.  
Hazarika, Shri J. N.  
Jagardanan, Shri C.  
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra  
Joshi, Shri S. M.  
Kameshwar Singh, Shri  
Kedaria, Shri C. M.  
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali  
Kiruttinan, Shri  
Kundu, Shri S.  
Limaye, Shri Madhu  
Menon, Shri Vishwanatha  
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali  
Murti, Shri M. S.  
Naghnor, Shri M. N.  
Naidu, Shri Chengalraya  
Padmavati Devi, Shrimati  
Parnar, Shri Bhaljibhai  
Patel, Shri Manubhai  
Patil, Shri Deorao  
Rajaram, Shri  
Rajasekharan, Shri  
Ram Charan, Shri  
Ramabadrin, Shri T.D.  
Rampur, Shri Mahadevappa  
Ray, Shri Rabi  
Reddy, Shri R. D.  
Sen, Shri Deven  
Sen, Shri P. G.  
\*Sharma, Shri Madhoram  
Sharma, Shri Yogendra  
Sheo Narain, Shri  
Singh Shri D. N.  
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari  
Supakar, Shri Sradhakar  
Umanath, Shri  
Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti  
Viswanathan, Shri G.

### NOES

Achal Shigh, Shri  
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram  
Ahmed, Dr. I.  
Ahmed, Shri F. A.  
Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri  
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha  
Babunath Singh, Shri  
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar  
Barua, Shri Bedabrata  
Barua, Shri R.  
Barupai, Shri P. L.  
Basumatari, Shri  
Bhagat, Shri B. R.

Bhandare, Shri R. D.  
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri  
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.  
 Bist, Shri J. B. S.  
 Srahmanandji, Shri Swami  
 Buta Singh, Shri  
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.  
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna  
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri  
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar  
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.  
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.  
 Chaudhary, Shri Valmiki  
 Dalbir Singh, Shri  
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas  
 Deo, Shri K. P. Singh  
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.  
 Dhiavgadhra Shri Sriraj Mognrajji  
 Dinesh Singh, Shri  
 Dipa, Shri A.  
 Dixit, Shri G. C.  
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar  
 Ering, Shri D.  
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri  
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira  
 Gavitt, Shri Tukaram  
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal  
 Goyal, Shri Shri Chand  
 Hajarnawis, Shri  
 Hem Raj, Shri  
 Iqbal Singh, Shri  
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas  
 Jaggalah, Shri K.  
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri  
 Jamir, Shri S. C.  
 Kamble, Shri  
 Kamala Kumari, Kumari  
 Karan Singh, Dr.  
 Kasture, Shri A. S.  
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram  
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.  
 Khan, Shri M. A.  
 Khanna, Shri P. K.  
 Kotaki Shri Liladhar  
 Koushik, Shri K. M.  
 Krishna, Shri M. R.  
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.  
 Kureel, Shri B. N.  
 Lalit Sen, Shri  
 Laskar, Shri N. R.  
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati  
 Lobo Prabhu, Shri  
 Lutfal Haque, Shri  
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.  
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand  
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh  
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini

Majhi, Shri Mahendra  
 Mandal, Shri Yamua Prasad  
 Mane, Shri Shankarrao  
 Marandi, Shri  
 Masani Shri M. R.  
 Mastar, Shri Bhola Nath  
 Melkote, Dr.  
 Menon, Shri Govinda  
 Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati  
 Mishra, Shri G. S.  
 Mody, Shri Piloo  
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri  
 Mohsin, Shri  
 Nahata, Shri Amrit  
 Naik, Shri R. V.  
 Nanda, Shri  
 Nirlep Kaur, Shrimati  
 Oraon, Shri Kartik  
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath  
 Palchaudhuri, Shrimati Ila  
 Pant, Shri K. C.  
 Paokoi Haokip, Shri  
 Partap Singh, Shri  
 Parthasarathy, Shri  
 Patel, Shri Manibhai, J.  
 Patil, Shri C. A.  
 Patil, Shri S. B.  
 Patil Shri S. D.  
 Patodia, Shri D. N.  
 Pradhan, Shri K.  
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.  
 Raghu Ramalah, Shri  
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri  
 Ram Dhan, Shri  
 Ram Sewak, Shri  
 Ram Swarup, Shri  
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri  
 Rana, Shri M. B.  
 Randhir Singh, Shri  
 Rao, Dr. K. L.  
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana  
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi  
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.  
 Raut, Shri Bhola  
 Reddi, Shri G. S.  
 Reddy, Shri Ganga  
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila  
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath  
 Sadhu Ram, Shri  
 Saha, Dr. S. K.  
 Salgal, Shri A. S.  
 Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman  
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus  
 Salve, Shri, N. K. P.  
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati  
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.  
 Sayyad Ali, Shri

Sen, Shri Dwaipayana  
 Sethi, Shri P. C.  
 Shambhu Nath, Shri  
 Sankaranand, Shri B.  
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri  
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand  
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan  
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib  
 Shiv Chandrika Prasad, Shri  
 Shukla, Shri S. N.  
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan  
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri  
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan  
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo  
 Sunder Lal, Shri  
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri  
 Swaran Singh, Shri  
 Thakur, Shri P. R.  
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.  
 Ukey, Shri M. D.  
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra  
 Virbhadr Singh, Shri  
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra

MR. SPEAKER : The result of the division is :

Ayes : 46 ; Noes : 151.

*The motion was negatived.\**

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the Amendments moved by Shri S.M. Banerjee to the vote, namely, Amendments No. 89 and No. 90.

*Amendments Nos. 89 and 90 put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 125 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 125 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : Amendment No. 99 of Mr. Rabi Ray is the same as No. 1 voted down. Amendment No. 100 is just the same as 3. Amendment No. 101 is same as No. 4. Amendment No. 112 is the same

as No. 89. So, they are all disposed of together. Now, we come to Mr. Masani's Amendment No. 130. I will put Amendment No. 130 to the vote.

*Amendment No. 130 was put negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : Amendment No. 164 by Mr. Kundu is the same as No. 125 and so this is disposed of.

I will now put the amendment No. 165 and 166 by Mr. Kundu to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 165 and 166 were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : Amendment by Shri Beni Shankar Sharma No. 187 is same as 125. Amendment No. 164 also need not be put. Now we come to Amendments Nos. 188, 189 and 190, which I will put to the vote.

*Amendments Nos. 188, 189 and 190 were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put Amendments Nos. 202, 203, 204 and 205 moved by Shri Kundu to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 202 to 205 were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : We come to Amendment No. 225 of Shrimati Tarkeshwar Sinha. I will put this to vote.

The question is :

Page 2,—

*for lines 5 and 6, substitute —*

“(b) “banking company” includes a foreign company within the meaning of section 591 of the Companies Act, 1956 ; (225)

*The Lok Sabha divided :*

\* Sarvashri D. Amat and Madhoram Sharma also voted for NOES;

## Division No. 14)

## AYES

Agadi, Shri S. A.  
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.  
 Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy  
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.  
 Dass, Shri C.  
 Desai, Shri Morarji  
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti  
 Ghosh, Shri Ganesh  
 Gopalan, Shri P.  
 Hazarika, Shri J. N.  
 Joshi, Shri S. M.  
 Kameshwar Singh, Shri  
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.  
 Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali  
 Klrutinan, Shri  
 Kothari, Shri S. S.  
 Limaye, Shri Madhu  
 Menon, Shri Vishwanatha  
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali  
 Murti, Shri M. S.  
 Naghnoor, Shri M. N.  
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya  
 Padmavati Devi, Shrimati  
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai  
 Patel, Shri Manubhai  
 Rajaram, Shri  
 Rajasekharan, Shri  
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.  
 Ramabadran, Shri T. D.  
 Rampur, Shri Mahadevappa  
 Ray, Shri Rabi  
 Reddy, Shri R. D.  
 Sen, Shri Deven  
 Sen, Shri P. G.  
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra  
 Sheo Narain, Shri  
 Singh, Shri D. N.  
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwar  
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar  
 Umanath, Shri  
 Viswanathan, Shri G.  
 Achal Singh, Shri

## NOES

Ahlwar, Shri Nathu Ram  
 Ahmad, Dr. I.  
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.  
 Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri  
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha  
 Babunath Singh, Shri  
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar  
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata  
 Barua, Shri R.  
 Barupal, Shri P. L.  
 Basumajari, Shri  
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.  
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.

## [17.37 hrs.

Singh, Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri  
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.  
 Bist, Shri J. B. S.  
 Brahmanandji, Shri Swami  
 Buta Singh, Shri  
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.  
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna  
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri  
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar  
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.  
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.  
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki  
 Dalbir Singh, Shri  
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas  
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.  
 Dhrangadhra, Shri Sriraj Meghrajji  
 Dinesh Singh, Shri  
 Dipa, Shri A.  
 Dixit, Shri G. C.  
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar  
 Ering, Shri D.  
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri  
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira  
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram  
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal  
 Hajarnawis, Shri  
 Hem Raj, Shri  
 Iqbal Singh, Shri  
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas  
 Jagatah, Shri K.  
 Jagjwan Ram, Shri  
 Jamir, Shri S. C.  
 Kamble, Shri  
 Kamala Kumari, Kumari  
 Karan Singh, Dr.  
 Kasture, Shri A. S.  
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram  
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.  
 Khan, Shri M. A.  
 Khanna, Shri P. K.  
 Kotaki, Shri Ljadhari  
 Koushik, Shri K. M.  
 Krishna, Shri M. R.  
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.  
 Kureel, Shri B. N.  
 Lalit Sen, Shri  
 Laskar, Shri N. R.  
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati  
 Lobo Prabhu, Shri  
 Lutfal Haque, Shri  
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.  
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand  
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh  
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini  
 Majhi, Shri Mahendra  
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad  
 Mane, Shri Shankarrao

Marandi, Shri  
 Masani, Shri M. R.  
 Master, Shri Bhola Nath  
 Melkote, Dr.  
 Menon, Shri Govinda  
 Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati  
 Mishra, Shri G. S.  
 Mody, Shri Piloo  
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri  
 Mohsin, Shri  
 Nahata, Shri Amrit  
 Naik, Shri R. V.  
 Nanda, Shri  
 Nirlep Kaur, Shrimati  
 Oraon, Shri Kartik  
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath  
 Palchaudhuri, Shrimati Ila  
 Pant, Shri K. C.  
 Paokai Haokip, Shri  
 Partap Singh, Shri  
 Parthasarathy, Shri  
 Patel, Shri Manibhai J.  
 Patil, Shri C. A.  
 Patil, Shri Deorao  
 Patil, Shri S. B.  
 Patil, Shri S. D.  
 Patodia, Shri D. N.  
 Pradhani, Shri K.  
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.  
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri  
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri  
 Ram Dhan, Shri  
 Ram Sewak, Shri  
 Ram Swarup, Shri  
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri  
 Rana, Shri M. B.  
 Randhir Singh, Shri  
 Rao, Dr. K. L.  
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana  
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi  
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.  
 Raut, Shri Bhola  
 Reddi, Shri G. S.  
 Reddy, Shri Ganga  
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila  
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath  
 Sadhu Ram, Shri  
 Saha, Dr. S. K.  
 Saigal, Shri A. S.  
 Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman  
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus  
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.  
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.

Savitri Shyam, Shrimati  
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.  
 Sayyad Ali, Shri  
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan  
 Sethi, Shri P. C.  
 Shah, Shri T. P.  
 Shambhu Nath, Shri  
 Shankaranand, Shri B.  
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram  
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri  
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand  
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan  
 Shinde, Shri Annasabib  
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri  
 Shukla, Shri S. N.  
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan  
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri  
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan  
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo  
 Sunder Lal, Shri  
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri  
 Swaran Singh, Shri  
 Thakur, Shri P. R.  
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.  
 Ukey, Shri M. G.  
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra  
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri  
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra

MR. SPEAKER : The result\* of the  
 division is :

AYES : 41.

NOES : 152

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : Now we come to clause 2.

The question is :

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bills”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

Clause 3

*(Establishment of Corresponding new  
 banks and business thereof)*

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I  
 beg to move :—

Page 2, line 26,—

*after “First Schedule” insert—*

*“and foreign banks”.* (19)

\*The following members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Sarvshri Bhogendra Jha, Shiva Chand Jha, Kanwar Lal Gupta, Shri Chand  
 Goyal, C. Janardhan, and Beni Shanker Sharma.

NOES : Sarvshri J. Mohamed Imam and K. P. Singh Deo.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I beg to move :—

Page 2,—

*after line 26, insert—*

“Provided that the Central Government shall not effect amalgamation or absorption of any of the new banks without the express sanction of Parliament; and at no time shall there be less than five State-owned new banks, reconstituted as necessary, functioning in the country.”

(148)

Page 2,—

*after line 40, insert—*

“Provided that no advances secured or unsecured, shall be granted to political parties, organisations or individuals for political purposes, and where such advances have already been given either before or after acquisition of banks by the State, they shall immediately be recalled or recovered.”

(149)

SHRI S. KUNDU : I beg to move ;—

Page 2, line 26,—

*add at the end—*

“or any other banks which may be specified by notification.”

(167)

Page 2,—

*for lines 25 and 26, substitute—*

“3. (1) The Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette constitute or corresponding new banks in respect of any existing bank, and without prejudice to the generality of the powers of the said Government, there shall be constituted on the commencement of the Act such corresponding new banks as are specified in the First Schedule.”

(206)

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

I beg to move :—

Page 2, line 42,—

*omit “and the”*

(191)

Page 2, line 44,—

*after “new bank,” insert—*

“profits of the existing bank”

(192)

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे इस में दो संशोधन हैं ।

निम्नलिखित संशोधन प्रस्तुत करता हूँ :

Page 2,—

*after line 40, insert—*

“Provided that no advances either secured or unsecured shall be granted to political parties, organisations and to individual for political purposes. [Illustration : Giving of an advance to either AICC, Ruling Congress or Opposition Congress shall come within this provision].”

(5)

Page 2,—

*after line 46, add—*

“(7) The Central Government may take over any other bank not mentioned in the First Schedule at any time on the basis of the same terms and principles by issuing a notification in the Gazette to that effect.”

(6)

मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि दूसरे संशोधन का तो कोई महत्व नहीं रहता क्योंकि पहले जो क्लार्क है वह जिस शब्द में था उसी शब्द में पास हुआ है । लेकिन जहां तक बैंकों के द्वारा राजनीतिक कामों के लिए कर्जा देने का सवाल है मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि मेरे इस संशोधन को वे स्वीकार करें क्योंकि ग्राम लोगों में भ्राज यह भावना है कि जैसे जैसे आर्थिक सत्ता का इस सरकार के हाथ में केन्द्रीयकरण होता जायेगा, इस आर्थिक सत्ता का इस्तेमाल वह राजनीतिक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए करेगी । यह काम दो तरह से किया जा सकता है—एक प्रत्यक्ष ढंग से और दूसरे अप्रत्यक्ष ढंग से । प्रत्यक्ष ढंग से इस प्रकार कि बैंकों के द्वारा अगले आम चुनाव के पहले हो सकता है कि सत्ताधारी दल के संगठन को बैंकों के द्वारा कर्जा दिया जाये लेकिन यह सुविधा अन्य राजनीतिक दलों को नहीं मिलेगी । इसके बारे में हम पहले भी कह



चुके हैं कि ऐसे उदाहरण पाए गए हैं कि बैंकों के द्वारा आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी को कर्जा दिया गया है, एडवॉन्स दिया गया है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि मेरे इस संशोधन को वे मानें और इन बैंकों के ऊपर रोक लगावें कि राजनीतिक कामों के लिए वे किसी भी दल या संघटन को या व्यक्ति को कर्जा न दें।

17.39 hrs.

[SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL in the Chair]

अप्रत्यक्ष ढंग से बैंकों के द्वारा यह काम किया जा सकता है कि जो पूंजीपति और पूंजीपतियों के परिवार सरकार का समर्थन करते हैं उन परिवारों को बैंकों के द्वारा कर्जा दिया जायेगा। बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद इसकी सम्भावना बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई है। पहले बैंकों के ऊपर सिर्फ पूंजीपतियों का नियन्त्रण था और कब्जा था और अब पूंजीपतियों का नियन्त्रण और कब्जा भी रहेगा और सरकार का भी कब्जा रहेगा और बिड़ला, मन्मथलाल, गुजरमल मोदी जैसे अन्य जो पूंजीपति हैं जो कि सरकार का समर्थन करेंगे उनको बैंकों से ज्यादा कर्जा दिया जायेगा। कम से कम इस स्तर को दूर करने के लिए जरूरी हो जाता है कि सीधे राजनीतिक दलों को जो कर्जा दिया जाता है उसको बन्द कर दिया जाये। मैं फिर मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि आप के राष्ट्रीयकरण के सुझाव के बारे में लोग आप के ऊपर कोई अभियोग न लगायें कि राजनीतिक फायदे के लिए आप यह कर रहे हैं तो मेरे इस सुझाव को उन की मान लेना चाहिए।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि अभी भी वह इस बात को मान लेंगे।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त: सभापति जी, जो संशोधन माननीय मधु लिमये जी ने रखा है मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि पहले समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ। और मैं

समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने आंशिक बात कही। वास्तव में केवल राजनीतिक दलों को पैसा उधार नहीं देना चाहिए। इतना ही नहीं परन्तु राजनीति में जो राजनीति के लिए पैसा दिया जाये, चाहे व्यक्ति हो, चाहे संगठन हो, चाहे समाचार-पत्र हो, कोई भी चीज क्यों न हो जिस का प्रभाव राजनीति में होता हो या राजनीति के लिए जो पैसा दिया गया हो, वह कर्जा बैंकों को नहीं देना चाहिये। हमें डर है कि चूंकि यह 14 बैंक राजनीति में काम करने वाले लोगों के हाथ में आये हैं, मंत्रियों के हाथ में आये हैं, इसलिए इन के दुरुपयोग होने का काफी डर है—पैसे की दृष्टि से भी और सब चीजों की दृष्टि से भी। इसलिए हम सरकार से आश्वासन चाहते हैं कि वह किसी प्रकार का दुरुपयोग इन बैंकों का अपने दल के लिए नहीं करेगी।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर कोई लोन सरकार दे तो यही हो जो माननीय मधु लिमये जी ने कहा है और उन के संशोधन को स्वीकार कर लिया जाय। और अगर सरकार इस को नहीं मानती तो मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि कोई भी लोन किसी भी राजनीतिक दल को या समाचार-पत्र को न दिया जाय। मुझे मालूम है कि जो समाचार पत्र कई दिल्ली से निकलते हैं उन्होंने बड़े बड़े लोन बैंकों से लिये हुए हैं बगैर सेक्योरिटी के या कम सेक्योरिटी के लिये हुए हैं। इस तरह का जो कोई लोन हो मंत्री महोदय संशन शुरू होते ही सारी चीजें सभा पटल पर रख दें ताकि लोगों को विश्वास हो जाय कि यह जो लोन दिया है वह ठीक दिया है या गलत दिया है। इस की सेक्योरिटी ठीक है कि नहीं। यह आश्वासन हम आज मंत्री जी से चाहते हैं कि किसी प्रकार से राजनीति में हस्तक्षेप न होगा या राजनीति करने के लिए इस प्रकार का उपयोग न होगा। इसलिए मैं माननीय मधु लिमये जी के संशोधन का समर्थन करता हूँ। और जहाँ तक मेरे संशोधन का

सवाल है मैं कह चुका हूँ कि फोरेन बैंक्स का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए।

श्री रवि राय: सभापति जी, माननीय मधु लिमये जी ने जो संशोधन रखा है मैं उस का जोरदार समर्थन करता हूँ और माननीय मंत्री जी से उम्मीद करूँगा कि जो क्लज पहला पारित हो चुका है वह तो हो चुका है लेकिन वह आगे क्या संसद को यह आश्वासन देंगे कि इस संशोधन को वह मान रहे हैं ताकि राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा इन का दुरुपयोग न हो सके। पहले कांग्रेस को यह बैंक पैसा देते थे और फिर कांग्रेस को ज्यादा देने वाले हैं। इसलिए मेरा संशोधन है कि राजनीतिक दल को पैसा देना बैंक से बन्द होना चाहिए। मैं आशा करूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस को मान लेंगे।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : We have irrefutable evidence that even before the nationalisation of banks, a considerable amount of money running into a few lakhs of rupees had been given to the Congress Party. Now the Reserve Bank is insisting that the amount should either be recalled or written off or provided for. This is how public money was being wasted even prior to nationalisation. Has nationalisation, I put it to Government, been done with this ulterior motive of using the funds of the nationalised banks for their political activities and purposes? I challenge Government to refute my statement and say that this amount has not been taken by the Congress Party. I am alleging they have taken the money and are not paying it back. The consequence is that some day it may have to be written off. It is not waste of public money? It has been given without any good security. If this is the object of nationalisation, I ask why you are deceiving the people with all these gimmicks saying that you have nationalised the Banks for public purposes. Besides, will the Government take immediate steps to see that that amount is paid back to the Bank concerned because that is public money?

Secondly, what are the steps that are being taken to safeguard the interests of the

depositors? The depositors' money is a sacred trust and if the Government itself utilises that money for political purposes, I am afraid the money of the depositors is not safe with the nationalised Banks.

The object of my amendment No. 148 is this. The LIC is a big monolithic Corporation, the consequence is that it has become very inefficient. Even with regard to the nationalised Banks, during the last nine months considerable inefficiency has crept in. For example, cheques on Calcutta banks which were deposited in January here have not been realised by the Banks for more than two months. If this is the state of affairs, if this is the efficiency of the nationalised Banks, how are you going to function, how is society benefited by this nationalisation? It is for the Government to see that all these units function independently, that they are not amalgamated without the express sanction of Parliament. If they are amalgamated, there would be further deterioration.

What are the instructions that the Government has given to bankers with regard to loans and also with regard to ensuring that loans are given against proper security? Those instructions must be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I have moved two amendments. The Government can accept either of them. I have, therefore, given a lot of scope to them.

The point is very vital. Clause 3(1) says :

"On the commencement of this Act, there shall be constituted such corresponding new banks as are specified in the First Schedule."

And in the First Schedule they have specified the 14 Banks. The hon. Minister stated that they can also nationalise some more Banks. Unless there is a specific provision so that they can nationalise other Banks by issuing a Notification, they have to come forward with an amendment of this Act or get another Bill passed by

[Shri S. Kundu]

Parliament. So, I think that if the hon. Minister is sincere and really truthful in what he said, he must accept either of my amendments. In the second one I have said that it is without prejudice to the Bill which we are discussing. I hope the Minister will say something on this.

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा : सभापति महोदय, बलाज नम्बर 3 पर मेरे अमेंडमेंट नम्बर 191 और 192 है व क्लॉज 10 पर अमेंडमेंट नम्बर 199 है। चूंकि यह एक दूसरे से सम्बन्धित हैं इसलिए मैं इन तीनों पर एक साथ बोलना चाहूंगा।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि मेरे जो संशोधन हैं वह कोई राजनैतिक कारणों से नहीं हैं और न ही वह किसी राजनीति पर आधारित हैं। उनका सम्बन्ध हिसाब किताब रखने के तरीके से है।

मैं सदन का ध्यान क्लॉज 10 (7) की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं जिसका कि सम्बन्ध मेरे अमेंडमेंट नम्बर 199 से है। क्लॉज 10(7) में यह कहा गया है :

"After making provisions for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation in assets, contributions to staff and superannuation funds and all other matters for which provision is necessary under a corresponding new bank shall transfer the balance of profits to the Central Government."

अपने अमेंडमेंट में मैंने यह चाहा है कि पेज 9, लाइन 5 पर फोर दी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट यह सम्स्टीच्यूट कर दिया जाय :

"its reserve fund as provided under sub section (6) of section 3.

सभापति महोदय यहां बैंकों को जो मुनाफा होगा उसको त्रिटु गवर्नमेंट के खाते में ट्रान्स-

फर करने की बात कही गई है लेकिन जो घाटा होगा तो क्या होगा इसका कहीं उल्लेख नहीं है। वह घाटा हमारी समझ में गरीब टैंक्सपेयर्स पर पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि जो मुनाफा हो वह रिजर्व फंड के खाते में ट्रान्सफर कर दिया जाय।

क्लॉज नम्बर 3 पर मेरे अमेंडमेंट्स नम्बर 191 और 192 हैं। क्लॉज 3 (6) में अपने पहले अमेंडमेंट के द्वारा मैं लाइन 42 में चाहता हूँ कि 'एण्ड दी' यह शब्द हटा दिये जाय इसी तरह दूसरे अमेंडमेंट द्वारा उसी में लाइन 44 में से 'न्यु बैंक' के बाद 'प्राफिट्स औफ दी ऐग्जिस्टिंग बैंक' यह शब्द जोड़ दिये जायें। इन अमेंडमेंट्स का ताल्लुक हिसाब किताब रखने के तरीके से है। मैं चाहता हूँ जो कि मुनाफा बैंकों में हो वह रिजर्व फण्ड में ट्रान्सफर कर दिया जाय। उसके बाद सरकार या जो भी कायदे के मुताबिक अधिकारी हो वह उसका प्रयोग कर सके। उसके पास जब काफी मुनाफा जमा हो जाय तो फिर वह गवर्नमेंट को ट्रान्सफर कर सकता है। लेकिन जो घाटा होगा उसका क्या बनेगा इसका कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :

Mr. Madhu Limaye's amendment has mentioned about the ruling Congress and the organisation Congress, I refer to the instances he has quoted. It is most unfortunate that this Government presided over by Shrimati Indira Gandhi took that money when the Bill banning donations from companies was pending before the House. This was an immoral act of the Cabinet which was committed; the other members of the organisation Congress were not committed to that because the Bill had not been passed. But the Cabinet had committed itself to ban donations from companies. After making that commitment this Cabinet comes forward and takes money not from individuals like Birla and Tata. They were pressurised to give that money. I know definitely that they were pressurised. Mrs. Gandhi telephoned to Mr. Tata and compelled him to give Rs.

10 lakhs. When for the first time he gave Rs. 4 lakhs, she compelled Mr. Tata to give Rs. 10 lakhs. Mr. Tata was forced to give Rs. 10 lakhs to the political party. The name of the organisation Congress has been brought in. The most unfortunate part is we have to defend certain things; we were never morally committed; we were never a party to that. In it the Government presided over by Mrs. Gandhi and her Cabinet had committed this immoral act. I should like an enquiry to be conducted as to who took the money from the United Commercial Bank. I should like to know that. It is a fact that the Prime Minister telephoned to Mr. Birla saying: you give this money. Rs. 10 lakhs were paid by Birlas, from their own companies and probably Rs. 15 lakhs by the United Commercial Bank for the Congress Party. We are compelled to be party to this immoral act when we were not really responsible for that. Unfortunately the money which was taken as a cheque to the Congress President and the Treasurer of the Congress Party was disposed of by the Prime Minister and disbursed to her stooges and her own candidates at her instance. It is an act for which we are unhappy. We want an enquiry to be conducted. Some people who had definitely taken money and connived in that should be brought to book and exposed to the public. Unfortunately, we in the Organisation Congress—the poor Congress—President—has been asked to pay back this Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 12,000 or Rs. 15,000 Imprest. They will have to pay for their sins.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Govinda Menon.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I have to make one submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already called the Minister.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : A serious point has been raised by Shrimati Tarkeshwari SINHA—(Interruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister will reply to that.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Let there be a fullfledged enquiry because the hon. Member has made a charge against the Prime Minister.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is a serious allegation against the Prime Minister.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : She made a telephone call from Ranchi. There should be an inquiry about that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. Let us hear the Minister.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : The lady Member has charged the Prime Minister that she made a telephone call to TATA and forced him to give Rs. 10 lakhs to the party. This is a serious allegation.

इसकी इनक्वायरी होनी चाहिए। अगर वाकई प्रधान मंत्री जी ने वैसा किया है तो वह यहाँ बतौर प्राइम मिनिस्टर बैठने के लायक नहीं हैं।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : We are discussing the amendments to clause 3, and Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha has taken us to an enquiry regarding something else. Two suggestions have come from Mr. Madhu Limaye and Mr. Kundu that it should be possible for Government by a notification to take in and nationalise other banks also.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Do you accept the charges? You are not replying on behalf of the Prime Minister. Let the Prime Minister come and reply here.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Who took the money? Let an enquiry be conducted. (Interruption)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : It is a serious allegation made by Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : You want a reply to a baseless allegation? (*Interruption*)

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I charge the Prime Minister; she took the money and telephoned to Tata. You ask the Prime Minister to come and explain that: whether Mr. Tata has paid money by two cheques: once Rs. 4 lakhs and then another Rs. 6 lakhs. At whose instance and under whose compulsion? (*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the Minister please carry on.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Since four points have been raised, I have to take them one by one. This notification business will be vicious. It will be an abdication of the legislative authority of Parliament to the executive, because when you take a new bank other than these 14 banks, compensation has to be fixed, etc., etc. It can be done only by another Bill. You cannot have it by notification.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : On the same principle and on the same terms. Where is the abdication ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The figure will have to be fixed and that will be considered to be excessive. delegation of authority by Parliament to the executive. (*Interruption*)

Another amendment by Shri Madhu Limaye is that the loan should not be given by the nationalised banks to political parties and for political purposes. These banks although nationalised, are there to earn profit by advancing money to solvent people. I see no reason why the nationalised banks, if they get security, should not advance money for political purposes. (*interruption*)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Is it for productive purposes ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I made a general statement that if security is there, or if the debtor is a solvent debtor, it is the practice of all banks to advance money. I think it would be wrong to introduce in

this Bill a provision which would say that money cannot be advanced for political purposes or for political parties.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : The needs of development of the economy.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : In order to develop of the economy, the banks have to earn a profit, and in order to earn profit, they have to advance money. You cannot always lend it only for those purposes. The only test which a commercial bank will have in mind in advancing money would be to consider whether the advance would come back.

18 hrs.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Not the development of the community ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : While speaking on the amendments, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha and Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta have made certain wild allegations against the Prime Minister which have nothing to do with the Bill before us.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I have not made any allegation; Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha did it. I suggested that it should be enquired into.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Were you not a party to the Bill prohibiting donations by companies to political parties ? You put this party in a very embarrassing situation. ....(*interruptions*)

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : We are not discussing denations by limited companies to political parties. Whenever the name of the Prime Minister comes in, I do not know why Shrimati Tarkeshwart Sinha gets excited.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Because I do not like to be a sycophant of the Prime Minister. You be a proper Law Minister and not a sycophant of the lady. You defend the Constitution properly and behave as a proper Law Minister and not as the sycophant of the Madam.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : There is no question of sycophancy here. The amendment says that money should not be advanced to political parties by way of loans ; I am not on the question of contribution or donation, because that has been prohibited by law. The advancing of a loan is not a donation and I see no reason why Parliament should decide that there should be no loans advanced to political parties.

श्री रवि राय : राजनीतिक दली को चन्दा दे कर उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ेगा ?

श्री कुंवरलाल गुप्त : यहां कहा गया है कि टेलीफोन प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने किया था । इसकी एन्क्वायरी की जाय । कहीं ऐसा न हो कि यह ऐलिगेशन ऐसे ही रह जाय ।

SHRI UMANATH : Why should political parties require money from banks ? Let them go to the people and collect money.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : The Cabinet comes into the picture because the Cabinet was committed to the Bill to ban company donations to political parties so that donations may not go to the political parties. The Cabinet was committed to it but the House or Parliament was not committed to it.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I had always thought that Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha is a person of intelligence. I think I must now revise my opinion. Because, the Cabinet was discussing the question of donations by companies to political parties. The point raised here is whether loans could be advanced. I see no reason why, when there is a proper security, loans should not be advanced.

SHRI UMANATH : Because they are political parties. They can collect money from the people. Banks have to advance money for agriculture, Industries and trade ; not for political purposes to political parties (interruptions)

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : The nationalised bank is an institution of

the government and government cannot be a party to the campaign for funds by political parties.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What security can be given by a political party ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I do not know. I am making an abstract proposition. I would advise Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha not to get excited whenever Indira Gandhi's name is mentioned.....(interruptions)

18.05 hrs

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I am not yielding.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : These banks have been nationalised; they are Government institution?. They can not take a partisan attitude in financing one or the other political party. It should not be done. It will be very improper for Government to make these banks a party to the political functioning in the country. You confine your remarks to this point. Don't bring Shrimati Indira Gandhi into the picture.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : That is exactly what I told you. Don't bring Shrimati Indira Gandhi's name to the picture,

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : After the Bill banning donations to political parties was passed in this House, as head of the Cabinet, she did it. These nationalised banks are Government institutions and they cannot take a partisan attitude in financing any political party.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I hope this excitement will not be repeated in the course of the debate today. It is an abstract question. Mrs. Sinha has been referring to donation to political parties. Clause 3 has nothing to do with donations. According to me, it is the duty of the management of a good bank to advance funds if thereby the bank can earn a good return. I do not know why this should be prohibited. I oppose the amendments,

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मंत्री महोदय एक प्रश्न उत्तर नहीं दे रहे हैं, उन्होंने बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का समर्थन इस लिए किया कि वह धन पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिए बैंकों के फंड्स का इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा। अब मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि राजनीतिक दलों तथा संगठनों के व्यक्तियों को राजनीतिक कामों के लिए कर्जा देना क्या जिस उद्देश्य के लिए बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है उसमें आता है। इसका मंत्री महोदय को साफ जवाब देना चाहिए।

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** A bank should do banking business. It is part of banking business they should advance money. No amount of noise will be a proper answer. If money is advanced, that money will come back with appropriate interest. (*Interruptions*) I oppose the amendments.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Amendment No. 5 of Mr. Limaye reads thus.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The Minister has replied to the debate.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** See how poorly he replied. Certain instances were cited by Mrs. Sinha to show that some banks after nationalisation also advanced money to political parties.

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** Was it before nationalisation or after ?

**SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :** It was before nationalisation.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** The Bill banking company donations to political parties was passed in this House. After that, these banks gave advances, whether secured or unsecured I do not know. Amendment No. 5 says :

*After line 40, insert —*

"Provided that no advances either secured or unsecured shall be granted to political parties, organisations and to individual for political purposes. (Illustration: Giving of an advance to either AICC, Ruling Congress or Opposition Congress shall come within this provision)"

He has not replied to this. Industries are given advances for promoting certain industries. Agriculturists are given advances for agriculture. But what did AICC do with the advance ? Let him give a reasonable reply..... (*Interruption*)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** May I put all the Amendments together to the vote of the House ?

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :** Not all; please put No. 5 separately.

**SHRI S. KUNDU :** Mine also may please be put separately.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :** Mine also.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I am putting Amendment No. 5 by Shri Madhu Limaye to the vote of the House. The question is Page 2, — after line 40, insert —

"Provided that no advances either secured or unsecured shall be granted to political parties, organisations and to individual for political purposes. [Illustration: Giving of an advance to either AICC, Ruling Congress or Opposition Congress shall come within this provision]" (5)

*The Lok Sabha divided :*

Division No. 15]

[18.16 hrs.

## AYES

Amat, Shri D.  
Banerjee, Shri S. M.  
Biswas, Shri J. M.  
Dhrangadhra, Shri Sriraj Meghrajji  
Dipa, Shri A.  
Ghosh, Shri Ganesh  
Gopalan, Shri P.  
Goyal, Shri Shri Chand  
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal  
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra  
Kamalanathan, Shri  
Kedaria, Shri C. M.  
Kiruttinan, Shri  
Kothari Shri S. S.  
Koushik, Shri K. M.  
Kundu, Shri S.  
Maran, Shri Murasoli

Masani, Shri M. R.  
 Mayavan, Shri  
 Mody, Shri Piloo  
 Mohamed Imam, Shri J.  
 Nalk, Shri R. V.  
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan  
 Padmavati Devi, Shrimati  
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhal  
 Patel, Shri Manubhal  
 Patodia, Shri D. N.  
 Rajaram, Shri  
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.  
 Ramabadran, Shri T. D.  
 Ray, Shri Rabi  
 Reddy, Shri R. D.  
 Sen, Shri Deven  
 Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker  
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra  
 Sheo Narain, Shri  
 Singh, Shri D. N.  
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari  
 Umanath, Shri  
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari  
 Viswauatham, Shri Tenneti  
 Viswanatham, Shri G.

### NOES

Achal Singh, Shri  
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram  
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.  
 Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri  
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha  
 Babunath Singh, Shri  
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar  
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata  
 Barua, Shri R.  
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.  
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.  
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri  
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.  
 Bist, Shri J. B. S.  
 Buta Singh, Shri  
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.  
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna  
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri  
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar  
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.  
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.  
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki  
 Choudhury, Shri J. K.  
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas  
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.  
 Dinesh Singh, Shri  
 Dixit, Shri G. C.  
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar  
 Ering, Shri D.  
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri

Gandhi, Shrimati Indira  
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram  
 Ghosh, Shri parimal  
 Govind Das, Dr.  
 Iqbal Singh, Shri  
 Jadhav, Shri Tulsidas  
 Jaggaiah, Shri K.  
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri  
 Jamir, Shri S. C.  
 Kamble, Shri  
 Kamala Kumari, Kumari  
 Karan Singh, Dr.  
 Kasture, Shri A. S.  
 Khan, Shri M. A.  
 Khanna, Shri P. K.  
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar  
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.  
 Kureel, Shri B. N.  
 Lalit Sen, Shri  
 Laskar, Shri N. R.  
 Lutfal Haque, Shri  
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand  
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh  
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini  
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad  
 Mane, Shri Shankarrao  
 Marandi, Shri  
 Master, Shri Bhola Nath  
 Menon, Shri Govinda  
 Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati  
 Mishra, Shri G. S.  
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri  
 Mohsin, Shri  
 Mulla, Shri A. N.  
 Nanda, Shri  
 Oraon, Shri Kartik  
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath  
 Pant, Shri K. C.  
 Partap Singh, Shri  
 Parthasarathy, Shri  
 Patel, Shri Manibhai J.  
 Patil, Shri C. A.  
 Patil, Shri Deorao  
 Patil, Shri S. D.  
 Pradhan, Shri K.  
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.  
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri  
 Ram Dhan, Shri  
 Ram Sewak, Shri  
 Ram Swarup, Shri  
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri  
 Rana, Shri M. B.  
 Randhir Singh, Shri  
 Rao, Shri Jaganath  
 Rao Dr. K. L.  
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana.  
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi



Raut, Shri Bhola  
 Reddi, Shri G. S.  
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath  
 Sadhu Ram, Shri  
 Saha, Dr. S. K.  
 Saigal, Shri A. S.  
 Salt, Shri Ebrahim Sulatman  
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.  
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati  
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.  
 Sayyad Ali, Shri  
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan  
 Sethi, Shri P. C.  
 Shambhu Nath, Shri  
 Shankaranand, Shri B.  
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram  
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand  
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan  
 Sher Singh, Shri  
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib  
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri  
 Shukla, Shri S. N.  
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan  
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan  
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo  
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri  
 Swaran Singh, Shri  
 Thakur, Shri P. R.  
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.  
 Ukey, Shri M. G.  
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra  
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result\* of the division is : Ayes : 42 ; Noes : 119.

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put Amendment No. 6 of Shri Madhu Limaye to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 6 was put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put amendment No. 19 in the name of Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 19 was put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Amendments 102 and 103 standing in the name of

Shri Rabi Ray are the same as Amendment No. 5. So I am not putting them. I will put Amendments 148 and 149 moved by Shri S. S. Kothari to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 148 and 149 were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put Amendments 167 and 206 moved by Shri S. Kundu to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 167 and 206 were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put Amendments 191 and 192 moved by Shri Beni Shanker Sharma to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 191 and 192 were put and negatived.*

Now the question is :

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.  
 Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

(Clause 4—Undertaking of existing banks to vest in corresponding new banks)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I beg to move :

Page 3,—

after line 3, insert—

"Provided that the Central Government shall constitute a Central Board of Banking which shall control, direct and coordinate the management and operations of the new banks" (150)

SHRI S. KUNDU : I beg to move :  
 Page 3, —

for lines 1 to 3, substitute—

\* Shri Madhu Limaye also was voted for AYES.

"4. On the commencement of this Act, the undertaking of each bank specified in column 1 of the First Schedule shall stand transferred to, and vest in the corresponding bank mentioned against it in column 2 of the said Schedule, and in case of other existing banks the undertakings shall stand transferred to and vest in the corresponding new bank when such a corresponding new bank is constituted." (207)

Central Board of Banking should be immediately constituted with these words, I move my amendment. Thank you.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli : I have Amendment No. 230 which says :

Page 3, line 1,—

after "undertaking" insert—

"and all the functions"

SHRI NAMBIAR :—I beg to move ;

Page 3, line 1,—

after "undertaking" insert—

"and all the functions" (230)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : My amendment states that the Central Government shall constitute a Central Board of Banking which shall control, direct and co-ordinate the management and operations of the new banks. When the Bill was taken up for discussion last years, the hon. Minister for Law who was piloting the Bill then also, agreed that a Central Board of Banking would be constituted and it would consist of professional Bankers. Considerable time has passed but such a Board has not been constituted. Instead of handing over all these banks and co-ordination of their activities to professional bankers, it is actually the Reserve Bank and the Banking Secretary, who is its mentor, who are directing and controlling these banks and issuing instructions. Whatever the instructions are, we would like the hon. Minister to lay them on the Table of the House. Besides the fact is that instead of the professional bankers who would best look to the interests of the industry and the interests of the country, the bureaucrats of the Reserve bank in consultation with the Banking Secretary are issuing directions which have not proved satisfactory for the proper functioning of these banks and for increasing their efficiency and for serving the purpose for which the banks have been nationalised. I would repeat that the

The purpose of the amendment is this. After the judgment of the Supreme Court there is a tendency on the part of the Government to water down the provision of the Nationalisation Act. They are even agreeable to allow the banking institutions to continue the functions even after nationalisation. They want to make it as a compromise to the tycoons of this country so that they may not go again to the Supreme Court. This Damocle's. Sward is hanging over our head, over the head of this Parliament. It is not the roof which is hanging over our heads, it is the 'Damocle's Sword of the Supreme Court which is hanging over one heads, Sir. The Supreme Court is not the sovereign authority ; it is the people and the Parliament who are sovereign and not the Supreme Court. We cannot cater to the whimsical fancies of some of the judges of Supreme Court.

Sir, I am drafting an amendment to the Indian Constitution reducing the age of Supreme Court Judges to that of 58. Why should only the Supreme Court judges retire at the age of 65 years ? For the Central Government employees the maximum age allowed is 58 only. The age of Supreme Court Judges should be reduced to 58 and all those who are above 58 years of age must go. They must go from the Supreme Court for the benefit of the country, for the benefit of the nation, for the benefit of 50 crores of Indian people. We will not allow this Government to go and prostrate before half a dozen Supreme Court Judges. We, the people are sovereign. And, Supreme Court Judges will have to come to the people. Therefore, Sir, out request is this. For everything and anything, the Government should not go

[Shri Nambiar]

and beg or should not get bowed down by some friends here....

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : We have taken an oath to maintain the Constitution. The Member is infringing that oath. I should like what he said to be expunged: The fact is this, that the Supreme Court is part of our Constitution.

SHRI NAMBIAR : I have got the right to get the Constitution amended. We have the power to amend it. Is Mr. Lobo Prabhu thinking that in year 2970 the same Composition of Court and the same Constitution will remain in force? Sir, this Constitution will have to change, and it should change according to the desire, according to the wishes of the people of this country.

Therefore, Sir, I wish to say this : Don't yield to a few in the Supreme Court. Take courage in both your hands and take bold measures. Don't be frightened. We are here to support you. We will give the support if you do the right thing. But, remember, if you do the wrong; we will vote you down. Take courage in both hands and be firm,—firm like a rock. Thanks you, Sir.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I suggest we have a little more entertainment from him, Sir.

SHRI NAMBIAR : For entertainment, he is the biggest entertainer sitting on my right side. He is the biggest man in entertainment as well.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I think Mr. Nambiar was unnecessarily getting excited over this matter because the word 'undertaking' used in Clause 4 includes every activity of the Bank. It is that way that the Supreme Court has understood this decision.

Undertaking of a bank means all that is being done by the bank. So, the entire bundle of activities of one of the existing banks will be transferred to the corresponding statutory corporation. There will be no function left out with them except to take the compensation.

Therefore that amendment is not necessary. We have not entered into any compromise with anybody. These are the words which are used in the last Bill also. Shri Kothari wants constitution of a Central Board of Banking.

Now the directions with regard to the policy involving public interests would be given by the Central Bank. Moreover we are bringing in a scheme before this House regarding the functioning of the nationalised banks and if some details have to be filled up, we can take them up on that occasion. Therefore, I would request Shri Kothari to drop his amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now I shall put amendment Nos. 150, 207 and 230 to vote.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Sir, in view of what the Law Minister has just now said I do not press my amendment. But I am not withdrawing it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall put amendment Nos. 150, 207 and 230 to vote.

*Amendments Nos. 150, 207 and 230 were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :—

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 4 was added to the Bill*

**New Clause—4A**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Mr. Imam's amendment No. 131.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga) : I beg to move :

Page 3,—

*after line 3, insert—*

"4 A. The Central Government shall guarantee the repayment of

all amounts deposited and transferred from the existing banks to the corresponding new banks and also the repayment of deposits that may be made hereafter in the corresponding new banks." (131)

I am moving this amendment to protect the interests of the depositors who have made their deposits in these banks. Shri Masani just now said that a tiger is eating all the fourteen banks. I am going a little further and state that the same tiger should not be allowed to make mincemeat of all these persons who have deposited huge amounts in these banks. In the banking institution, whether it is in the private sector or the public sector or whether it is managed by an individual or a group of persons, it must depend upon the deposits made in the bank. Banking operations depend upon the volume of deposits existing:

I understand that the total from all these banks comes to Rs. 4,000 crores whereas the Government has paid only Rs. 80 crores. For payment of Rs. 80 crores now they are in a position to handle or manipulate it or do as they please. These Rs. 4,000 crores have been built up by the wise management and by the confidence that was created by it in the management of these banks. The banks were managed by persons who themselves have deep interest in the banks. They were managed according to approved banking principles and they took every precaution to safeguard the interests of the depositors. Now conditions are changed; after nationalisation, all these banks are exposed to the same threat and danger that other public sector concerns have been subjected to. It is a well known fact that many of the public sector undertakings under the Government of India's management have suffered considerable losses, e.g. all the steel plants, Heavy Electricals etc. That is because they are being managed by persons who have no interest in these concerns. At the most, whatever loss is suffered is reflected in Government and the man who manages a concern has nothing to lose. All these 14 banks will be placed under persons with no interests in them.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट बाफ आर्डर है। इमाम साहब नई क्लॉज का इन्सर्शन कर रहे हैं, जब कि विधेयक में न कोई सब-क्लॉज जोड़ी जा सकती है और न डिलीट की जा सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It has already been admitted and moved. It is too late to raise an objection. In any case, an insertion is in the nature of an amendment.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : I have already expressed my concern at these banks being exposed to the same danger and exploitation as other public sector units. My friend, Shri Kothari, and others have also expressed deep concern about the future of these banks.

What is the present position? These banks are going to be managed by persons who have absolutely no interest in them, who would not lose anything if the banks suffer loss. Secondly, hereafter they are not going to be run on approved banking principles but according to the whims and fancies of Government.

I am anxious to safeguard the depositors' interest. There is a deposit insurance scheme according to which if any depositor loses his deposit due to liquidation or the bank becoming defunct, there is a guarantee to the extent of Rs. 1500. I understand the figure has been raised to Rs. 5,000—I am not sure. But in the Act with me, the figure is only Rs. 1500. When the future management of the bank is so uncertain, it is quite necessary that Government should give a guarantee about repayment of the full deposit amounts in these banks. It is Government's duty. By paying Rs. 87 crores, they have acquired more than Rs. 4,000 crores. Only if this guarantee is there, it will legal acquisition; otherwise, it will be confiscation. So in the interest of depositors and others, this guarantee should be given at any cost, whenever there is any threat of loss to the depositor.

**SHRI D. N. PATODIA** (Jalore) : Mr. Imam has already dealt with it, but I would like to know from hon. Minister if he has any particular objection to giving this guarantee. If this guarantee is given it will serve two positive purposes. Firstly; as you know, bank deposits in India are only 15 per cent of the gross national product as against 85 per cent in Japan and 66 per cent in U. K. This is one of the primary needs of our country that we should encourage larger and larger bank deposits. This guarantee will go a long way to encourage and mobilise larger resources, and to attract more deposits. It will be in the interests of the depositors, the banking institutions and mobilisation of funds. Looking at the experience of the past few months since July, 1969, we find that the amount of deposits attracted by these nationalised Banks has been lesser than expected. The reason is that to a certain extent there was a scare in the minds of the depositors. The need of the times is to attract larger and larger deposits and not to create a scare. Therefore, this amendment will serve a very positive and useful purpose. It will create confidence in the minds of the depositors and healthy conditions for the growth of the economy.

**SHRI S.M. BANERJEE** : The insertion of this new clause is extraordinary. I did not object when Mr. Imam was speaking. But I want a ruling from you. I have known of modification or substitution of a particular clause and not insertion of a new clause.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : I have already given a ruling.

**श्री मधु सिमये** : मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ। मेम्बरों के अधिकारों को बढ़ाना चाहिए या घटाना चाहिए ? मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

**श्री स० मो० बनर्जी** : इसमें अधिकारों का सवाल नहीं है। मैं कहता हूँ कि आपको रुलिंग हो जाये बजाय इसके कि आप यह कह दें कि अबकी मसौदा यह कर दिया। हम चाहते हैं

कि यह जो लेकिन मैं आपसे गुजारिश करता हूँ कि आइन्दा भी इसको एलाऊ होना चाहिए।

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON** : I take in the proper spirit this amendment seeking to introduce Clause 4A in the Bill and the discussion which took place a little while ago regarding depositors' money being advanced to political parties, political purposes, etc. Those who spoke about these matters wanted to see that the moneys of the depositors in these statutory corporations are safe, and that is a matter with which Government are in full agreement. When the Bill was discussed last time, the same question was raised. It was suggested that if the Banks were nationalised, there would be a flight of deposits from the nationalised Banks through other Banks. I find that within these six months the deposits in the nationalised Banks have gone up by several crores.

**SHRI PILLOO MODY** : The foreign Banks and other Banks were instructed by the Government not to accept deposits that came from nationalised Banks. I do not think that he can get away by juggling statistics in this fashion.

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON** : That was done in the national interests.

**SHRI D.N. PATODIA** : But you did it.

**SHRI PILLOO MODY** : Whether it was in the national interests or not, you did it. So, do not brag about your deposits.

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON** : I can assure the House that the State Bank and the subsidiaries of the State Bank which have been functioning in the public sector—the State Bank from 1955 and the subsidiaries from 1959 — have evoked the greatest confidence in the depositing public of our country. These fourteen banks which have been nationalised also had the equal confidence of the general public.

In order to safeguard the interests of the depositors we have the deposit Insu-

rance Scheme under which up to Rs. 5,000 is now insured. My colleague here tells me that discussions are going to raise that limit to Rs. 10,000. Now my difficulty is one of the legislative deformity which is attached to the Bill. We have got the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries. Why should we introduce a provision which does not exist with respect to those banks with respect to these 14 banks?

AN HON. MEMBER : You can include it there also.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : That is an absolutely separate question. I want to assure the the House that Government are interested in seeing that the money deposited in these banks by the depositors will be fully protected.

Earlier also, when Shri Madhu Limaye and others have said that loans should not be given to political parties, all that I have been objecting was placing restrictions on those banks except there which have been placed by the Reserve Bank of India and by the Banking Companies Regulation Act, 1949.

Under these circumstances, I would request hon. Members not to say anything, not to raise anything which will create any suspicion in the minds of the investing public regarding the soundness of these public corporations. People are attaching more and more faith in these nationalised banks. Let us not say anything or do anything which will impair this confidence. I would request the hon. Member to withdraw his amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would now put amendment No. 131 by Shri Iman to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 131 was put and negatived.*

#### The First Schedule

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The first Schedule is connected with clauses 2,3 and 4 which have been passed. Therefore, I will

put it to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That First Schedule stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The First Schedule was added to the Bill.*

#### Clause 5—(General effect of vesting)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 4, line 13, —

*add at the end —*

"until the matter is taken up with that country and immediately resolved by mutual negotiation"

SHRI M.R. MASANI : I beg to move :  
Page 4 —

*after line 13, insert---*

"(7) In any case where an existing bank has been appointed the executor or trustee of any property or estate it shall be entitled to act or to continue to act as such executor or trustee notwithstanding anything contained in this Act and nothing in this Act shall be construed as applying to such executorships or trusteeships." (132)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move

Page 3, line 24 —

*after "purpose of" insert —  
"managing and/or" (156)*

Page 3, line 29—

*after "purpose of" insert  
"managing and/or" (157)*

SHRI P. GOPALAN : I beg to move :

Page 3, line 6,—

*after "funds" insert—  
"including secret reserves" (180)*

SHRI S. KUNDU : I beg to move :

Page 3, line 8,—

*for "commencement of this Act"*  
*substitute—*

"date of vesting" (208)

Page 3, ..

*after line 14, insert—*

"Provided that in case of existing banks which are foreign companies within the meaning of section 591 of the Companies Act, 1956, nothing that is not available or exercisable in India shall be deemed to be included in the undertaking."

(209)

Page 3, line 41,—

*after "of" insert—*

"or against" (210)

Page 3, line 42,—

*after "appointed day" insert—*

"In case of existing banks specified in the First Schedule on the date of vesting in case of other existing banks"

(211)

श्री शिव चन्द्र भट्टा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्लॉज 5 के सब क्लॉज (6) में जहाँ कहा जाता है कि :

"Nothing in this Act shall be construed as applying to the assets, rights, powers, authorities and privileges and property, movable and immovable, cash balances and investments in any country outside India (and other rights and interests in, or arising out of, such property) and borrowings, liabilities and obligations of whatever kind subsisting at the commencement of this Act, of any existing bank operating in that country if, under the laws in force in that country, it is not permissible for a banking company, owned or controlled by Government, to carry on the business of banking there."

उसके आखिर में यह जोड़ दिया जाय :

"Until the matter is taken up with that country with immediately resolved by mutual negotiation"

मेरे इस अमंडमेंट का मकसद यह है कि जो बैंक्स अभी नेशनलाइज हो रहे हैं उनके जो भी ऐसेट्स, राइट्स, पावर्स आदि हैं वह मौजूदा सब क्लॉज (6) के कायम रहते यह ऐक्ट लागू नहीं होगा अगर उस देश का कानून इसकी इजाजत नहीं देता है। मेरा कहना है कि यह कंट्रिब्यूटरी है। एक तरफ तो यह सरकार कहती है कि हम इन बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर रहे हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हम कहते हैं कि वह ऐक्ट लागू नहीं होगा यदि उस देश की हुकूमत उस पर ऐतराज करती है। इस तरह की दुविधा में रहना नहीं चाहिए। सरकार की नीति साफ होनी चाहिए। अब अगर सरकार वाकई चाहती है कि उनका यह ऐक्ट उन बैंक्स पर भी लागू हो तो इसमें जैसा मैंने अपने अमंडमेंट में सुझावा है बाद में यह शब्द जोड़ दिये जाय :

"Until the matter is taken with that country and immediately resolved by mutual negotiation".

यह दुविधा की हालत नहीं रहनी चाहिए और इसीलिए मैंने अपना यह अमंडमेंट मूव किया है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार मेरे इस संशोधन को मंज़ूर कर ले।

SHRI P. GOPALAN (Tellicherry): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, clause 5(1) deals with the undertakings of each existing bank which will include all assets, rights, powers, authorities and privileges and all property, movable and immovable, cash balances, reserve funds, etc., etc. I want that the secret reserves should also be included along with these items. It is a well known fact that all the major banks were having secret

funds, and I understand that all these 14 banks which have been nationalised were also having secret reserves. But on a previous occasion, when I put a question, to the Finance Minister, whether the Reserve Bank has given any directives to the concerned banks to recover or to see whether any secret reserves are being kept by these banks, the Minister kept mum and did not give a very clear reply. He gave very evasive reply, and that is why I am compelled to bring in this amendment. Even the Supreme Court in an earlier judgment has stated very clearly that almost all the banks are having this secret reserve and today I heard from the Law Minister that when the compensation was calculated they take into account the secret reserves of the banks also. I would like to know from the Law Minister whether these secret reserves of the nationalised banks—14 banks—were recovered by the Government or not.

There is a rumour that the erstwhile owners of these nationalised banks, in collusion with the present custodians who were also serving before, managed to take away these secret reserves, and that is why I have moved this amendment so that this aspect will have a legal backing, and all the secret reserves could come into the hands of the Government.

I hope the Minister will accept my amendment.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Sir, I am moving my amendment No. 132 as a side issue and there should not be any difficulty in the Minister accepting it.

What my amendment says is :

"In any case where an existing bank has been appointed the executor or trustee of any property or estate it shall be entitled to act or to continue to act as such executor or trustee notwithstanding anything contained in this Act and nothing in this Act shall be construed as applying to such executorships or trusteeships."

You know Sir, banks are appointed by people in their wills and testament as executors or trustees. The man dies and the executor is seized of the matter and at this point the bank is nationalised. The man who died had not meant that the nationalised bank would administer his estate. He wanted a particular bank, a particular management, a Board of Directors, to administer his estate. Is there any reason why, after his death, his wishes should be disregarded by what is likely to be decided ? He appointed a group of people whom he knew, in whom he had confidence to run his estate. The matter is half way through and the bank is nationalised. I suggest there is no reason why, along with the banking business, this incidental act of being appointed executor or trustee should be influenced by the act of nationalisation. I hope the Law Minister, with his legal background and training will appreciate that in such a case the wishes of the testator who appointed the bank as executor or trustee should prevail and the old bank that was appointed as executor or trustee should be allowed to carry on the administration of the property or estate.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I have been trying to persuade the hon. Minister to accept my amendment...

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade) : Is that allowed ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I may assure my friend that whatever is in the interests of the country is common for both the opposition and the Government ; What I say is in the interests of the country and I am sure it is allowed for me to ask him to accept my amendment. Under this clause, separate powers are being created for the officer in charge to take over the authority of the nationalised banks in foreign countries. That is necessary because nationalised banks, as such, including the Custodians, have not been recognised in those countries. We are creating a special body which is not nationalised but specially empowered to represent the old banks. I am suggesting, therefore, that this authority which has been conferred only for transferring should also include the power of



[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

management also, I would request the minister, if he is satisfied, to accept my amendment, because it fills up a lacuna and makes the Act complete.

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** I will take up Mr. Gopalan's amendment first. I assure him that after the undertaking is taken over nothing like secret reserves will remain with the existing banks.

**SHRI DANDAPANI :** Even in the State Bank, there are secret reserves.

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** It is not secret fund ; it is secret reserve. There is no item like secret reserves anywhere in the balance sheet and profit and loss account of the banks. Balance sheet and profit and loss account would show the net financial results of a bank. Moreover the actual secret reserves, if any, of banks taken over are also covered by the sweep of the language of clauses 5. This is a technical term. Sometimes the assets are under-valued, the advances are over-valued and that kind of secret reserve is there. But it is not something physical which can be taken over and kept back or carried forward. Whatever be the undertaking of the existing bank, that is transferred in full to the new statutory corporation. There is no reason for an amendment of this nature to be here.

**SHRI GOPALAN :** The Minister said that when they calculated the compensation to be given to the nationalised banks, they have taken into account the secret reserves. How can he say now that there is no secret reserve ?

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** I did not say there are no secret reserves. I tried to explain what is meant by secret reserve. It is not as though you have got Rs. 10 crores in the chest somewhere secretly in the bank. That is not the meaning. The entire undertaking is taken over ; nothing will be left to the existing bank. The existing bank will get nothing more than what is provided in the second schedule by way of compensation. Therefore, let there be no misunderstanding over this matter.

Regarding Shri Masani's amendment all that I can say is that under this clause the entire undertaking is taken over and the value is fixed for the entire undertaking. Once the Bill is finalised and has become the law, then there will be the existing bank which will be a limited company and there will be the new statutory corporations also. It would be open to these bodies, like two persons to negotiate over any matter whatsoever and settle things. I do not want to introduce that amendment now in this Bill.

Regarding Shri Lobo Prabhu's amendment, I should say that it is due to a misapprehension that he is stating this. The Chief Executive Officer of an existing bank becomes a custodian; that is a temporary arrangement till the Board of Directors is appointed by the government; later on, we will bring a scheme before Parliament which when finalised, will provide for a full-fledged board of directors. There is no lacuna in the Bill and I do not think Shri Lobo Prabhu should insist on his amendment.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I will now put all amendments moved to clause 5 to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 28, 132, 156, 157, 180, and 208 to 211 were put and negatived.*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The question is :

*"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill"*

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 5 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause—6 (payment of compensation)*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** We shall now take up clause 6.

**SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :** I beg to move :

Page 4 line 21,—

*for "at its option" substitute—*

"according to the convenience of the Government" (29)

Page 4, Line 24,—

for "four per cent," substitute—

"one-fourth per cent," (30)

Page 4, line 29,—

for "ten years" substitute "hundred years" (31)

Page 4, lines 30 and 31,—

for "four and a half" substitute—  
"one-fourth" (32)

Page 4, lines 32,—

for "thirty" substitute—

"hundred and twenty-five" (33)

Page 4, lines 33 and 34,—

for "five and a half" substitute  
"one-half" (34)

Page 5, line 3,—

for "sixty" substitute—

"three hundred sixty-four" (35)

Page 5 line 8,—

for "three months" substitute "ten years" (36)

Page 5, lines 9 and 10,—

for "three months" substitute "ten years" (37)

Page 5, line 18,—

for "three months" substitute "ten years" (38)

Page 5, line 19,—

for "three months" substitute "ten years" (39)

Page 5, line 26,—

for "sixty" substitute—

"three hundred and sixty-four" (40)

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : I beg to move.

Page 5,—

Omit lines 13 to 16. (92)

Page 5,—

Omit lines 43 to 50. (93)

SHRI S. M. BENERJEE : I beg to move :

Page, 4,—

for lines 16 to 19, substitute—

"6 (1) All the shares of every existing bank, excepting those of the Foreign Banking Companies within the meaning of section 591 of the Companies Act, 1956, shall stand acquired by the Central Government and every shareholder of the existing banks shall be paid a sum equal to three years average of the Stock Exchange prices of shares.

(1A) In case of Foreign Banks the compensation shall be an amount as bears the same proportion to its total paid up share capital as its total Working Funds in India bear to its total Working Fund." (94)

Page 4,—

for lines 20 and 21, substitute—

"(2) The share value referred to in sub-section (1) shall be paid to every share holder at his option,—" (95)

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I beg to move :

Page 4, line 24,—

for "four per cent." *substitute*—  
 "six per cent." (133)

Page 4, lines 30 and 31,—

for "four and a half per cent" *sub-*  
*stitute* —

"six per cent." (134)

Page 4, lines 33 and 34,—

for "five and a half per cent." *sub-*  
*stitute*—

"seven per cent." (135)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I beg to move :

\*Page 4, lines 30 and 31,—

for "four and a half per cent. per  
 annum" *substitute*—

"six per cent. per annum, free of  
 Union Income-tax," (151)

\*Page 4, lines 33 and 34,—

for "five and a half per cent.  
 per annum" *substitute*...

"seven per cent. per annum, free of  
 Union Income-tax," (152)

Page 5, line 22,

for "seventy-five per cent." *substitu-*  
*te*  
 "cent. per cent." (153)

SHRI S. KUNDU : I beg to move :

Page 4,

for lines 21 to 25, *substitute*—

"given to every existing bank," (168)

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : I beg to move:

Page 4, line 24,—

for "rate of four per cent."

*substitute*

"Bank rate in force" (193)

SHRI S. KUNDU : I beg to move :  
Page 4,—for lines 16 to 19, *substitute*—

"6. (1) When the understanding of  
 an existing bank is transferred  
 to and vests in a correspond-  
 ing new bank, such existing  
 bank shall be paid compensa-  
 tion at the rate of twice its  
 paid up share capital." (212)

SHRI S. KUNDU : I beg to move :

Page 4,—

for lines 16 to 19, *substitute*—

"6. (1) When the undertaking of an  
 existing bank is transferred to  
 and vests in a corresponding  
 new Bank, such existing bank  
 shall be paid compensation at  
 the rate of twice its paid up  
 share capital, but not exceed-  
 ing the amount mentioned  
 against them in the second  
 schedule in case of existing  
 banks specified in that  
 schedule." (213)

Page 5, lines 9,—

after "appointed day" *insert*—

"or the date of vesting whichever is  
 later" (214)

Page 5, lines 18,—

after "appointed day" *insert*—

"or the date of vesting whichever is  
 later" (215)

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Page 5, line 23,—

for "commencement of this Act"  
substitute—

"date of vesting" (216)

SHRI NAMBIAR : I beg to move :  
Page 4, line 19,—

after "Second Schedule" insert—  
"but such compensation shall not be  
more than the total market value of  
the shares held by the Bank on 19th  
day of July, 1969 and the Book  
Value of other assets." (231)

Page 4,—

omit lines 22 to 25 (232)

Page 5,—

omit lines 7 to 12 (233)

Page 5,—

omit lines 17 to 25 (235)

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा: यह क्लॉज मुआवजे के बारे में है। हम चाहते हैं कि इसको हटा दिया जाये। कम्पेन्सेशन की कोई बात नहीं होनी चाहिये। सरकार ने पहले 75 करोड़ रखा था। अब इसको बढ़ा कर 87 करोड़ कर दिया गया है। यह कौन सा 87 करोड़ रुपया है? कहां से यह आया है? किस का यह पैसा है? जनता का ही तो यह पैसा है। सरकार जनता से उस पैसे को छीन कर बैंकरो को तोहफे के रूप में देना चाहती है। यह दिन के उजाले में सरासर जुल्म हो रहा है। श्री भसानी बराबर महात्मा गांधी को नबोट करते हैं। लेकिन वह भूल गये हैं कि महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि वह पीटर को राब कर के पाल को बेने का समर्थन नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर आज गांधो जी होते, तो वह सरकार की इस कार्यवाही की मुखालिफत करते। इतनी बड़ी रकम बैंकरो को तोहफे के रूप में दी जा रही है।

अब मैं अपने संशोधनों के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

सब-क्लॉज (2) में कहा गया है कि कम्पेन्सेशन का एमाउंट बैंक की आप्शन पर दिया जायेगा। इस से प्रकट है कि सरकार बैंकरो के सामने सिर झुका रही है, उन के सामने नतमस्तक हो रही है। मेरा संशोधन संख्या 29 यह है कि "एट इट्स आप्शन" की जगह पर "एक्वाडिन्ग टु दि कनवीनियेन्स आफ दि गवर्नमेंट" रख दिया जाये, अर्थात् सरकार अपनी सुविधा के नुताबिक मुआवजा देगी, न कि बैंक की सुविधा के अनुसार।

सब-क्लॉज (2)(ए) में इनस्टालमेंट का रेट आफ इन्ट्रेस्ट 4 परसेंट रखा गया है। मैं अपने संशोधन संख्या 30 के द्वारा यह चाहता हूँ कि वह इन्ट्रेस्ट 1/4 परसेंट हो।

सब-क्लॉज (2) (बी) (1) में कहा गया है कि परमिसरो नोट या स्टॉक सर्टिफिकेट इस एक्ट के शुरू होने के 10 साल बाद इस्सू और रीप्रएबल एट पार और मेटयुर होंगे। मेरा संशोधन 31 यह है कि 10 साल के बजाये 100 साल कर दिया जाये।

इसी प्रकार मेरा संशोधन 32 यह है कि 4½ परसेंट के बजाये 1/4 परसेंट कर दिया जाये।

मेरा संशोधन संख्या 33 यह है कि 30 साल के बजाये 125 साल कर दिया जा।

संशोधन संख्या 34 के द्वारा मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि ½ परसेंट इन्ट्रेस्ट के बजाये 5½ परसेंट कर दिया जाये।

इस में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि पहली इनस्टालमेंट या सिक्मूरिटी 60 दिनों में दी

[श्री शिव चन्द्र भा]

जायेगी। मैं अपने संशोधन संख्या 35 द्वारा चाहता हूँ कि 60 दिन के बजाए 364 दिन कर दिया जाए, ताकि सरकार को एक साल की छूट मिल जाये।

संशोधन 36 के द्वारा मैं चाहता हूँ कि 3 महीनों की जगह 10 साल कर दिया जाये। संशोधन संख्या 37, 38, 39 के द्वारा भी मैं चाहता हूँ कि 3 महीनों की जगह 10 साल कर दिया जाये। अपने संशोधन संख्या 40 के द्वारा मैं चाहता हूँ कि 60 दिनों के बजाए 364 दिन कर दिया जाये।

मेरा कहना यह है कि मुआवजा निरर्थक और अनुचित है, वह जनता के पैसे का दुष्प्रयोग है, वह गांधी जी के सिद्धान्त, समाजवाद के सिद्धान्त के खिलाफ है और मौजूदा बनाने की जरूरतों और हालात के तकाजे के खिलाफ है। वास्तव में बैंकरों को मुआवजा देना ही नहीं चाहिये। लेकिन अगर सरकार को मजबूरन देना ही पड़ता है, तो वह मेरे द्वारा सुझाये गये रेट्स और शर्तों के अनुसार दिया जाए।

श्री मधु लिमये: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो एक ही मिनट में खत्म करूँगा। अगर महात्मा जी के सिद्धान्त पर चलना है तो महात्मा जी ने तो कहा था कि 1942.....(व्यवधान)..... आज यह स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के भाई बहुत गांधीवादी बन रहे हैं, इन के लिए कह रहा हूँ।.....  
.....(व्यवधान).....

मेरा सुझाव यह है कि दूसरी अनुसूची में जो आंकड़े दिए गए हैं उस में मैंने एक लम्बा फर्क किया है। जो इन का मूल शिड्यूल है, उस में इन्होंने कहा था कि 17 करोड़ 50 लाख देंगे। मैंने कहा है कि 1 करोड़ 75 लाख दिया जाय, 1110। मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, इस का सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय पर क्या परिणाम होगा, उस के बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है।

इस का कारण मैं साफ बताना चाहता हूँ क्यों कि हमेशा सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णयों की आड़ में छिप कर यह लोग प्रतिक्रियावादी काम कर रहे हैं। मेरी यह पक्की मान्यता है कि वर्तमान संविधान में बुनियादी परिवर्तनों की आवश्यकता है और इसलिए जो संविधान का ढांचा है जैसे तीसरे हिस्से में बुनियादी अधिकारों की चर्चा की है, हमारे दिल ने कभी नहीं माना कि सम्पत्ति के अधिकार को मानव-जाति का बुनियादी अधिकार माना जाय। यह तो आप के नेता ने उस में डलवाया है। हम लोग कांस्टीट्यूट असम्बली में नहीं थे और 1949 से हम लोग कह रहे थे कि यह नहीं होना चाहिए। और इस में कुछ बुनियादी अधिकार हैं जिन को छोड़ दिया गया है जैसे काम का अधिकार, भूख से न मरने का अधिकार, प्राथमिक शिक्षा अनिवार्य और मुफ्त प्राप्त करने का अधिकार, यह सारी चीजें होनी चाहिए। इस के लिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि संविधान बनाने वाली नई परिषद् का निर्माण किया जाय। उस की भूमिका तैयार करने के लिए मैंने यह संशोधन दिया है। चाहे सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो भी निर्णय हो उसके बाद आप लोगों को भूल मार कर नया संविधान बनाने के लिए परिषद् का निर्माण करना होगा; मजबूर हो कर आप को यह काम करना पड़ेगा। आज नहीं करेंगे कल आप को करना ही पड़ेगा और आप लोग नहीं करें तो आप को गर्दन पकड़ कर निकाला जायगा।.....  
...(व्यवधान)..... तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस प्रस्ताव को मान लें।

Page 4,—

for lines 16 to 19, substitute—

"6. (1) The existing banks mentioned in the Second Schedule shall be given by the Central Govern-

ment such compensation in respect of the transfer, under section 4, to the corresponding new bank of the undertaking of the existing bank as is specified against each such bank in the Second Schedule.

- (b) In respect of the other banks mentioned in the First Schedule but mentioned in the Second Schedule, the compensation shall be computed and given as expeditiously as may be on the basis of the same principles as govern the banks mentioned in the Second Schedule". (7)

**"THE SECOND SCHEDULE"**

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : I beg to move :

Page 15, —

*for the Second Schedule substitute—*

**"THE SECOND SCHEDULE"**

(See Section 6)

| Name of existing bank<br>(1)       | Amount of<br>Compensation<br>(2)<br>(In lakhs of rupees) |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| The Central Bank of India Limited  | 175                                                      |
| The Bank of India Limited          | 147                                                      |
| The Punjab National Bank Limited   | 102                                                      |
| The Bank of Baroda Limited         | 84                                                       |
| The United Commercial Bank Limited | 83                                                       |
| Canara Bank Limited                | 36                                                       |
| United Bank of India Limited       | 42                                                       |

| (1)                              | (2) |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Dena Bank Limited                | 36  |
| Syndicate Bank Limited           | 36  |
| The Union Bank of India Limited  | 31  |
| Allahabad Bank Limited           | 31  |
| The Indian Bank Limited          | 23  |
| The Bank of Maharashtra Limited  | 23  |
| The Indian Overseas Bank Limited | 25  |
| (14)                             |     |

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 15, line 5,—

*for "(In lakhs of rupees)"*

*substitute—*

*"(In paise)"* (51)

Page 15,—

*for the Second Schedule, substitute—*

**"THE SECOND SCHEDULE"**

(See Section 6)

| Name of existing bank<br>(1)       | Amount of<br>Compensation<br>(2)<br>(In Paise) |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| The Central Bank of India Limited  | 14                                             |
| The Bank of India Limited          | 13                                             |
| The Punjab National Bank Limited   | 12                                             |
| The Bank of Baroda Limited         | 11                                             |
| The United Commercial Bank Limited | 10                                             |
| Canara Bank Limited                | 9                                              |
| United Bank of India Limited       | 8                                              |
| Dena Bank Limited                  | 7                                              |

|                                  |    |                                  |       |
|----------------------------------|----|----------------------------------|-------|
| Syndicate Bank Limited           | 6  | The Bank of Maharashtra Limited  | 39    |
| The Union Bank of India Limited  | 5  | The Indian Overseas Bank Limited | 32    |
| Allahabad Bank Limited           | 4  |                                  |       |
| The Indian Bank Limited          | 3  |                                  |       |
| The Bank of Maharashtra Limited  | 2  |                                  | (172) |
| The Indian Overseas Bank Limited | 1" |                                  |       |

(52)

Page 15,—

*after line 19, under the head—*

"Name of existing bank" *insert—*  
 "All other Banks, Indian and foreign, working in India" (53)

SHRI S. KUNDU : I beg to move :—  
 Page 15,—

*for the Second Schedule, substitute—***"THE SECOND SCHEDULE"**

(See section 6)

| Name of existing bank              | Amount of Compensation   |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
|                                    | (In thousands of rupees) |
| The Central Bank of India Limited  | 110                      |
| The Bank of India Limited          | 108                      |
| The Punjab National Bank Limited   | 107                      |
| The Bank of Baroda Limited         | 104                      |
| The United Commercial Bank Limited | 99                       |
| Canara Bank Limited                | 45                       |
| United Bank of India Limited       | 50                       |
| Dena Bank Limited                  | 45                       |
| Syndicate Bank Limited             | 45                       |
| The Union Bank of India Limited    | 40                       |
| Allahabad Bank Limited             | 40                       |
| The Indian Bank Limited            | 30                       |

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have moved my amendments Nos. 92, 93, 94 and 95.

I support some of the amendments moved by Shri Shiva Chandra Jha when he said that no compensation should be paid to the banking magnates. Mr. Masani has been quoting Gandhiji. Well, the difficulty is that if Gandhiji had been alive, he would not have seen the face of Mr. Masani because of his politics. The point is this that compensation should not be paid, but if compensation is to be paid, we have certain basis to go by, and, as I have stated in my amendment No. 94 and 95,—I do not want to read those amendments now and waste the time of the House—these amendments should be accepted. They are nominal amendments. We are more concerned with the wording 'reasonable compensation'. If reasonable compensation amounts to crores of rupees at the cost of the people, at the cost of the Exchequer, then, that compensation is not reasonable compensation. They have even got compensation for 'goodwill'. Goodwill for what? These banks have been for years together swindling the people's money and building their own empire and they say, it is goodwill. I say, it is not goodwill, it is only illwill,—illwill of the people against whose interest they have swindled and built up their own empire. They have done all these things at the cost of the poor people and now they want compensation for that goodwill also. I therefore plead with the hon. Minister to accept my amendments. Let the compensation be reasonable, I agree; let right of property to be there. But right of property for whom? Not for people like Tata's. The whole of Jamsedpur belongs to the Tata's. Zamindari is deemed to be abolished in this country; but it is Mr. J. R. D. Tata who is the biggest zamindar and the caretaker of the Zamindari is Mr. Masani in this House. Even though we say Zamindari has been abolished, this is what we see. We do not want the right to property for those

who are exploiting the people, the toiling millions of this country. We want the right to property for the small person. That property should not be taken away. The Constitution should be amended so that the Supreme Court will not say anything against whatever we pass in this House. That is all that I wish to say and I request the hon. Minister to accept my amendments.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने चूँकि सैकण्ड सैडियूल को भी इसमें ले लिया है, मैं अपनी अमेण्डमेन्ट्स सं0 51, 52 और 53 के सम्बन्ध में बोलना चाहता हूँ। मैंने अपने तीनों संशोधनों को इस दृष्टि से मूँव किया है कि गांधी जी तो एक पंसा भी ले लिया करते थे। इसलिए जो सबसे छोटा बैंक है—इण्डियन ओवरसीज बैंक—उसको एक पंसा लेना चाहिए और जो सबसे बड़ा बैंक—सैट्रल बैंक—है उसको अधिक ले अधिक 14 पैसे कम्पेसेशन के रूप में दिये जाने चाहिये।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुआवजे का प्रश्न बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। यदि हम इस सिद्धांत को मानकर मुआवजा देंगे कि वह पूरा होना चाहिए और पर्याप्त होना चाहिये तो इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि सम्पत्ति के सम्बन्ध में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा। पता नहीं हमारे ला—मिनिस्टर या सरकार के लोग या दूसरे लोग इस बात को कैसे मान रहे हैं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा है कि हमारा संविधान यह कहता है कि पूरा मुआवजा होना चाहिए और पर्याप्त होना चाहिए। हमारा संविधान इस बात को नहीं कहता है। मैं चेलेंज करके कहता हूँ—मैं त्रिषि विशेषज्ञ नहीं हूँ, लेकिन साधारण बुद्धि के आधार पर मैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट के विद्वान जजों को भी चेलेंज करता हूँ कि वह बतलावें कि हमारे संविधान में ऐसा कहाँ लिखा है कि मुआवजा पूरा होना चाहिये और पर्याप्त होना चाहिये। हमारे संविधान में ऐसा उल्लेख कहीं नहीं है।

अमरीकी संविधान में यह स्पष्ट किया गया

है कि मुआवजा पूरा होना चाहिए और पर्याप्त होना चाहिए लेकिन बहुत जानबूझ कर अमरीकी संविधान की इस बात का हमारे संविधान में नहीं लिया गया था ताकि सम्पत्ति के सम्बन्धों को बदलने के लिए दरवाजा खुला रहे, समाजिक आवश्यकता के मुताबिक कम मुआवजा देना हो तो वह भी दिया जा सके।

हमारे ला—मिनिस्टर और इस सरकार के लोगों का संविधान के इस गलत अर्थ के सामने झुक कर जनता के 87 करोड़ रुपयों की बैंकपतियों के हवाले नहीं करना चाहिए। हमने लड़कर थर्ड क्लास का जो किराया बढ़ाया गया था, उस के 13 करोड़ रुपये हटवाये, लेकिन उससे भी ज्यादा टैक्स हम पर इस मुआवजे की रकम के रूप में डाल दिया गया है। इसलिए मैं ता कहूँगा कि आप इस पहलू पर गम्भीरता से गौर करें। हम नहीं कहते कि आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले की अवमानता करें। ऐसा हम नहीं कर सकते हैं। लेकिन हम एक रास्ता बतलाते हैं कि आपने संविधान के जरिये से इम्पीरियल बैंक को लेने के लिए जो रास्ता अस्तिधार किया था उसमें आपने उस इन्ट्रिंज को नहीं लिया था बल्कि उनके शेयर्स को ले लिया था। करीब करीब 12 करोड़ के शेयर्स आपने 20 करोड़ में लिए थे। आज करोड़ की पूँजी जोकि इन 14 बैंकों में लगी हुई है उसको लेने के लिए आप 87 करोड़ से भी ज्यादा रुपया दे रहे हैं। आप इस प्रकार से जनता के पैसे को क्यों बैंक पतियों के हवाले कर रहे हैं? आप क्यों नहीं हमारे संशोधन को स्वीकार कर लेते हैं? ला मिनिस्टर ने इस बिल पर आरम्भिक भाषण करते हुए कहा था कि हम इम्पीरियल बैंक की तरह इन 14 बैंकों को लेना चाहते हैं। यदि आप इम्पीरियल बैंक की तरह से ही इन बैंकों को लेना चाहते हैं तो क्या इम्पीरियल बैंक के शेयर्स को खरीदा नहीं गया था? क्या इस प्रकार से उसके शेयर्स को खरीद कर के



[श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा]

उस प्रतिष्ठान को नहीं लिया गया था ? उसी तरह से यदि आप इन 14 बैंकों के शीयर्स को भी खरीद लें तो उन प्रतिष्ठानों के आप मालिक बन जाते हैं। इसके लिए आपको अधिक से अधिक 47 करोड़ रुपया ही देना पड़ेगा और इस प्रकार से हम 40 करोड़ रुपए के करीब हम बचा लेते हैं। आप जनता के इस 40 करोड़ रुपये को बचाने के बदले क्यों उसे बैंक पतियों के हवाले कर रहे हैं ? उनसे आपको क्यों विशेष प्रेम हो गया है ? क्या मसानी साहब को खुश करने के लिए आप ऐसा करना चाहते हैं ? आप उनको खुश करेंगे या भारतीय जनता को खुश करेंगे—यह च्वाइस आपको करनी है। आप बड़े बड़े इजारेदारों को खुश करेंगे या शोषित पीड़ित जनता को खुश करेंगे ? इसमें आपको च्वाइस करनी होगी। आप दोनों के साथ आंख-मिचौनी नहीं कर सकते हैं। ऐसी दशा में आप हमारे संशोधन को स्वीकार कर लें और जनता के कंधे पर 40 करोड़ रुपए का बोझा मत डालें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Kundu.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,

SHRI D.N. PATODIA : What about me?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You never got up.

SHRI D.N. PATODIA : But I have already moved my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You might have moved but you might not like to speak, I shall call you. Now Shri Kundu,

SHRI S. KUNDU : Sir, my amendment which I give you seeks to replace the compensation clause given here in the Second

Schedule. In the Second Schedule as against fourteen banks huge amounts of compensation have been mentioned and the whole total comes to about Rs. 87 crores. I have revised the whole thing and I have indicated a certain amount of money and the total of which comes to about Rs. 8 lakhs.

My question is why Shri Govinda Menon's Rs. 87 crores should be accepted and not mine. I have alternative compensation clause which gives the compensation amount at Rs. 8 lakhs. Why should this not be accepted.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will it save so much of money ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : We will save so much of money. Shri Menon said that the compensation amount should not be illusory. To me Rs. 8 lakhs is not illusory.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Here everything is an illusion.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I hope not everything is *maya* here. Therefore, this Rs. 8 lakhs is not illusory. I have worked out a certain sum as compensation. Why should that not be accepted ? He also agrees that Parliament should know on what basis this is done. The judges have no business to go into the quantum once it is fixed. Once the quantum of compensation is fixed the judges are precluded to know on what basis the quantum of compensation has been fixed. This is our right. I can perhaps say for the benefit of the Members on what basis I have drawn up this figure of Rs. 8 lakhs. Therefore, he should explain why he cannot accept my amendment and why he should draw the exchequer to the tune of Rs. 86.92 crores. I will read a paragraph from his speech :

"The legal adviser of Government when the previous Ordinance and Bill came up relied heavily upon the decision of the Supreme Court in Jan. 1969. But in the matter of this case, there has been a fresh thinking on the part of the Supreme Court. They thought that the princ-

ples which were enumerated in the previous law were not relevant, were not good, were not proper and this is mainly the reason for striking down the law. What we have down in the Bill is to follow the other produce, that is to say, fix up the amount of compensation with respect to the undertaking of each bank".

He further says :

"Once compensation is fixed, it becomes not subject to judicial review. That is the line which we have adopted in the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution".

The Constitution is specific in the latter part of art 31(2) "no such law shall be called in question in any court on the ground that the compensation provided by the law is not adequate". In the light of this specific provision, I would like to confront the Supreme Court with this legislation with my amendment. Why should we in fear increase the compensation by another Rs. 12 crores from Rs. 75 crores. The Judges are far behind the people and the needs of the country. They sit in their ivory towers in the Supreme Court and the High Courts—I do not want to go into that.

When the Fourth Amendment was enacted, we were assured that no Judiciary could call in question of the sovereign will of the Parliament expressed by the people, through the Parliament. It was specifically made clear that the quantum of compensation could not be called in question. My amendment for Rs. 8 lakhs is not one rupee ; it is not illusory.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I can produce a scheme for 8 paise.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Let him try to understand it (*Interruptions*).

If we do not have finality on this issue, we will not be able to take over other industries to rush the greater need of the country and we will be drowned in the claims for crores and crores of rupees as compensation. So I humbly request the hon. Minister to accept this challenge to the Court. Let us know the mind of the

Supreme Court on this issue. So let him accept my amendment.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : My amendments Nos. 133-135 relate to payment of interest on the amount of compensation to be paid by Government. In this clause Government have provided three different ways for payment of compensation—payment in cash to be paid in three instalments; payment in the form of securities to be paid after ten years and the third in the form of securities to be paid after 30 years. In the case of cash instalment, the interest will be 4 per cent, in the case of ten years' securities  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent and in the case of 30 years' securities  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

It is interesting to note that whereas the compensation is not being paid immediately on the compensation payable in instalments either by cash or in securities, the appropriate rate of interest is also not being paid. It is known to all of us that even the bank rate is now about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. If a bank wants to take a loan from the Reserve Bank, it should pay  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent interest. What justification on earth can there be for providing such a low rate of interest as 4 and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent when the Government is not willing to make payment in cash. It would have been proper for Government to pay the compensation immediately in cash to the shareholders. Only if they refused to take it in cash, could Government dictate the terms of interest. But since Government are themselves reserving the right to dictate to the shareholders to accept in instalments, there is no justification to stipulate such low rates of interest. So in respect of the cash instalment, the rate of interest should be 6 per cent. In the other cases it should be  $6\frac{1}{2}$  and 7 per cent respectively. I do not see any reason why the Government should not accept this.

SHRI S.S. KOTHARI : Some of the hon Members who have pleaded for a nominal compensation have completely forgotten that there are thousands of shareholders who are holding 100 to 300 shares. They are all middle class people who have invested their hard earned money, probably a thousand or three thousand rupees. In case compensation is given

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

amounting to one paisa as one friend suggested, these people would be ruined. I know a clerk in the State Bank of India upstairs who has been regularly asking me when he would receive cash compensation for a hundred or two hundred shares that his father holds. I would like the hon. Members to talk to him and ascertain whether I am stating a fact. I hold no brief for the people, with big holding but this point I would like to emphasize.

One of the big five banks would be receiving Rs. 2 crores less now under the new formula than what they would have received under the original formula adopted last year. I am saying this with a full sense of responsibility. I have brought up this matter because the shareholders of the Bank would definitely like to know the basis on which this compensation has been arrived at by this Government. After persistent efforts, we persuaded the Law Minister to tell us the principles adopted by the Government for determination of compensation. As an Accountant I say that what he has said in the House has only made confusion worse confounded. He has actually deceived the Members, because most of the Members are not technical people, they do not understand how compensation is calculated. What he has said just makes nonsense and I will indicate how. In accountancy there are two distinct principles. One is the Net Maintainable Revenue Basis, i. e., future profits basis. That is a separate principle by itself. The other is the Assets Basis plus Good will. You may or you may not give goodwill, but these two distinct bases are there. You have to calculate compensation according to these two separate bases independently, and then you may take the average. That is the accountancy as we understand it in technical terms. I do not know what the Minister has done or what the Government has done. The statement that they have given to the House is absolutely calculated to misguide the people. Let him place on the Table of the House the exact calculation on respect of each of the 14 Banks as to how the compensation has been arrived at. If he does not do, so, he is doing a grave injustice to the Members of this hon. House.

Secondly, he is not playing fair. A large number of shareholders of the nationalised banks would like to know how that compensation has been arrived at. Whether it has been done fairly or unfairly is another matter. This is the point which I would like to emphasize. Let him place on the Table the details as to how exactly the sum whatever be the sum, has been arrived at in the respect of each of the banks. Why should he be secretive or mysterious about it? Each shareholder as a proprietor is entitled to know on that basis he is receiving compensation. Or, let the hon. Minister give an assurance that if any bank or shareholder approaches him, he would make available to them and to the bank the basis on which the Government has calculated the compensation.

I have studied the Supreme Court judgment very carefully. If a certain amount is mentioned in the Bill itself and no other details are given, the question has not been decided by the Supreme Court as to whether Parliament can decide upon any principle, relevant or irrelevant, and go ahead with the compensation. In my opinion, the chief tests laid down by the Supreme Court are that the principle should be relevant, that it should be an accepted principle and that it should be appropriate to the property which has been expropriated or which has been acquired. Even though Government may decide and mention a certain amount, it is not enough; these three tests also would have to be satisfied.

The Constitution provides that when a property is acquired then compensation shall be given. Later on, it says that the adequacy of the compensation shall not be questioned in a court of law. But that has to be compensation. The dictionary meaning of the word 'compensation', as interpreted by the Supreme Court judgment is that it must be equal in value or it must make amends for loss or damage.

The three criteria laid down by the Supreme Court, namely, relevancy, recognised principles and appropriateness have to be applied in respect of the principle adopted by the Government for giving compensation. Otherwise, some of the banks which have received lesser compensa-

tion under the new formula may go to the Supreme Court and the Government may find themselves in a difficult and embarrassing position.

Lastly, the hon. Minister said that banks have no goodwill. I am surprised that a learned man like him, representing the Government, says that there is no good will for banks. I challenge them. Let them appoint five independent experts and let them say whether there is goodwill or not with respect to banks. Even the Supreme Court in its judgment has said that there is goodwill. A bank is not a grocer's shop; that is what the judgment says. But it has not entered the head of the hon. Minister. Goodwill is there and if the Government does not provide for goodwill in respect of compensation may God help them.

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** I would first take up the challenge of my friend that the Supreme Court judgment is bad and the Supreme Court should be abolished. I would like this House to realise that its dignity, its existence depends upon the Constitution. Why is it that we are all here? We are here because a certain election has taken place under that Constitution. It is the same Constitution which was provided for the Supreme Court.

Then I would like to be emphasize that every member of this House gets Rs. 51 a day if he attends this House for a minute or so. Those who are professing for the masses, their solicitude for the masses would begin when they give up this amount. I tell this House and tell this country that the moment my friends give up their Rs. 51 a day, I will follow them. If they are not prepared to do that, they are deceiving the country by asking something for themselves and giving something less to those who are entitled to their rights.

The Constitution provides for the Supreme Court. So, I would request my friends once and for all to make up their mind to respect the Supreme Court, as they respect their Parliament, as they respect the Government. If they do not want to do that, they should join Shri A. K. Gopalan and Shri Jyotirmoy Basu and

openly try and subvert or destroy the Constitution. They have no place here.

Now, I come to my amendment, which is that the rate of interest to be allowed to various stages of compensation must be related first to what was the dividend on the shares of those banks and second, it must be related to what is the rate of interest which the amount would earn outside if it was released at once. It cannot be released at once! It is to go through three instalments. Now, I would like to go a little further than what has been suggested very moderately by my own party, namely, six per cent. I would say that we are eligible to a rate of interest which a bank charges on its loan; it should be nine and a half per cent. If you do not do this, I would like to enforce — not this part of the House because they only want things for themselves—the Minister that this Bill is going to be struck down on this clause alone. Because once you recognise that compensation is due, you must pay for it, whatever is the rate of interest. I do hope that the hon. Minister who has gone so far to meet the law which he did not do in the first Bill, will go a little further and pay the current rate of interest on whatever is due to the shareholder. If not, as before, just as my prediction in the last Bill has come true, my prediction is that this Bill will also be struck down.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Mr. Nambiar It is getting very late, and so I suggest to hon. Members to be very brief.

**SHRI NAMBIAR :** My amendment is very clear. We cannot accept this Schedule given here as compensation; these are all *ad hoc* arrangements, given in the second Schedule. The Central Bank of India Limited—Rs. 17.50 crores; then comes the Bank of India Limited—Rs. 14.70 crores; then Rs. 10.20 crores; Rs. 8.40 crores and all that. What is all this? Why? What is the reason? What is the calculation? So, this looks absurd. I agree with what my friend on the other side said, because he says it is absurd because he wants more; I say it is absurd because it is already more. Therefore, there must be a formula and I have given it in my amendment. We are giving them the money; we will give them the money on this basis. My formula is: "but such

[Shri Nambiar]

compensation shall not be more than the total market value of the shares held by the Bank on 19th day of July, 1969 and the Book Value of other assets." Take it. (Interruption) Whatever it is, you take the share of the book value of the assets and not more than the market value. We do not want to rob you of anything. The book value will be less. What I say is, you should not say that you should get everything under the sun and only the exbankers should live in this country happily.

MR. Lobo Prabhu : for whom I have great respect, is saying that this sum of Rs. 51 that we are getting is too much, and that the sum of Rs. 78 crores that you are giving to the bankers is too small ! The compensation is too much. So, we want you to give it on some principle which is acceptable, but not this huge amount. If this whole amount is put in this House, there will be no space to move about ; so many notes will be there. Please accept my emendment.

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा (बांका): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने संशोधन 193 के द्वारा यह चाहता हूँ कि ब्याज की दर 4½ परसेंट के बजाये प्रचलित बैंक रेट के अनुसार हो। इस सम्बन्ध में होने वाली चर्चा को मैं पीपल बर्सस पीपल का प्रश्न समझता हूँ। मेरे मित्रों ने जन-साधारण और जनता की बात कही है। वे समझते हैं कि जो भी कम्पेन्सेशन दिया जा रहा है, वह सेंट्रल बैंक या युनाइटेड कामशंस बैंक या टाटा तथा बिड़ला आदि को ही दिया जा रहा है। मैं अपने मित्रों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब एक बैंक—युनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया बना, तो उस में बंगाल के चार पांच छोटे छोटे बैंक, कोमिला बैंक और नार्य बैंक वगैरह एमलगेमेट किए गए थे। उन छोटे छोटे बैंकों के शेयर होल्डर प्रॉपर मिडल क्लास के लोग भी नहीं, लोअर मिडल क्लास और मिडल क्लास के लोग हैं। बंगाल के बहुत से शिक्षक, रिटायर्ड बकील और डाक्टर आदि उन शेयरों को

होल्ड करते हैं। मुझे इस बात से कोई मतलब नहीं है कि सरकार 87 करोड़ देती है या 87 लाख देती है। लेकिन सरकार जो भी रकम निश्चित करती है, उस पर एक वाजिब ब्याज देना चाहिए। यह बहुत जरूरी है कि शेयर-होल्डरों को वाजिब ब्याज मिले।

जो ब्याज की 4 परसेंट दर निश्चित गई है, वह बहुत आर्टिफिशियल और कृत्रिम है। मैं 8 या 9 परसेंट की दर मामने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ, क्योंकि ब्याज की दर तो फ्लक्चुएट करती रहती है। इसलिए मैं ब्याज की दर को प्रचलित बैंक रेट से संबंधित करना चाहता हूँ, अर्थात् ब्याज का बैंक रेट के अनुसार निश्चित किया जाये।

जो फिनांस बिल पेश किया गया है, उस में तीन हजार रुपये तक डिविडेंड पाने वालों को कुछ सहूलियतें दी गई हैं। उन को बैल्य टैक्स में भी कुछ एग्जेम्पशन दिया गया है। इस का कारण यह है कि वे वीकर सेक्शन आफ सोसायटी हैं और वे सरकार की सहायता के हकदार हैं। जिन लोगों की आमदनी चालीस या पचास हजार रुपये हो, उन को ब्याज दिया जाए या नहीं, उस से मुझे कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। लेकिन जो मध्यवर्ति के शेयरहोल्डर हैं, जिन को फिनांस बिल में एग्जेम्पशन मिल रहा है, सरकार कम से कम उन के लिए कुछ एमेंडमेंट करे। हमारे मित्र जिन "पीपल" के लिए दिन-रात प्रायू बहाया करते हैं, घाखिर वे "पीपल" कौन है? क्या ये लोग "पीपल" या जन-साधारण नहीं हैं? इस लिये इन लोगों को भिखारी बना देना कहां का म्याय है? सरकार चाहे जो भी मुआबजा निश्चित करे, लेकिन उस पर ब्याज बैंक रेट के अनुसार निश्चित किया जाये।

श्री रवि राय: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी तरफ़ीम के द्वारा मुआबजे को घटाना चाहता

हैं। अभी कुछ सदस्यों ने इस सिलसिले में गांधी जी का नाम लिया। मैं उन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि लुई फ़िर ने गाँधी जी की जो बायो-ग्राफी लिखी है, उस में साफ कहा गया है कि गाँधीजी मुआवजे के समर्थक नहीं थे और उन का मत था कि जमीन बिना कोई मुआवजा दिये हुये छीनी जा सकती है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि मसानी साहब को इस विषय में ज्यादा चिन्तित नहीं होना चाहिए, क्योंकि अब सरकार फिर किसी कारखाने या उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने नहीं जा रही है। बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के अवसर पर खुद प्रधान मंत्री ने आल-इन्डिया रेडियों पर भाषण देते हुए कहा था, “बिस इज नाट बि बिर्गनिंग आफ एन इरा आम नेशनलाइजेशन।”

जहाँ तक मुआवजे का संबंध है, उस पर हमारे दल का बुनियादी एतराज है। हम लोग कभी भी मुआवजे के पक्ष में नहीं रहे हैं। हमारा मत यह है कि अगर कोई कारखाना, जमीन, उद्योग या रियासत छीनने के बाद कुछ लोग गरीब हो जाते हैं, तो उन को रीहैबिलिटेशन कम्पेंसेशन दिया जा सकता है, उन के पुनर्वास के लिये मुआवजा दिया जा सकता है। लेकिन किसी उद्योग या रियासत आदि को छीनने के बाद एक नीति के रूप में पूँजीपतियों या राजा-महाराजाओं को मुआवजा देने के हम विरुद्ध हैं। मैं सरकार को आगाह करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि हम संविधान के अनुच्छेद 31 में आवश्यक संशोधन नहीं करेंगे, तो आगे चल कर हम किसी भी उद्योग या कारखाने आदि का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं कर पाएँगे, क्योंकि सारे देश के लिए, जनता के लिए यह मुआवजा भारी हो जायेगा। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार जानती है और यह अभी भी सोच रही है कि राजा महाराजाओं के लिए हम लोग जो

यहाँ बहस कर चुके हैं कि उन को कतई मुआवजा नहीं देना चाहिए, केवल कुछ गरीब राजाओं को रीहैबिलिटेशन कम्पेंसेशन देना चाहिए, लेकिन यह सरकार अभी फैसला कर रही है कि बीस साल तक राजाओं को उन का प्रिवी पर्स खत्म करने के बाद उन को दस गुना, बीस गुना दिया जायगा, बीस साल तक सारा देश इन का महाजन की तरह सारा कर्ज चुकाता रहेगा, यह चीज सरकार करने जा रही है। राजा महाराजाओं का सिर्फ कागजात के ऊपर प्रिवी पर्स खत्म किया जायगा लेकिन यह सरकार चाहती है कि इन को दस साल या बीस साल तक इस तरह से मुआवजा दिया जाय। इसलिए हम लोगों का यह कहना है कि मुआवजा घटाने के सिलसिले में हम लोगों की जो तरमीम हैं उस को सरकार मान ले।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, clause 6 and the Second Schedule form really the core of this Bill because they deal with compensation. On this clause we have heard in this House two extreme positions. My friends in front of me are not satisfied with the rate of interest provided and one of them said that with respect to one bank the compensation which is provided in the Second Schedule will be less than what that bank would have got if the previous Act had survived. They would have to thank themselves for attacking the good principles which were enumerated there.

Regarding the rate of interest the position is not as if we put some rate of interest at random. For bonds of thirty years duration we have provided  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent interest, because that is the current market rate for loans of thirty years duration. For promissory notes of ten years duration we have provided  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent interest, because that is the prevailing market.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI . What is the prevailing bank rate ?

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** Now we are dealing with the government and not with banks. So far as those banks which want to get the money in cash are concerned, we have notionally put the compensation amount in a savings bank where the rate of interest is four per cent and it would be given in three instalments. I do not think it is reasonable to say that the rates of interest provided in this Bill for compensation are in any way other than reasonable. I do not accept any of these amendments.

My friends on the other side wanted to reduce the compensation provided in the Bill. Shri Kuruvea suggested : why don't you challenge the Supreme Court again by providing Rs. 8 lakhs or so. My answer is this. This Bill has been brought by government, not to challenge the Supreme Court, but to see that the Bill becomes law and these banking undertakings come in as a public corporation. We have a purpose, an objective, a certain social purpose to gain and this will be achieved only if these banks immediately become statutory corporations, as conceived in this Bill. Because article 31(2) has said that compensation fixed by Parliament is not justiciable, it does not follow that we can fix any compensation. Since that power is given to Parliament, it is all the more necessary that Parliament should use that power with a certain amount of sense of responsibility. It is in that way that this has been fixed.

I read out a statement earlier today which will indicate the matters which we took into account in fixing compensation. Please do not forget that there are 1,46,000 shareholders of these 14 banks. It is not as if the compensation we pay is going to half a dozen big monopolists in this country ; it goes to about 1½ lakhs of shareholders in our country, not necessarily rich people—some of them may be rich, some of them may be middle-class people—and it is our duty as responsible Members of Parliament not to deprive them of what they would otherwise get.

The rate of dividend which these shareholders have been getting all these

years should be taken into account. During the last four or five years, whereas the dividends from other industrial concerns were not very high, in banks shareholders used to get from 7 to 10 per cent by way of dividend on their shares. All these things have been taken into consideration. Two extreme views have been expressed by friends here and by friends there. We have decided not to go to either extreme but to stick to the path of reason and have a reasonable, moderate arrangement under which compensation will be paid.

That being so, I would request the House to accept both clause 6 and the Second Schedule which are well considered, will thought out provisions, settled in consultation with the Reserve Bank and the experts of the Ministry of Finance. I would request hon. Members to withdraw their amendments.

**SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :** Will you give the House the calculations or details of how you arrived at these figures ?

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** Please see my statement.

**SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :** That does not indicate anything ; it only indicates what factors have been taken into account.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I shall now put all the amendments to clause 6 to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 7, 29 to 40, 92 to 95, 133 to 135, 151 to 153, 168, 193, 212 to 216, 231 to 233, and 235 were put and negatived.*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The question is :

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 6 was added to the Bill.*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Now I shall put all the amendments to the Second Schedule to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 14, 51 to 53 and 172 were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Second Schedule stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Second Schedule was added to the Bill.*

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Sir, it is nearly 8 O'clock now and we have managed to cover six clauses out of 21 of a very important Bill in which the whole country is interested. Hon. Members have shown by their persistence that they do not wish that they should be brushed aside and the Bill rushed through the House. We will be failing in our duty to the country and to ourselves and we will be very harsh not only to ourselves but to the members of the staff who have worked from early morning till 8 O'clock. I want to appeal to you and, through you, to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, let us adjourn now, carry on tomorrow, spend a couple of hours and by 3 or 4 O'clock we will pass the Bill. It has got to go to the Rajya Sabha day after tomorrow. It can still go to the Rajya Sabha day after tomorrow provided by 3 or 4 O'clock tomorrow we finish this Bill.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : It is not necessary. We cannot sit like this. I support what Mr. Masani says.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : May I say that this morning when you extended the time, I bagged of you that the total ceiling time should not be increased. Because certain leaders of the Parties have not spoken. I readily agreed that the time be extended. It was a solemn undertaking given to the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Of course, I approached them individually and then

they were good enough to agree and I put it to the House and there was no dissenting voice and it was taken that the House will sit late and finish the Bill.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The hon. Minister is misguiding the House. What happened on the previous day was that when there was an obituary reference, he just stood up and said that the Bill be passed to-day. That was a wrong occasion. Now the fact remains that this is an important piece of legislation and everybody must be given a complete hearing. There is no reason why it should be rushed through. Where is the hurry ? This can go to the Rajya Sabha day after tomorrow, Sir, you take the opinion of the leaders of all the Parties.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : My friend did not seem to know the background. Before I mentioned it formally here, I approached the leaders of the Parties and they agreed.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : We had holidays for three days and if necessary, we can sit till 2 O'clock in the morning and pass the Bill. We can forego dinner for the poor people of our country.

SHRI S. KUNDU : The Government have nationalised 14 banks and they have taken all their assets. At the rate we are going I am sure, it will take us till 12 midnight. When they take all the banks, they must also be prepared to provide us dinner.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : We will forego the dinner and continue. For the poor people of the country we can forego the meal.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has not met the simple point that the Bill can be taken up tomorrow and finalised and sent to the Rajya Sabha. Let him meet that point and not rely on solemn assurances which were never given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Government is not prepared to accept your suggestion. Therefore, instead of wasting more time on this, let us proceed,



SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : It is in your descretion, Sir.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : You cannot be dictated by the Government, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we take up Clause 7.

Clause 7—(*Head office and management*)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : I beg to move :

Page 6,—

after line 29, insert—

“(c) The first Board of Directors appointed under this clause shall include—

(i) representatives of the employees and depositors of such bank, and

(ii) representatives of farmers, workers and artisans,

to be elected in such a manner as may be specified in the scheme metioned in clause (9)(1).” (8)

Page 6,—

for lines 38 and 39 *substitute*—

“of the corresponding new bank and shall receive total emoluments, to be fixed by the Reserve Bank, but not exceeding rupees two thousand, including all per quisites and amenities ;” (9)

Page 6,—

after line 48, *add*—

“(7) (a) Every corrasponding new bank shall maintain as its branches all branches of the existing bank which were in existence immediately before the 19th July, 1969 and no such branch may be closed without the previous approval of the Reserve Bank.

(b) Every corresponding new bank may establish branches at any place in or outside India in addition to the branches referred to in sub-clause (2).

(c) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub clause (3) every corresponding new bank shall establish for the next five years or such extended period as the Reserve Bank may specify in this behalf not less than 50 branches per annum out of which at least 25 branches shall be opened in rural areas and the places where such additional branches are to be established shall be determined in accordance with such programme as may be drawn up by the Central Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank and the Planning Commission from time to time and no such branch shall be closed without the previous approval of the Reserve Bank.” (10)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 6, line 27,—

for “as is equal to the remuneration” *substitute* “but not exceeding Rs. 1500 per month” (41)

Page 6, lines 38 and 39,—

for “same amoluments as he was receiving immediately before such commencement”

*substitute*—“amoluments not exceeding Rs. 1500 per month” (42)

Page 6, lines 45 and 46,—

for “as the Central Government may specify in this behalf”

*substitute*— “but not exceeding Rs. 1500 per month” (43)

SHRI DEVEN SEN (Asansol) : I beg to move :

Page 6, line 27,—

*for* "equal to the remuneration" *substitute*—"determined by the Central Government keeping in view the remuneration" (54)

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I beg to move :

Page 6, —

*Omit* lines 14 to 29 (136)

Page 6, lines 30,—

*Omit* "First". (137)

Page 6, line 31,—

*for* "sub-section (3)"

*substitute*—"Section 9" (138)

Page 6, lines 42 and 43,—

*Omit* "or, if it is of opinion that it is necessary in the interests of the corresponding new bank so to do," (139)

Page 6, lines 47 and 48,

*for* "Central Government"

*substitute*—"Reserve Bank in consultation with the Central Government." (140)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I beg to move:

Page 6,—

*after* line 13, *insert*—

' Provided that that the Board of Directors shall include at least a Member of Parliament, an economist, a chartered accountant, and a representative each of small-scale industry, agriculturists, employees and depositors :

"Provided further that no remuneration other than travelling and

boarding expenses shall be paid to the Members for attending Board Meetings or performing other functions as Board Members." (154)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move :

Page 6,—

*for* lines 3 to 8, *substitute*—

"7. (1) The head office of each corresponding new bank shall be at such place at which the head office of the existing bank is situated unless the Central Government takes approval of Parliament to a change." (158)

Page 6,—

*Omit* lines 47 and 48. (159)

SHRI S. KUNDU : I beg to move :

Page 6, line 5,—

*after* "behalf" *insert*—

"keeping in view the interest of different States and better coordination of banking administration." (169)

SHRI P. GOPALAN : I beg to move :

Page 6, line 5,—

*after* "behalf" *insert*—

"based on the principle that not more than the Head Offices of one of the corresponding new banks shall be located in any of the States or Union Territories." (182)

SHRI S. KUNDU : I beg to move :

Page 6, line 14,—

*after* "day" *insert*—

"in case of existing banks specified in the First Scheduled and the date of vesting in case of other existing banks," (217)

[Shri S. Kundu]

Page 6, line 29—

for "commencement of this Act"  
substitute "date of vesting" (218)

Page 6, line 37,—

for "commencement of this Act"  
substitute "date of vesting" (219)

Page 6, line 39,—

for "commencement" substitute  
"date" (290)

SHRI NAMBIAR : I beg to move :

Page 6, line 17,—

after "persons" insert—

"including two representatives of the  
employees." (236)

20 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the chair]

SHRI NAMBIAR : My amendment is a very simple one. What I want is that the representatives of the bank employees should be included in the Board of Directors. That is my point. In the previous legislation on the representatives of the Bank employees were allowed to be there, but now there is no such provision. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Sir, my amendment is this :

Page 6, line 17,—

after "persons" insert—

"including two representatives of  
the employees"

I remember, Sir, last time, when the last Bill was under discussion here, the hon. Minister agreed that representatives are allowed. If that principle is agreed to then my purpose is served.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : It is there in Clause 9.

SHRI NAMBIAR : If it is included in

Clause 9, I have no objection. But the proper place for that is Clause 7 dealing with Board of Directors. That is why I have moved the amendment. But I see he accepts that principle ; that is well and good.

श्री मधु लिमये : इसके बारे में मेरे तीन संशोधन हैं। जो पहला संशोधन है वह यह है कि जो पहला बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स होगा उसमें कर्मचारी, डिपोज़िटर, किसान, कारीगर और मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि लिए जाएं। असल अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में बात यह है कि जब पहला बिल पास हो गया तो मैंने वो संशोधन रखे थे और उन संशोधनों को कानून मंत्री जी ने कबूल किया था। लेकिन कुछ समय में नहीं आ रहा है कि जब नया बिल आ गया तो उसमें से क्यों छूट दिया गया ? पुराने बिल में एक एडवाइजरी बोर्ड के नियुक्त करने की बात थी। अब एडवाइजरी बोर्ड की जगह यहां फर्स्ट बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स आ गया। इतना ही फर्क हुआ। लेकिन क्या वजह है कि पिछले बिल में अंतरिम अरेन्जमेंट के तौर पर जो एडवाइजरी बोर्ड था जिसका अब नाम रखा गया है फर्स्ट बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स, उस को इस नये बिल में क्यों छूट दिया गया ? जब सिद्धान्त वही है फिर उस को क्यों नहीं इस में रखा गया। इसलिये मैं मंत्री जी से विनती करना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे पिछली बार आपने हमारे संशोधन को माना था कोई वजह नहीं है कि आप इसको अबकी बार छूट रहे हैं। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय हमारी बात को मान लें। और अगर नहीं मानें तो कम से कम आप लोगों के आत्म सम्मान को मैं अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि जो बात एक दफा यहाँ पर मंजूर हो चुकी है क्या उसको भी आप पास नहीं करवायेंगे ?

मेरा दूसरा संशोधन भी महत्वपूर्ण है। इस अनुच्छेद में कहा गया है, यह किसानों, कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधित्व के बारे में है। अब दूसरा

संशोधन यह है कि इनके जो चेयरमैन हैं या कस्टोडियन हैं उनको तनख्वाह, भत्ता और अन्य सुविधायें क्या होनी चाहिए। जैसा पहले बिल में था, इस बिल में उन्होंने कहा है कि निजी क्षेत्र में जब बैक्स थे उस समय उनको जो सुविधायें मिलती थी, भत्ता मिलता था, वही राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद भी मिलेगा। तो राष्ट्रीयकरण का क्या मतलब है? मैंने एक सवाल सरकार से पूछा था, पिछले सोमवार की बात है, और मैंने जानने की कोशिश की कि जो कस्टोडियन्स हैं, चेयरमैन थे, उनको क्या तनख्वाह और सुविधायें मिलती हैं। तो 14 बैंकों का यह हिसाब किताब मेरे पास है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप यह सुन कर दंग रह जायेंगे कि बैंक आफ बड़ोदा के चेयरमैन की 6000 रुपया मासिक तनख्वाह है। बैंक आफ इंडिया 6000 रुपया, सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया 6000 रुपया। उसके बाद पंजाब नेशनल बैंक में 6000 रुपया है और युनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक में 6000 रुपया है। यह मैंने 6 बैंकों का हिसाब बतलाया। 14 में से 6 बैंकों के चेयरमैनों को 6000 रुपया मासिक तनख्वाह मिलती है। केवल उनको यह तनख्वाह ही नहीं अपितु अन्य दूसरी सुविधाएं भी मिलती हैं जैसे बैंक आफ बड़ोदा में rent free house and free use of car, entertainment allowances Rs. 500 per month.

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upto Rs. 6,000 per year.

इस तरह से यह सब है। मुझे वह सारा पढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं है।

इसके अलावा मैं इस बात की जानकारी रखता हूँ कि जब बैंकों के द्वारा कर्ज दिये जाते थे तो कानूनी ढंग से और बिना बताये कर्ज पर कमिशन भी लिया करते थे। यह जानते हैं सब लोग और अब तो सरकारी क्षेत्र में आने के बाद इसके लिए पूरी छूट होगी और वह प्राधा परसेंट एक परसेन्ट मिलेगा उसको भी आप मिला देंगे तो भ्रनापशनाप पंसा यह लोग सुविधाओं के रूप में कमिशन के रूप में लेंगे। इसके बारे में कोई शंका नहीं रह जाती है।

कुछ दिन पहले यहां संचुरी एकों जो कि बिड़लाज परिवार की एक कम्पनी है उसके बारे में पूछा गया था कि उन्होंने एक प्रस्ताव पास किया है कि पुराने मैनेजिंग एजेंटों को एक परसेंट कमिशन दिया जाय तो कम्पनी वाले एक परसेंट मारेंगे और बैंक वाले भी एक परसेन्ट कमिशन मारेंगे। इससे हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था पर कितना बड़ा बोझ हो जायगा इस का हम लोगों को विचार करना चाहिए। इस लिए मैं इनसे अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप आदर्शवाद के आधार पर और गांधी जी के सादगी के सिद्धांत पर, मसानी साहब अभी बैठे हैं, गांधी जी का नाम जितना यह लेते हैं उतना हम लोग भी नहीं लेते, लेकिन गांधी जी के किसी भी सिद्धांत को जो उनकी नीतियों के खिलाफ जाता हो उनको यह मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं होते। क्या गांधी जी ने यह नहीं कहा था कि जब तक हमारे देश के करोड़ों लोगों को खाने के लिए पर्याप्त खाना नहीं मिलता है, पहनने के लिए कपड़ा नहीं मिलता है, रहने के लिए मकान नहीं मिलता है, बच्चों की पढ़ाई का इन्तजाम नहीं होता है, दवादारू का इन्तजाम नहीं होता है तब तक फिज़ूलखर्ची और शौकीनी पर पैसा खर्च करने की इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह क्या गांधी जी का सिद्धान्त नहीं था? लेकिन क्या मसानी साहब और श्री गोविन्द मेनन गांधी जी के इस सिद्धान्त को याद करेंगे? अगर

[श्री मधु लिमये]

राष्ट्रीयकरण के जरिए आप गरीबों की सेवा करना चाहते हैं तो 2000 रुपये की सीमा लगाने का जो मैं संशोधन दे रहा हूँ उसकी आप तारीफ़ कीजिए।

दूसरा जो मेरा संशोधन है उसको अगर वह पढ़ने की कृपा करेंगे और बैंकों की शाखाओं का विस्तार करने के लिए जो सुझाव है उस को मान लें तो उचित होगा। उसमें कम से कम कितना किया जाय यह कहा गया है। पहले 4, 5 साल में अगर वह इस सिद्धान्त को मानेंगे तो हो सकता है कि ग्रामीण इलाकों में बैंकों की शाखाओं का तेजी से विस्तार होगा। श्री लोबो प्रभु के जिले मंगलौर में यह बैंकों के मामले में आदर्श मिला है जहां उनके अकेले मंगलौर जिले में बैंकों पास जितनी डिपॉजिट है उतना डिपॉजिट श्री रविराय के उड़ीसा राज्य में व श्री कुण्डू के राज्य में भी डिपॉजिट नहीं है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे इस तीसरे संशोधन को मानें वर्तमान शाखाओं को बर्खास्त न किया जाये और नई शाखाएं कम से कम 50 शाखाएं प्रति वर्ष खोली जायं तब जाकर उड़ीसा राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश जैसे जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं उन इलाकों का कल्याण होगा। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि मेरे इन संशोधन नम्बर 8 और 10 को कबूल करें। 9 के बारे में भी वह सोचे हालांकि मुझे उम्मीद नहीं है कि वह मानेंगे वहरहाल मैं 9 के बारे में भी उनसे अपील करता हूँ कि वह इसको स्वीकार करें।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : मेरे संशोधन हैं संख्या 41, 42 और 43। 41 इस प्रकार है :

*for "as is equal to the remuneration" substitute "but not exceeding Rs. 1500 per month"*

संशोधन नं० 42 इस प्रकार है :

*for "same emoluments as he was receiving immediately before such*

*commencement" substitute "emoluments not exceeding Rs. 1500 per month"*

संशोधन सं० 43 इस प्रकार है।

*for "as the Central Government may specify in this behalf" substitute "but not exceeding Rs. 1500 per month"*

This is for managing the affairs and business of the corresponding new bank.

हमारे देश का आदर्श समाजवाद है। लेकिन उसमें राष्ट्रीयकरण ही अकेली बात नहीं है। हमें देखना यह है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद आप जो कदम उठाते हैं वह हकीकत में समाजवाद की ओर ले जाना चाहते हैं या नहीं। हमको इसको इसी कसौटी पर कसना है।

पहले तो हम लोगों ने सब बैंकों की बातें कीं, लेकिन सरकार तमाम बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं कर रही है। हमें देखना है कि जिन बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण वह कर रही है उनकी बनावट वह किसी रूप में लाती है। जब हम बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स के वेतनों को देखते हैं तब हमको सोचना पड़ता है कि जिस देश में 75 प्रतिशत लोग 3 आ० रोज पर गुजर करते हैं वहां बोर्ड के डायरेक्टर्स की तन्ख्वाह 6,000 तक हो सकेगी यह कहाँ का इन्साफ है? समाजवाद मेरा ज़्याला है कि आमदनी का जो फर्क है, जिस पर हम लोग बराबर जोर देते आये हैं, उसमें 1 और 10 का रेशियो होना चाहिए। इसी तरह से बैंकों में भी होना चाहिए। आज हम देखते हैं कि इन्फ्लेशन बहुत है, दाम हर चीज के बढ़े हैं। इसलिए हमको मिनिमम और मैक्सिमम आमदनी में 1 और 10 का रेशियो रखना चाहिए। 150 रुपये मिनिमम वेतन होना चाहिए और 1500 रु० मैक्सिमम वेतन होना चाहिए। इसी हिसाब से राष्ट्रीयकरण के मातहत कदम उठाये जाने चाहिए। बैंकों के कर्मचारी और बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स के जितने लोग हैं उनको

इसी कसौटी के अनुसार रख कर हम को आगे बढ़ना है। तभी सही मानों में समाजवाद की ओर हम बढ़ पायेंगे अगर हम ईमानदारी से समाजवाद चाहते हैं।

जहाँ तक रेम्यूनरेशन देने की बात है उनमें कर्मचारियों और बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स का वेतन 1 और 10 के रेशियों का होना चाहिये। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे संशोधन को मान लें। मेरे तीनों संशोधन इसी रूप में हैं।

श्री देवेन सेन: मेरी तरमीम यह है कि पेज 6, लाइन 27 में जो यह लिखा है कि:

"shall receive such remuneration as is equal to the remuneration which a member of the Board of Directors of the existing bank..."

इस को हटा दिया जाय और उस की जगह पर यह लिखा जाय:

"shall receive such remuneration as determined by the Central Government keeping in view the remuneration ..."

इस का मतलब यह है कि आज कल जो वेतन दिया जाता है अगर उस को आगे के लिए भी रक्खा जाय तो उस से दो किस्म की तकलीफ हो जायेगी। एक तो अलग अलग जगहों पर अलग अलग वेतन होंगे दूसरे जो ऊँचे वेतन पहले से चले आ रहे हैं वही चलते रहेंगे। जो अमेंडमेंट मैंने रक्खा है उस से एकरूपता प्राप्त सकती है और सरकार चाहे तो वेतनक्रम को कम भी कर सकती है।

इस लिये मेरा कहना है कि मेरा संशोधन मान लिया जाय ताकि जो ऐनोमली है वह हट जाय।

श्री रवि राय: सरकार चाहती है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के जारिये समाजवाद का एक

नमूना देश के सामने पेश किया जाए। अगर ऐसी बात है तो समाजवाद के अर्थ समझ कर हम को आगे बढ़ना होगा। समाजवाद का मतलब यह नहीं है कि छोटे बड़ों के बीच में जमीन आसमान का अन्तर हो और जो अन्तर इस समय विद्यमान है उसको और बढ़ाया जाए। इस वास्ते हमारी सीधी सादी तरमीम को मंत्री महोदय को मान लेना चाहिये। खुद मेनन साहब ने पीछे जब पार्लिमेंट में लिमयेजी की तरमीम पर जब बहस हुई थी तब उस बात को मान लिया था। इस वास्ते अब उनको कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। हम लोग इतना ही चाहते हैं कि बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में, बैंक कर्मचारियों, डिफाजिटर्स आदि का प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिये। इस बात को उन्होंने स्वयं पहले मान लिया था। इस वास्ते अब इसको मानने में उनको कोई एतराज नहीं होना चाहिये।

सब से महत्वपूर्ण चीज यह है कि पिछले बीस साल से सरकार की जो आर्थिक नीति रही है वह यह रही है कि समाजवाद इस तरह से लाया जा सकता है कि हम लोग छलांग मार कर पूँजीपति और नौकरशाह की जगह पर चले जाएं। हम लोगों की तनखाह, हम लोगों का भत्ता इस तरह का हो जाये और वह अगर बढ़ जाए तो हम खुद बड़े लोग बन जाएंगे और देश में समाजवाद आ जाएगा। कांग्रेस सरकार की मिश्रित अर्थ व्यवस्था का यही परिणाम आज तक निकला है। देश की मिश्रित अर्थ व्यवस्था की वही प्रतिध्वनि यहां हुई है। तिवारी जी और आन भी अध्यक्ष महोदय, पब्लिक प्रोडक्टिंग्स कमेटी के चैयरमैन रह चुके हैं। आप तो जानते हैं कि इन पब्लिक प्रोडक्टिंग्स के खिलाफ यही आवाज उठती रही है देश में कि इनको समाजवाद का नमूना पेश करना चाहिए था लेकिन ये पेश नहीं कर पाए हैं। यहां भी अगर बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स के सदस्य और अफसर शान शोकत और बिलास

[श्री रवि राय]

की जिन्दगी बिताएंगे तो लोगों का भरोसा इन बैंकों पर से भी उठ जाएगा और लोग समझने लग जाएंगे कि राष्ट्रीयकृत हो कर भी ये बैंक जनता का कुछ लाभ नहीं करते। उस अवस्था में देश का और जनता का कुछ भी लाभ नहीं होगा। हम लोगों का कहना यह है कि सभी परबिबजिट्स और तनस्वाह आदि मिला कर किसी को दो हजार से अधिक नहीं मिलना चाहिए। अभी क्या हो रहा है। तनस्वाह से भत्ता दस गुना अधिक होता है। भारत ही एक ऐसा भनोला देश है जहाँ तनस्वाह से भत्ता पांच और दस गुना होता है। इसलिये हमारी तरमीम है कि तनस्वाह तथा भत्ते मिला कर दो हजार से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए। यह आपने किया तो लोगों के मन में विस्वास पैदा होगा कि यह सरकार कुछ हद तक समाजवाद के आधार पर इन राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को चलाना चाहती है।

दूसरी तरमीम पिछड़े हुए राज्यों के संबंध में है जैसे उड़ीसा है, बिहार है, राजस्थान है। वहाँ ग्रामीण इलाकों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा बैंकों की शाखाएँ खोली जानी चाहिये। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि कांग्रेस दल के जो सदस्य बैठे हुए हैं वे अपनी भावना को साक्षी रख कर हम लोगों की इन सीधी सादी तरमीमों को मान लें।

SHRI D.N. PATODIA : I will take amendments Nos. 136 to 140 together.

This Bill makes a basic departure compared to the previous Bill introduced in July, 1969. I would in that context support amendment No. 8 moved by Mr. Limaye, but the Amendment that I have moved offers a better alternative, and therefore I would request him to accept it as a compromise.

The basic departure made is that where as in the previous Bill there was a provision

for the constitution of a Board of elected Directors, and in the meantime the Custodian was to take all the responsibility of functioning of the Bank, in this Bill the Custodian is no more in the picture, and the Government is empowered to point a Board of Directors. It will not be an elected Board, it will be an appointed Board. The persons chosen and selected by the Government will form the Board of Directors of these Banks, and thereafter some day, nobody knows when after six months, one year or five years, a scheme will be prepared, and under that scheme an elected Board of Directors is going to be constituted. This is very defective. It will give an opportunity to the Government to fill the Board with their own favourites. This cannot be accepted by this House. Therefore, my amendment is that a elected board of directors should be constituted as soon as possible, but not later than six months. According to the scheme that is to be formulated by the Government a new elected board of directors should be constituted within six months and until that time the custodian may be looking after the work. There will be no fun in having two board of directors within a small span of six months. A scheme will be drawn up by the Central Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India according to the provisions of this Bill. That scheme has got to be finalised as soon as possible so that the election of a new board becomes possible within a period of six months. Therefore, I do not see any reason why the Government or any hon. Members should oppose this amendment by which the new board of directors will consist of elected directors only. Therefore, I suggest that this amendment be accepted by the House.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : My amendment No. 154 is like this :

Page 6,... after line 13, insert...

"Provided that the Board of Directors shall include at least a Member of Parliament, an economist, a chartered accountant and a representative each of small scale industry, agriculturists, employees and depositors :

Provided further that no remuneration other than travelling and

boarding expenses shall be paid to the Members for attending Board Meetings or performing other functions as Board Members."

Even prior to nationalisation, they included economists, chartered accountants and Members of Parliament. I believe our hon. colleague Dandekar is a director of certain banks. It should be a representative board; they would be able to exercise a healthy influence on the affairs of banks. They are all specialists in their own fields and therefore, I suggest that the Government should accept my amendment or frame a scheme so that those persons I have mentioned are on the board.

The second part speaks for itself; they should be paid no remunerations other than travelling and boarding expenses; those who join the board should not do so in the hope of gaining monetarily; they should be imbued with a sense of service.

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** Auditors ?

**SHRI S.S. KOTHARI :** I refer to all persons join the board; I do not want to spare anybody. Persons whom the Government is going to nominate should not come here with a view to making money but to render service.

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** I would begin with the hope that this Government will accept some amendments instead of sitting absolutely immune to any suggestion. Otherwise we would not be spending our time usefully here. My first amendment relates to the headquarters of the banks. The proposal is that the Reserve Bank and the Government may between them change the headquarters of the banks as they find convenient or suitable. I should like the House to know that there is a tendency among the State Governments to think that they are each entitled to the headquarters of a bank. There are fourteen banks and it is not unlikely that each State Government, including my friend from Chandigarh, would say that it should have the headquarters of one bank there. I do not object to that. But this is a matter which must be fully and deeply considered by this House. My amendment is to the effect that when you

are proposing to change the headquarters of a bank the consent of Parliament should be taken. It is a small amendment and I hope the Minister will realise that all amendments are not meant to be brushed aside.

Sir, my next amendment is with reference to sub-clause (b) which says that the custodian shall hold office during the pleasure of the Central Government. This is said as if in an ordinary way. Why do you take this power to dismiss the custodian? If the custodian does not oblige you to give you a loan which you had for your party before, at your pleasure you can dismiss him? Please delete that clause because to-day the Government like anybody else must be subject to rules. It cannot be entirely at its discretion.

Lastly, in respect of the representation on the Board, although it strictly relates to clause 9 which provides for farmers, workers and artisans to be represented, I should like to know, what a farmer knows about a bank. *(Interruption)*

**SHRI RANDHIR SINGH :** I protest against this remark. Ours is a country of farmers.

श्री रवि राय: यह अध्यक्ष महोदय, आगे चल कर कहेंगे कि एबल्ट वोट को भी खत्म करो, बेचारा किसान क्या जानता है, यह असल में सदन का अपमान है और साधारण वोटर का अपमान है, इसे इन को वापस लेना चाहिए।

**SHRI RANDHIR SINGH :** It is an insult to the nation. He must withdraw it. He must apologise. He cannot insult 400 million people of this country.

**SHRI M.V. KRISHNAPPA (Hoskote) :** It is highly objectionable.

**SHRI RANDHIR SINGH :** *Jai Kisan, Jai Jawan, (Interruption)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** Mr. Lobo Prabhu, you are a lawyer.

**SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA :** I know much better about banking than he. *(Interruption)*



**SHRI RANDHIR SINGH :** This must be expunged. It is an insult to the Speaker, to the House and to every body.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Mr. Lobo Prabhu, you have annoyed certain Members. Will you please withdraw the remark ?

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** I have not the slightest intention of annoying any of my friends.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। हम प्रजातन्त्र में विश्वास करते हैं और जनता का बोट पा कर यहाँ आए हैं और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता जो है, 20 करोड़ वोटर यहाँ के अधिकांश में किसान हैं और जब हम यह मानते हैं कि वोटर्स आर अवर मास्टर्स, तो यह सारे प्रजातन्त्र का और पार्लियामेंट का अपमान है यह कहना कि बेचारा किसान क्या जानता है बैंकिंग के बारे में। तो आप माननीय सदस्य को कहिए कि वह इस को वापस लें।

**SHRI RAJARAM (Salem) :** In this House, more than 33 per cent are farmers. Only a few Members like Shri Lobo Prabhu represent the industrialists. (*Interruption*)

**MR. SPEAKER :** Mr. Lobo Prabhu, will you withdraw it ?

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** I withdraw it. (*Interruption*)

**MR. SPEAKER :** Thank you very much. He has withdrawn it.

**SHRI S.M. BANERJEE :** He must withdraw from the House.

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** I Shall also withdraw what I was going to say about the workers and artisans. I will only say this. The farmer, the artisan and the worker you choose will have to be competent. I hope this much you will allow me to say. Let us hope that they will be able to do their duty by the banks and by the country.

**SHRI RANDHIR SINGH :** They are more competent than Mr. Lobo Prabhu.

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** Now that we have conceded representation to these three classes of people would you concede representation to those who are concerned with banking, who use the banks ? I suggest, in this context, that the self-employed person, whom the Prime Minister thought should be favoured by this Bill, should have representation. Secondly, you will concede that traders should have representation because they take half the loans from the bank. Thirdly, whether you like it or not, manufacturers who employ in thousands and lakhs Mr. Banerjee's friends should have representation. Having withdrawn my objection to the farmers, workers and artisans, I would like to enrich the board by the addition of these three classes of people. I do hope the minister will agree to it.

**SARI S. KUNDU :** I agree that the total emoluments should not exceed Rs. 2000 in any case. It is shocking that directors and managing directors draw lakhs of rupees a year in the name of allowances and perquisites. There should be a curb on it and I welcome that amendment.

The Amendment I have moved is innocuous. During the debate it has been said that the location of offices of the different banks has not been distributed in a uniform manner. Somewhere in some cities there are many offices and in some States there are no offices at all or very few offices are there. Therefore, I am seeking to add to clause 7(1) the following words ;

"keeping in view the interests of different States and better coordination of banking administration"

This is an innocuous amendment and I hope there will be no objection for the Government to accept it. If you leave the location of the head offices to be notified in the official gazette, most of the offices will be located in places like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Bangalore and Madras where modern facilities are available and not in other places. Unless you diversify the location of the head offices in different States, other small offices will never be

located in the nooks and corners of our country and it will not be possible to set right the growing imbalance between the various regions. With these words, I commend my amendment to the House for its acceptance.

**SHRI P. GOPALAN:** My amendment is a simple and innocent one. One of the declared objectives of nationalised banks is to provide credit facilities to the rural poor and the small scale producer. Therefore, there is necessity for these banks to go to the rural areas. There is a tendency always to concentrate it in crowded and big cities. If the headquarters of the head offices are located in big cities like Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay, their operations will be confined to those areas and other backward areas will be left out. Therefore, my amendment seeks to locate the head offices of the 14 banks in 14 different States. Although the separate identity of these banks are being maintained; a more or less uniform banking arrangement or scheme has come in this country. So, I think these fourteen banks can operate as fourteen branches of a banking corporation in India. That is why I think that this amendment must be accepted.

**SHRI RAJARAM (Salem):** I want to say a few words about Mr. Kothari's amendment on behalf of my party. In his amendment No. 14 he says that the board of directors shall include a Member of Parliament, an economist, chartered accountant, etc. I want to include a representative from the States. While appointing the board of directors the Government must take care to appoint only those who have got faith in nationalisation. Then only nationalisation will be successful. If you appoint persons who do not have any faith in nationalisation, they will sabotage it. There are fourteen banks and fourteen custodians now; some of them are not acting properly; they are just like Lobo Prabhus and do not bother about the farmers or the rural areas; only a few banks are helpful. A directive must be sent by the Government to the custodians to do their best to help the rural areas and the common man.

**SHRI RANDHIR SINGH:** Eighty per cent of the people come from the peasantry,

from the rural areas. He made a commitment last time; it should be implemented.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** I am speaking on amendments No. 8 and 9. I support the amendment moved by Shri Limaye that representatives of depositors, farmers, workers, artisans, etc. should be there. The second amendment is that nobody should get more than Rs. 2,000: that should be the ceiling. I do not approve that a minimum should be fixed. If a minimum has to be fixed it should be the need based minimum wage. This amendment was accepted by them last time: I request them to accept it now also.

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON:** All the speeches which have thrown out some good suggestions are out of place here, when we discuss the provisions of clause 7 which is a stop gap arrangement. The real management of these banks is provided for in clause 9. This is in fact an improvement on what we provided on the last occasion. On the last occasion the custodians had been managing the banks for five or six months. Because of litigation in Supreme Court, etc. we could not do things properly. Therefore, clause 7 provides that immediately a board of directors will be appointed as a stop gap arrangement because we do not want the bank to be in the complete control of one individual custodian; that is why we are appointing directors.

**SHRI D. N. PATODIA:** In that case it would be in the collective control of your nominees. What is the difficulty in getting the directors elected within six months?

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON:** Regarding the real management we have made provision in clause 9 to draw up a scheme. That scheme will be brought before the House and it will be subject to discussion in the House and therefore, amendment by the House.

The scheme will provide under clause 9 (3) :—

"Every Board of Directors of a corresponding new bank, constituted

[Shri Govinda Menon]

under any scheme made under sub-section (1), shall include—

representatives of the employees, and of depositors, of such bank, and

such other persons as may represent the interests of each of the following categories, namely, farmers, workers and artisans."

There has been no departure in my stand which I took when the Bill was moved last time. I would like to have it the same way this time also. But it will all come in the scheme.

SHRI S. KUNDU : When will the scheme come ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I understand the anxiety of the House to see that the scheme should come as early as possible. Certainly undue delay will not take place. I hope, within six months we will be able to bring forward the scheme.

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने इस का जवाब नहीं दिया। वायदा फरामोशी इन्होंने की है।

SHRI S. KUNDU : A very important point about the location of head offices was raised. He did not refer to that.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I agree that the offices of all these banks should not be concentrated in places like Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay etc. We are having 14 corporations and there is a good deal of force in what Shri Gopalan said that as far as possible they should be located in different parts of India.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : What about remuneration ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : All these things will come in the scheme which will

give the details about the management. I would, therefore, request hon. Members to withdraw amendments with regard to these and concentrate our attention on them when the scheme is brought forward.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I shall put all the amendments to clause 7 to the vote of the House.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : No. 9 may be put separately.

SHRI RAJARAM : All parties have accepted nationalisation; so, give due consideration to that.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Clause 7 provides for the location of the bank and that decision is taken by the Reserve Bank. That is not covered by clause 9. That is a separate point.....(*Interruption*)

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : All these details will come in the scheme.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I am putting amendment No. 8 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 8 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : Now I am putting amendment No. 9 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 9 was put and negatived.*

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Amendment No. 154 be put separately.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I shall put amendments Nos. 10, 41, 42, 43, 54, 136 to 140 to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 10, 41, to 43, 54 and 136 to 140 were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : Now I am putting amendment No. 154 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 154 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : Now I am putting amendments Nos. 158, 159, 169, 182, 217 to 220 and 236 to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 158, 159, 169, 182, 217 to 220 and 236 were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 7 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 7—Corresponding new banks to be guided by the direction of the Central Government*

SHRI D.N. PATODIA : Sir I beg to move :

Page 7, lines 3 and 4,—

*for "Central Government may, after consultation with the Governor of the Reserve Bank"*

*substitute "Governor of the Reserve Bank in consultation with the Central Government. (141)"*

SHRI K. NARYANA RAO (Bobbil) : May I make a submission, Sir ? Most of the remaining clauses are the same as these of the previous Act. Let us confine our discussion only to departures from the earlier provisions.

MR. SPEAKER : You have just now come.

SHRI D.N. PATODIA : If one goes through the various clauses of the Bill, he will notice that more and more power has been given into the hands of the Central Government by passing the Reserve Bank of India. At Present the entire banking sector is more or less controlled by the

Reserve Bank of India in consultation with the Central Government. In the course of years the Reserve Bank has developed an expertise and intelligence and is acting as some sort of a liaison between the commercial banks the Central Government and various other banking sectors and it was functioning satisfactorily—to the satisfaction of the Government, to the satisfaction of banks and to the satisfaction of the business community. There is no reason why the Reserve Bank should be bypassed in such a manner and larger and larger powers should have been given into the hands of the Government. Therefore, my amendment seeks to restore the original situation by which most of the powers will be in the hand of the Reserve Bank and the Reserve Bank will decide everything in consultation with the Central Government.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I believe Mr. Patodia is speaking about clause 8. Clause 8 is a copy of the existing provision in the State Bank of India Act. It is provided there that directions will be given by Government only after consultation with the Governor of the Reserve Bank. I think that if sufficient guarantee and I do not understand why Mr. Patodia should attach greater importance to the Reserve Bank which is an agency of the Government than the Governor of the Reserve Bank.

SHRI D.N. PATODIA : Because that is an expert body.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : So we consult them.

SHRI D.N. PATODIA : They should consult you. Why should you consult them ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will put amendment No. 141 of Mr. Patodia to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 141 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 8 was added to the Bill*

**New Clause 8 A**

SHRI DHANDAPANI : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 7—

*after line 4, Insert—*

"8A. In order to decentralise the Banking Administration and to mobilise the deposits in rural and semi-urban parts and to assess the needs of the agriculturists and small entrepreneurs and meet them properly, quickly, adequately and secure the social purpose, the State Governments may also float commercial banks of their own if they so desire." (176)

I have moved this amendment in order to give opportunity to the State Governments to run commercial banks. I have given this amendment because the State Governments have no opportunity to avail of the funds either from the State Bank of India or from the nationalised banks. The Nationalised banks may concentrate their deposits as well as their advances in the larger cities. But if opportunities are given to the States, they will assess the needs of the poor people and at the same time the needs of the agriculturists. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to accept my amendment.

Secondly, in the States there are so many branches of the State Bank of India. The State Government deposits some amounts in the State Bank of India. Whatever the Government remits into the State Bank of India the State Government have to pay 6 paise per Rs. 100 as

commission. And on whatever they withdraw they have to pay again this 6 paise commission and the total amount of this commission will be a huge amount. So, in this case State Governments are losing very huge amount by means of commission. The commission should remain with the Government itself but at the same time there is the objection and the bar from the Central Government not to withdraw more amount by way of overdrafts from the Reserve Bank. This bar should be removed. So I request the hon. Minister to accept this amendment and allow the State Government to run their own commercial banks. Thank you.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : There is really no need for this amendment. There is nothing preventing a State Government from registering a Joint Stock Bank and having banking dealings with that bank. Recently all the State Governments have begun to start lotteries ; probably they may take to this also and there is nothing at all preventing them from having banks also. Therefore this section or this clause is not necessary. This Bill does not stand in the way of a State Government from sponsoring the registration of a Joint Stock Bank.

MR. SPEAKER : I will put this Amendment of Shri Dhandapani to the vote.

*The Amendment No. 176 was put and negatived.*

*Clause 9—(Power of Central Government to make Scheme)*

MR. SPEAKER : I find all the Members are here ; they are moving the amendments.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : I beg to move :

Page 7, —

*after line 7, insert —*

"Provided that every corresponding new bank shall utilise the additional deposits received by it over and above its deposits as on 19th July, 1969 in lending to

the various sector of the economy as per the proportions specified in this behalf by the Central Government and such proportions shall not be less than the undernoted percentage :—

|                           |               |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Agriculture-small farmers | 40 per cent   |
| Small-scale industries    | 20 per cent   |
| Self-employed persons     | 10 per cent : |

Provided further that notwithstanding anything contained in any law at present in force, the Central Government shall appoint a one man Tribunal drawn from persons who are or have been or are qualified to be a Judge of a High Court or of the Supreme Court to go into complaints relating to cases of corruptions in sanctioning of advances or other facilities by the various authorities in the corresponding new banks, the minimum punishment of which shall be two years imprisonment extending upto five years". (11)

Page 7,—

for lines 31 to 34, *substitute*—

"(b) representatives of farmers, workers and artisans,

to be elected in such manner as may be specified in the scheme". (12)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 7, line 13—

for "rupees fifteen crores" *substitute* —

"rupees five crores" (44)

Page 7, line 32,—

for "farmers, workers and artisan" *substitute* —

"farmers, workers, artisans, students, harijans and tribals" (45)

SHRI DEVEN SEN : I beg to move :

Page 7, line 33,—

*omit* "or nominated" (55)

SHRI M.R. MASANI : I beg to move :

Page 7, line 5,—

for "may" *substitute* —

"shall within a period of six months from the enactment of this Act" (142)

Page 7, line 32,—

after "artisans," *insert*—

"professional men and other self-employed persons," (143)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move :

Page 7, line 33,—

for "and artisans" *substitute*

" , self employed persons, manufacturers, traders and experts" (160)

SHRI S. KUNDU : I beg to move :

Page 7, line 29,—

for " , and" *substitute*—

"whose salary is not more than Rs. 700/- p.m. and such representatives shall not be less than one-third of the total members of the Board of Directors and the representatives" (170)

SHRI P. G. SEN (Purnea) : I beg to move :

Page 7, line 32,—

after "artisans" *insert*—

"and the nominees of State Government" (177)

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : I move :

Page 7, line 5—

for "may substitute "shall" (194)

Page 7, line 7—

add at the end—

"not later than the 30th June, 1970". (195)

Page 7.—

after line 24, insert—

"(cc) the guidelines according to which the loans and advances were to be made with or without security ;

provided that at no time there shall be less than six State-owned New Banks functioning in the country," (196)

Page 7, line 32,—

after "workers" insert—

"small traders, small-scale industrialists" (197)

Page 7, line 34,—

add at the end—

"provided their Investment in land, business or industry does not exceed rupees one lakh;" (198)

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे इस क्लोज पर दो संशोधन हैं जिनके बारे में मैं मंत्री महोदय से गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि वह उन्हें मान ले। आज तक कितने कामशॉल बैंक्स रहे हैं? तकरीबन 8 लाख ऐसे खाते थे जिनमें कर्जा देने का इन्तजाम किया जाता था बैंकों के द्वारा। लेकिन कुल जितना कर्जा दिया जाता था उसका तकरीबन आधा या उससे अधिक

658 खातों में दिया गया है। इसी से सम्पत्ति की औद्योगिक सत्ता और आर्थिक सत्ता का केन्द्रीयकरण बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। मैंने अपने संशोधन के द्वारा इस पर रोक लगाने का प्रयास किया है।

मैंने यह कहा है कि जितनी नई शाखाएं खुलेगी या नये डिपॉजिट्स प्राप्त किये जायेंगे उनके आधार पर जो कर्ज दिये जायेंगे उनमें से कम से कम 40 प्रतिशत छोटे काश्तकारों को दिया जाये। छोटे उद्योग को 20 प्रतिशत और जो स्वयम् अपने धन से अपने उद्योग चलाते हैं चाहें रिक्शे वाले हो या कारीगर हो, उन्हें 10 प्रतिशत दिया जाये। यानी 70 प्रतिशत अगर छोटे लोगों को मिलेगा तो सत्ता का और संपत्ति का जो केन्द्रीयकरण हुआ है उसके उपर रोक लगेगी। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में मेरे संशोधन को वह मान लें। दूसरा सुझाव मैंने यह दिया है कि एक ट्रिब्यूनल का निर्माण किया जाये। मुझे डर इस बात का लगता है कि बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद रिश्वत आदि का सिलसिला शुरू न हो जाए। अगर वह शुरू हो गया तो वह बढ़ता ही जाएगा।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : अभी शुरू हो गया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने पिछले साल कहा था कि दो सौ रुपये की तत्कावी लेने के लिए लोगों को सौ सवा सौ रुपया घूस का देना पड़ता है, काश्तकार को देना पड़ता है। बैंकों के बारे में भी यही होने वाला है। इस तरह की जो शिकायतें हैं उनकी जाँच करने के लिए और दोषी व्यक्तियों को तत्काल सजा देने के लिए मैंने कहा है कि ऐसे लोगों को कम से कम दो साल की और अधिक से अधिक पांच साल की सजा दी जानी चाहिये। इसके बिना आपका यह जो राष्ट्रीयकरण का कार्यक्रम है यह कभी

सफल नहीं होगा। जहाँ तक बोर्ड पर प्रतिनिधि लेने की बात है, पहले इन्होंने चुनने की बात कही थी और अब इनोंने कहा है कि नियुक्ति करेंगे, नामिनेट करेंगे। अब नामिनेशन का मतलब है भाई भतीजावाद। आप अपने चमचो को ही भरेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि किसानों, काश्तकारों, मजदूरों आदि के वास्तविक प्रतिनिधि आएँ। यह केवल चुनाव के द्वारा ही हो सकता है। इस वास्ते मेरा सुझाव है कि नुमाइदगी के सिद्धान्त को आप खत्म कर दें और अब आप स्कीम बनायें तो उसमें सिर्फ चुनाव की बात को ही रखें।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मेरे दो संशोधन हैं 44 और 45 नम्बर और 45 नम्बर के। 44 वां संशोधन नई शाखाएँ खोलने के बारे में है। इनके स्ट्रक्चर के बारे में, इनके पेड अप कैपिटल बारे में है। सरकार ने कहा है कि कैपिटल स्ट्रक्चर इन शाखाओं का पन्द्रह करोड़ होगा। अगर इतना ज्यादा पेड अप कैपिटल रखा गया तो बहुत कम शाखाएँ खुल जाएंगी और इसको कम कर दिया गया तो अधिक शाखाएँ खुल सकेंगी। मेरा संशोधन अगर मान लिया गया तो जिस मकसद के लिए इस विधेयक को लाया गया है वह काफी हद तक पूरा हो जाएगा। इस वास्ते जो मैंने संशोधन दिया है कि पन्द्रह करोड़ को जगह आप पाँच करोड़ रखें, उसको मान लें।

दूसरा मेरा संशोधन 45 नम्बर का है। यह बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में जिन लोगों को लिया जाएगा उसके बारे में है। चमचे लेने की बात आप न करें। इस तरह के लोग बोर्ड पर लिये जाएँ जो हसी अर्थों में उन इंटरैस्ट्स के नुमाइंदे हो, जिन को रिप्रिजेंटेशन आप देना चाहते हैं। आपने कहा है:

(3) Every Board of Directors of a corresponding new bank, constituted under any scheme made under sub-section (1) shall include—

(a) representatives of the employees, and of depositors, of such bank, and

(b) such other persons as may represent the interests of each of the following categories, namely farmers, workers and artisans, to be elected or nominated in such manner as may be specified in the scheme.

इस में मेरा संशोधन यह है :

Page 7, line 32,—

for "farmers, workers and artisans" substitute—

"farmers, workers, artisans, students, harijans and tribals"

मैंने कहा है कि फार्मर्स, वर्कर्स एण्ड आर्टिजन्स के स्थान पर फार्मर्स वर्कर्स आर्टिजन्स स्टुडेंट्स, हरिजन्स एण्ड ट्राइबल्स जोड़ दिया जाए। जो वास्तव में फार्मर हैं या हरिजन हैं, वे नहीं आ पायेंगे। चौधरी लोग घुस आयेंगे। ट्राइबल और आदिवासी लोगों के लिए कोई गुंजाइश नहीं हो सकेगी। बीकर सैंकशंस के लिए हम को इस में प्रोवाइड करना चाहिए, हरिजनों, ट्राइबल्स, आदिवासीज, वनवासीज, उनके लिए गुंजाइश रखनी चाहिए। आप बीकर सैंकशंस के कल्याण का डिंटोरा पीटते हैं। लेकिन उनके वास्ते आपको यहाँ भी प्रोवाइड करना चाहिए। इसी तरह से स्टुडेंट्स की जो जमायत है उनकी भी नुमाइदगी होनी चाहिए। जरूरी नहीं है कि आप स्टुडेंट को ही लें। लेकिन उनके जो लीडर हैं, उन में से किसी को आप ले सकते हैं। बहुत से स्टुडेंट्स ग्रह्य-



[श्री शिव चन्द्र झा]

यन के लिए बिदेशों में जाते हैं। उन को फारेन एक्सचेंज देने के संबंध में बेइन्साफ़ी और घाघली होती है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि विद्यार्थी समुदाय का एक प्रतिनिधि भी बोर्ड आफ़ डायरेक्टर्स में लिया जाये। इसलिये मेरा संशोधन है कि "फ़ार्मर्ज, वर्कर्स एंड आर्टिसन्ज" के स्थान पर "फ़ार्मर्ज, वर्कर्स, आर्टिसन्ज, स्टुडेंट्स, हरिजनज एंड ट्राइबल्ज" रख दिया जाये।

21 hrs.

श्री देवेन सेन: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा संशोधन यह है कि पेज 7, लाइन 33 में "आर नामिनेटिड" शब्दों को हटा दिया जाये।

मैं इस बारे में कोई भाषण नहीं करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब श्री मधु लिमये बोल रहे थे, तो हम को लगा था कि मंत्री महोदय हमारी इस तरमीम को स्वीकार कर लेंगे। मैं उन से फिर बिनती करूंगा कि वह कम से कम इस तरमीम को मान लें।

इस बिल की फ़र्स्ट रीडिंग के दौरान कांग्रेस के मानीय सदस्य, श्री चिन्तामणि पाणिग्रही, ने यह आरोप लगाया था कि एक किसान को बैंक से 500 या 700 रुपया कर्ज लेने के लिए 5000 रुपये की घूस देनी पड़ी। यह मेरे द्वारा दिया गया तथ्य नहीं है। यह बात श्री चिन्तामणि पाणिग्रही के मुखारविंद से निकली है। इस प्रकार की बातों को रोकने के लिये ही हम ने आनी तनमीम में व्यवस्था की है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि सब माननीय सदस्य इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे कि नामजदगी से प्रजातंत्र की फाउंडेशन, नींव, पर आघात होता है।

इस क्लॉज में फ़ार्मर्ज और वर्कर्स आदि के प्रतिनिधियों की नामजदगी की व्यवस्था का साफ़ मतलब है कि कुछ अफसरों और मंत्रियों के साइकोफ़ेट्स को रखा जायेगा। इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि इन वर्गों के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों को ही बोर्ड आफ़ डायरेक्टर्स में स्थान मिलना चाहिये।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा ने "फ़ार्मर्ज, वर्कर्स एण्ड आर्टिसन्ज" के आगे "स्टुडेंट्स, हरिजनज एण्ड ट्राइबल्ज" जोड़ने के सम्बन्ध में जो संशोधन रखा है, मैं उसकी तारीफ़ करता हूँ और आग्रह करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय उसको स्वीकार कर लें।

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : My amendment No. 142 will put the intensions of the Government to test. While discussing clause 7 a little while ago the hon Minister gave a specific assurance that within six months from the date of the enactment he would see to that the scheme for banking is finalised. My amendment seeks to formalise the assurance given by the Minister by suggesting that the scheme shall be finalised within six months from the date of the enactment. So, I see no reason why Government should refuse to accept it.

My amendment No. 143 is to give representation to professional men and other self-employed persons on the Board of Directors. By including these categories we shall be making the Board very much broad-based, and it will be in the interest of banking economy. I therefore request that both these amendments may be accepted.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I feel that there is lack of understanding about the nature and content of banking. There is an idea that there is a large sum of money which farmers and Harijans and students can come and spend. I would like to inform the House that banking depends on the deposits freely made by every member of the community, and therefore unless you have a Board which can inspire confidence, you will have

no deposits, you will have no bank. Let us get that very clear. You may require representation of the interests of these people, but unless your Board has men of quality, men who know something about banking, who know how to invest money, your banks are going to be just so many bankruptcy spots. It is a very nice idea to give representation to those who deposit and those who use that money. My good friend here is the President of the Depositors' Association. It was proposed at the time of the earlier Bill that there should be representation for Chartered Accountants, economists, traders etc., but it has not been considered so, what is going to happen? As I said, deposits may increase, but they will be diverted to private banks and not to nationalised banks. So, I would like the Minister not to make a joke of these Banks. Banking is much more than entertaining students and Harijans and Adivasis. Unless you have a Board which is competent, the officials will have their own way, they can easily pull wool over the eyes of your good farmers and good artisans and good students. So, if you want your Board to be accountable, it must be a Board of competent men, chosen on the basis of competence, and not merely have representation of the weaker sections of the community.

**SHRI DHANDAPANI :** I request the Government to include the nominees of the State Government also. The State Government should have a say in the board of directors. It will help the nationalised banks as well as the State Governments to have a better understanding of the situation and help normal functioning of the banking industry. I request the hon. Minister to accept my amendment.

**SHRI S. KUNDU :** It is said in clause 9 that the board of directors will consist of representatives of the employees. My amendment is to clarify this point. Employees will mean workers, and other staff and also managers and others. I want that it should specifically refer to representatives of the workers because managers and others would be there. Therefore, I have said that employees whose salary is not more than Rs.700

per month should have one third of the representation. I have said that it shall not be less than one third of the total number on the board of directors. If you keep the term 'employees', it is vague and it may not mean workers' representatives.

I have received a telegram from Bombay that the National Bank Employees Union had been debarred from negotiation. They are one of the patriotic labour union organisations and they always supported the cause of nationalisation. I do not know why they are discriminated against. I hope the Minister will look into it. When fourteen banks are nationalised and a new labour force emerges, proper representation for labour should be given and the views of different sections ought to be considered sympathetically.

**श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्लॉज 9 पर मेरी अमेन्डमेन्ट्स 194 से लेकर 198 तक हैं। मेरी दृष्टि में यह क्लॉज इस बिल की रीढ़ है, इसी क्लॉज पर समूचे बिल की इमारत खड़ी हुई है, इसलिए हमें इस बिल को काफी चुस्त और मजबूत बनाना है। मैंने जो अमेन्डमेंट दिया है, पहले मैं उसे आपके सामने पढ़ता हूँ —

Page 7, line 5—

for "may" substitute "shall"

अध्यक्ष महोदय, "में" के रहने से कोई स्कीम बन भी सकती है और नहीं भी बन सकती है, उसके बनने में एक साल भी लग सकता है, दो साल और पांच साल भी लग सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरा संशोधन है कि "में" स्थान पर "शल" रखा जाय तथा अन्त में 'नोट लेटर देन दो 30 जून, 1970' जोड़ा जाये। जहां तक मेरी तीसरी संशोधन का सम्बन्ध 146 है—क्लॉज सी के पश्चात् में जाहूँसा है कि एक

[श्री वेनी शंकर शर्मा]

नई (सीसी) क्लज को जोड़ा जाये। इसमें मैंने कहा है—

Page 7 —

after line 24, insert—

“(cc) the guidelines according to which the loans and advances were to be made with or without security;

Provided that at no time there shall be less than six State-owned New Banks functioning in the country”;

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम जो भी स्कीम बनाये अगर उसके लिए गाइड-लाइन्ज न दें तो काम नहीं चलेगा, इसलिए मेरी अमेंडमेंट से इसमें सब बातें आ जायेंगी, खास तौर से उन लोगों के लिए जो हमारे बीकर सैकशनज हैं, उनको किस तरह से कर्जा दिया जायेगा। इसलिए मैं आशा करता हूँ कि माननीय मन्त्री जी कम से कम मेरे इस सुझाव को मान लेंगे।

इसी तरह से जहाँ तक बोर्ड आफ़ डायरेक्टर्स में रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स का प्रश्न है जिसमें एम्प्लॉईज के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स और डिपार्जिटर्स के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स रहेंगे उनके साथ साथ मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसमें स्माल ट्रेडर्स और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स के प्रतिनिधि भी रहें क्योंकि बैंकों का जो रुपया है उसको ज्यादातर छोटे-छोटे व्यापारी और कारखानेदार ही लेंगे। ज्यादातर प्रोडक्शन उन लोगों पर ही निर्भर करता है। वही लोग ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन बढ़ायेंगे इसलिए उनको भी उसमें रखा जाना चाहिए।

इसके साथ साथ इसमें बड़े व्यापारी, बड़े पैसे वाले और बड़े कारखानेदार न हो सकें इस लिए मैं यह प्राबिजी जोड़ना चाहता हूँ :

“provided their investment in land business or industry does not exceed rupees one lakh ;”

SHRI RAJARAM (Salem) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am supporting Mr. Dhanda-pani's amendment. In the course of their speeches, many hon. Members have been asking us, what is the meaning of a bank and all that ? I wanted to tell the House something that has happened in my place in the past six months, that is Salem. Nearly a thousand people have been given loans especially in the Dharmapuri area. About Rs. 30 lakhs have been distributed to nearly 200 people comprising ordinary merchants, vegetable merchants, bangle-sellers and other such small shopkeepers. They are very happy about it. They know what is banking. Depositors are coming. You know how much interest they had been paid in the past ? On Rs. 100, Rs. 8 were being collected from them. Now, the banks are collecting only a very nominal sum, and they are very happy about it. So, any one of them can be made a representative in these banks as directors and so on. They will safeguard the people's interest and the policy of nationalisation. They have got faith in this and they would do it. That is my hope. There is no necessity that we must be degree-holders or we must have big banking ideas or any such thing. They must be only citizens of India ; that is enough. That is my view. (Interruption) I can prove it. The Chief Minister of my State has distributed nearly Rs. 30 lakhs as loan to them.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The House should be very thankful to Mr. Rajaram for having explained to the House his experience in his own town where the nationalised banks have been doing such good service to the local small people. I am very glad to hear that. Had he not intervened I would not have heard of it. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJARAM : I stand guarantee for the entire amount. There is no monopoly. There is no big industrialist.

SHRI UMANATH : The poor people are more honest ; the people over there are more dishonest.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : The village people are more honest than Delhi or Bombay walas.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Clause 9 which is a mandate from Parliament to the executive government seeks to produce a scheme regarding the management of these banks and place it before this House for discussion and amendment. I thought the only matter which could be raised on this occasion, when clause 9 is being discussed, was the one raised by Mr. Patodia : how long will you take to prepare this scheme and place it before the House. The clause is silent over that matter. But I had a discussion with my colleagues in the Finance Ministry and I can assure the House that within a period of six months, after the law becomes an Act, this scheme will be brought to Parliament. All the other things which were started here are details to be included in that scheme and therefore I would request the hon. Members not to press any of their amendment.

MR. SPEAKER : I will put all the amendments to clause 9 together. May I do so ?

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : 45 नम्बर का संशोधन सेपरेटली लिया जाये ।

MR. SPEAKER : All right. I will now put amendments Nos. 11, 12 and 44 to the House.

*Amendments Nos. 11, 12, and 44 were put an negative.*

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put amendment No. 45 of Mr. Shiv Chandra Jha to the House. The question is :

Page 7, line 32,—

*for "farmers, workers and artisans" substitute—*

*"farmers, workers, artisan, students, harijans and tribals"* (45)

Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Aye.

MR. SPEAKER : Those against may say 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No.

MR. SPEAKER : The 'Noes' have it.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : The 'Ayes' have it.

MR. SPEAKER : Let the lobbies be cleared. The lobbies have been cleared.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : On a point of order, Sir. Under rule 367, there is a proviso which says :

"Provided that if in the opinion of the Speaker, the Division is unnecessarily claimed, he may ask the members who are for 'Aye' and those for 'No' respectively to rise in their place and, on a count being taken, he may declare the determination of the House."

So, you may follow this rule.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम का उल्लंघन होगा और इनका सुझाव न मानिये ।

MR. SPEAKER : I shall accept the advice of the hon. Member and shall ask the hon. Members who support the amendment to rise in their seats.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : rose.

MR. SPEAKER : I think the Noes have it.

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : I shall put amendments Nos. 55, 142, 143, 160, 170, 177, 194 to 198 to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 55, 142, 143, 160, 170, 177 and 194 to 198 were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : I shall put clause 9 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 9 was added to the Bill.*

*clauses 10 to 19*

MR. SPEAKER : I am told that hon. Members were willing to dispose of clauses 10 to 20th together ... (Interruptions.) All right, 10 to 19.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : There is some misunderstanding. The idea was to discuss them together. Shall I speak on my amendments Nos. 144 and 146 ? These amendments are in regard to the employees of the old banks.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : ओन ए प्वाएंट ओफ आर्डर, सर। जैसा कि निर्णय किया गया था सीरियलबाइज क्लोज़ और अमेंडमेंट्स को लिया जाय और इसलिए श्री मसानी को बुलाने से पहले मुझे क्लोज 10 पर अपने अमेंडमेंट के बारे में बोलने दिया जाय। क्लोज 10 और 11 को डिस्पोज ओफ करने के बाद ही 12 क्लोज लेना चाहिए जिस पर कि श्री मसानी के वह 145 और 146 अमेंडमेंट्स हैं। इसलिए सीरियलबाइज आप क्यों वहीं प्रोसीड करते ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाराज मत होइये, आप क्लोज दस पर अपने अमेंडमेंट पर बोल लें।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्लोज नम्बर 10 पर मेरा 46 नम्बर का अमेंडमेंट है जिसमें मैंने चाहा है कि हर ऑडिटर की मासिक तनस्वाह 1500 रुपया मासिक से ज्यादा नहीं होनी चाहिए। 1500 रुपया मासिक से ज्यादा तनस्वाह ऑडिटर की नहीं होनी चाहिए और जिस समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना हम करना

चाहते हैं उसमें 1 और 10 का अनुपात रहना चाहिए। अगर मिनिमम 150 हो तो मैक्सिमम 1500 रुपये मासिक हो। यही मेरे संशोधन का मकसद है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसे स्वीकार किया जाय।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I have a very important amendment No. 128 and I request the House to give some attention to it. I have proposed in this amendment that besides the statutory auditors, the banks should be subject to a supplementary audit by the Auditor-General of India, as in the case of other public sector undertakings.

This is a very important point because the statutory auditor is supposed to conduct certain checks which are in accordance with the statute but that auditor is not supposed to look into the propriety audit, namely, whether all the powers that had been exercised were within the powers of the Board, whether the actual expenditure was within the budget and whether the banks have acted within the ambit of the credit policy or whether the Reserve Bank directives have been properly followed. In view of this I would strongly urge that the Government should accept that as in the case of other public statutory corporations under section 619 of the Companies Act, the Auditor-General shall have the right to give instructions and directives to the statutory auditors and to conduct a supplementary or test audit as he may consider necessary in his discretion for the purpose of ensuring that a proper propriety audit is conducted and various other aspects of audit are looked into. This is an amendment which is of great importance to ensure that that the nationalised banks function in a proper manner. This should be accepted. Government should give serious consideration to it and should not avoid the scrutiny of the Auditor-General. Even when the Bill with regard to the powers of the Auditor-General was being discussed in the Select Committee this matter came up and almost all the Members of the Select Committee were of the opinion that the Auditor-General should have the right to look and inquire into the affairs of banks as also the life insurance corporation and other finan-

cial institutions. This is a matter of grave importance because propriety audit must be conducted in the case of the nationalised banks; otherwise, there would be many evils in their functioning and these evils would not be checked. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to accept this amendment. If they cannot accept it, let them provide for it in the scheme at least, because this is of vital importance.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 8, line 13,—

*add at the end—*

“but not exceeding rupees fifteen hundred per month.” (46)

SHRI S.S. KOTHARI : I beg to move :

Page 9,—

*after line 10, insert—*

“(9) Notwithstanding anything stated above, the auditor of a new Bank shall be appointed or re-appointed by the Central Government on the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

(10) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India shall have power—

(a) to direct the manner in which the company's account shall be audited by the auditor appointed in pursuance of sub-section (9) and to give such auditor instructions in regard to any matter relating to the performance of his functions as such;

(b) to conduct a supplementary or test audit of the company's accounts by such person or persons

as he may authorise in this behalf; and for the purpose of such audit, to require information or additional information to be furnished to any person or persons so authorised, on such matters, by such person or persons, and in such form, as the Comptroller and Auditor-General may, by general or special order direct.

(11) The auditor aforesaid shall submit a copy of his audit report to the Comptroller and Auditor General of India who shall have the right to comment upon or supplement the audit report in such manner as he may think fit.

(12) Any such comments upon, or supplement to the audit report shall be placed before each House of Parliament at the same time and in the same manner as the audit report.” (128)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move :

Page 8, line 47,—

*after “Government” insert—*

“through the Comptroller and Auditor General of India who shall after scrutiny, forward it to the Central Government with his observations.” (144)

Page 9, line 2,—

*after “funds,” insert—*

“Interest on Government's payment of compensation under section 6.” (161)

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

Page 9, line 5,—

*for* "of profits to the Central Government"

*substitute—*

"to its Reserve Funds". (162)

SHRI DEVEN SEN : I beg to move :

Page 9,—

*omit* lines 34 to 40. (56)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move :

Page 10, line 8,—

*after* "Custodian" *insert—*

"and employees" (163)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 10, line 17,—

*after* "Committee" *insert—*

"or in the procedure" (47)

Page 12, line 11,—

*after* 'efficiency' *insert* 'and prompt' (48)

SHRI MASANI : Sir, I move :

Page 9,—

*after* line 28, *insert—*

"Provided that if with one year from the commencement of this Act any officers or employee of an existing bank wishes to resign from the service of the corresponding new bank, he shall be at liberty to do so and upon such resignation he shall be paid in full all such retirement benefits by the corresponding new banks as would have payable to him by the existing bank on the basis of continuity of service and without any deduction

whatsoever in respect of any shortfall in the total period of continuous service required for qualifying for such benefits." (145)

Page 9,

*for* lines 34 to 40, *substitute—*

"(4) The compensation, if any payable to an Officer or other employee under the Industrial Disputes Act 1947, or under any other law for the time being in force in respect of the transfer of his service from an existing bank to the corresponding new bank shall be paid to him by the corresponding new bank." (146)

The purpose of these amendments is to look after the employees of the banks. They seek to protect the terms of employment and retirement of employees of banks that are nationalised. The first amendment makes it clear that if an employee of a bank wants to retire within one year of the nationalisation of the bank, he should be able to do so on the same terms and retirement conditions as he would have had if the bank had not been nationalised. In other words, an employee of an old bank which is nationalised should be able to retire from the new bank within one year of nationalisation without prejudice to his position; that is, he would get the same retirement benefits as he would have got if the bank had not been nationalised and he had retired. I take it that this retirement benefit being guaranteed for one year is something which is equitable for the employees of these banks and should be accepted.

The second amendment seeks to replace sub-clause (4) of clause 12 which seeks to take away the effect of the Industrial Disputes Act in so far as the rights of an employee on transfer from one bank to another are concerned. Under the Industrial Disputes Act when an employee is transferred from one establishment to another he has certain rights to compensation. For some reason this Bill takes away those rights.

For

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, or in any other law for the time being in force, the transfer of the services of any officer or other employee from an existing bank to a corresponding new bank shall not entitle such officer or other employee to any compensation under this Act or any other law for the time being in force and no such claim shall be entertained by any court, tribunal or other authority."

I want to substitute the following :

"The compensation, if any payable to an officer or other employee under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, or under any other law for the time being in force in respect of the transfer of his services from an existing bank to the corresponding new bank shall be paid to him by the corresponding new bank."

This, Sir, seeks to protect the employee under the law of the country from being denied of his right to compensation on transfer from one nationalised bank to another nationalised bank.

These are the two amendments which I have moved in the interests of the bank employees and I hope they will be accepted by the Minister. I hope all those who claim to be the champions of the employee will now get up and support these amendments moved by me.

श्री बेबेन सेन : मेरी तरफ़ी भी मसानी जी की तरफ़ी की तरह से ही है। वह 56 नम्बर की है। मैंने कहा है कि बारह घंटा की जो उधारा 4 है, उसको डिलीट कर दिया जाए। इन्डस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट में जो सुविधायें अभी हमें प्राप्त हैं, वे प्राप्त रहनी चाहिए। इस उधारा के अन्दर ये सुविधायें उनको नहीं दी जा रही है। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको डिलीट कर दिया जाए।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I have got four amendments jointly with Mr. Masani and three in my own name. The joint amendment which I want to stress has already been mentioned by Mr. Kothari. Our amendment is slightly simpler than the other amendment. It is necessary to bring the Auditor-General into the picture because public monies are involved. We have come to the conclusion that Government may be responsible even to make good the loss. Therefore, the amendment which we have proposed is similar to that of Mr. Kothari that all reports from the auditor will be routed through the Auditor-General. He would get an opportunity to conduct a propriety audit or any kind of audit which he thinks proper.

The other amendments which I am pressing are my own. My first amendment is in respect of Cl. 10, sub-clause (7). This provides that all the profits of the banks shall be credited to the Government. It has been the intention of Government very frequently observed in this House that the identity of each bank should be maintained. The moment you scoop the profits like this you will leave nothing for the bank to expand and invest in new schemes and its identity will be lost. I would request that you follow the pattern of other public sector enterprises, pay to the Government the interest on your money just like the Railways pay dividend or just like public sector enterprises pay interest on the loans taken by them. Whatever profits the Bank makes after it has paid the interest should go to its own reserve funds. It is only thus that we will be able to allow the bank to keep its identity, have an incentive to improve and have an incentive to make profit. I think this is a very simple amendment and I hope Government will accept it.

My next amendment is to Clause 14 where the Custodian has been declared to be a public servant. I would like to know why the Custodian alone has been singled out for being a public servant. Other employees are just on the same footing as the Custodian and since you have nationalised the banks and since they are Government institutions in every sense of the word except that they maintain their identity, I would seek to add that the Custodian and the employees of the



[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

banks will be public servants in which case they will become liable both to the right and responsibilities of public servants.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I rise to support the amendment moved by Shri Masani and Shri Daven Sen. Clause 12 (4) says : 'Notwithstanding anything obtained in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, or in any other law for the time being in force the transfer of the services of any officer or other employee from an existing bank to a corresponding new bank shall not entitle such officer or other employee to any compensation under this Act or any other law for the time being in force and no such claim shall be entertained by any court, tribunal or other authority.' This is a very simple clause. Whatever has been available to the employees and officers before nationalisation should be protected. That amendment of Mr. Daven Sen which makes a reference to omit those lines should be accepted. If the hon. Minister does not want that or does not agree with that or does not agree with that, at least the amendment which is an improvement suggested by Mr. Masani should be accepted. Their right should be protected.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Jha, don't say later on, something is left out. You may speak now.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : अव्यक्त महोदय, कलाज 15 में मेरा संशोधन संख्या 47 और कलाज 19 में संशोधन संख्या 48 है।

कलाज 15 में कहा गया है :

"15 (2) No act or proceeding of any Board of Directors or a local board of committee of a corresponding new bank shall be invalid merely on the ground of the existence of any vacancy in, or de-fact in the constitution of, such board or committee, as the case may be"

मेरा संशोधन यह है कि "आर कमेटी" के बाद "आर इन दि प्रोसीजर" शब्द जोड़ दिये जायें, ताकि अगर प्रोसीजर में कोई गड़बड़ी रही हो,

तो बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स का कोई कार्य या प्रोसीजर इनवैलिड न समझा जाये।

कलाज 19 में कहा गया है :

19 (2) "Generally for the efficient conduct of the affairs of the corresponding new bank."

मैं अपने संशोधन के द्वारा चाहता हूँ कि "एक्शेंट" के बाद "एंड प्राम्ट" शब्द जोड़ दिये जायें, ताकि नये बैंक का कार्य न केवल एक्शेंट हो, बल्कि साथ ही प्राम्ट भी हो।

मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे इन छोटे से संशोधनों को स्वीकार कर लेंगे।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I must say Mr. Masani reference to clause 12(4) and Mr. Banerjee's support to that reference is due to a misapprehension. What is due to a misapprehension. What is attempted in this clause is this. You have now an existing bank, say, Central Bank of India limited. Now that undertaking, Central Bank of India Limited is taken over and it is then run by the Central Bank of India as a public corporation. So it is only a national transfer of an employee from Central Bank of India Ltd. to Central Bank of India. Now, such transfers should not come within the mischief of the Industrial Disputes Act. That alone is the purpose. It is not at all intended to take away any of the rights of workers.

Regarding Audit all I can say is this. Annual audit is made mandatory and audit report is to be placed before Parliament. And, if there is anything doubtful or shady which is seen from the Audit Report it is open to this House to raise the question whether should not be supplementary Audit.

Government have under consideration the enactment of a Bill defining the powers of the Auditor General. This can be included there also. We are considering the Bill. Now this attitude, that some Members exhibit, of the lack of confidence in Statu-

tory Corporations which we are going to establish is something which I cannot understand. There are also statutory corporations, take for example the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of India which are also statutory corporations. We are now adding to the list of statutory corporations these fourteen banks. Therefore by raising a suspicion or raising doubts regarding the way in which these things will be done will not be good for us. We are going to have a further discussion on all these matters when this scheme come up for consideration by Parliament. I would therefore request the House and the Members who spoke not to enter into too many details with respect to this matter. We shall get one more opportunity when the scheme comes when all the details of the scheme can be discussed and all constructive suggestions which emanate from the experienced hon. Members of the made use of.

Sir, we are nationalising these fourteen banks in the public interest because we believe that these big financial institutions should be under public control. I think now Shri Lobo Prabhu said that the profits should not come to Government. What is it that is provided after making provisions for the reserve fund or after making provision for bad debts and after making provision for all these things? Whatever is left comes back to the government as profit because, under the scheme which we have, with respect to these banks, the Government or the President of India becomes the sole shareholder of all these things. As in the case of joint stock banks this profit goes to the shareholders, here the profit goes to the Government of India. That is all with respect to this measure. I would very respectfully request the House to withdraw all the amendments.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amendments to clauses 10 to 19 Nos. 46, 128, 144, 161, 162, 56, 145, 146, 163, 47 and 48 to the vote.

*Amendments Nos. 46, 128, 144, 161, 162, 56, 145, 146, 163, 47, and 48 were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : The question is, 'That Clauses 10 to 19 stand part of the Bill.'

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 10 to 19 were added to the Bill.*

Clause—20 and 21

MR. SPEAKER : Now I shall take up clauses 20 and 21 together.

Shri Banerjee.

21.49 hrs .

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI DEVEN SEN : I beg to move:

Page 12,—

Omit lines 28 to 32. (57)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I beg to move:

Page 12,—

for lines 23 to 27, substitute—

“(a) section 34A shall be omitted.” (96)

Page 12,—

for lines 28 to 32 substitute—

“(b) section 36AD shall be omitted.” (97)

Page 14,—

after line 32, insert—

“(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the rules of any court or in the Code of Civil Procedure 1898, no suit, appeal or other proceeding of whatever nature challenging any or all of the provisions of this Act shall be heard by a judge who has or had any interest, direct or indirect, in any of the banking companies specified in Column 1 of the

[Shri S. M. Baderjee]

First Schedule as a shareholder, director, or officer of any of said companies."

When I suggested these two Sections 34A and 36AD last time, the entire House divided. When 36AD was imposed at the time of Morarjibhai's famous Bill for social control, it was opposed tooth and nail. Even today after nationalisation, the employees under the banner of the All India Bank Employee's Association who have unhesitatingly supported nationalisation are launching a struggle against this clause which should have been omitted at the very inception. The reactionary forces who opposed the Ordinance and the Act even now want to curtail the trade union rights of employees through 36AD. I would only request the Minister in charge through you to do away with this in the interest of employees-Government relations. Industrial relations cannot be improved as long as 36AD remains in the statute. My amendment No. 126 says :

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the rules of any court or in the Code of Civil Procedure 1898 no suit, appeal or other proceeding of whatever nature challenging any or all of the provisions of this Act shall be heard by a judge who has or had any interest, direct or indirect in any of the banking companies shareholder, director or officer of any of the said companies."

The purpose of this amendment is this. It is a sad commentary on our judiciary that on the Constitution Bench which decided the fate of the ordinance and Act which was challenged by some people in the Supreme Court, according to my information two or three of the Judges were shareholders owning a huge number of shares in the Punjab National Bank. It is a matter of shame and that is why, to protect the interests of the Government, of the shareholders, and also to keep the judiciary aloof from such pollution, from further pollution, from corrupt practices, I want to say that these Judges who have direct or indirect connection with any banking industry which is under nationalisation or which has been nationalised

should not sit in judgement and decide like Daniel. I say this without imputing any motives to the Supreme Court Judges. We were going to move—166 signatures collected—for the impeachment of certain Judges in this house, and the time is not for when we will House move for the impeachment of those Judges who set in judgement of the Bank nationalisation case having lion's share in the Punjab National Bank. I would request the Government to kindly accept my amendment.

Section 36AD should be withdrawn, and this particular amendment should be accepted by this House. It is fair and reasonable. I am sure other Members will also support including Mr. Lobo Prabhu, if he has a conscience. Let them support this and keep the judiciary away from politics, corrupt iron pollution.

श्री बेवेन सेन : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी तरमीम यह है कि धारा 20, उपधारा 1 (वी) में लाइन 28 से लेकर 32 तक को डिलीट कर दिया जाये। मेरी वह तरमीम करीब करीब कामरेड बनर्जी की तरमीम की तरह से है। मैं 36 ए० डी० को हटाना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि मैं इसको इस बिल का सबसे खतरनाक हिस्सा समझता हूँ। मुझे खेद है कि जिस विधेयक के जरिए से नेशनलाइजेशन की बात की शुरुआत होती है उस विधेयक में मजदूरों का जो मोजूदा हक है उसका हनन किया जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं इसको डिलीट करना चाहता हूँ।

“(1) No person shall—

(a) obstruct any person from lawfully entering or leaving any office or place of business of a banking company or from carrying on any business there, or

(b) hold, within the office or place of business of any banking company, any demonstration which is violent or which pre-

vents, or is calculated to present, the transaction of normal business by the banking company, or

(c) act in any manner calculated to undermine the confidence of the depositors in the banking Company."

यह सबसे ज्यादा इम्पोर्टेंट था। यह बलाजे हम मंजूर नहीं कर सकते, इसका विरोध हमें करना ही पड़ेगा।

SHRI DHANDAPANI : I have moved my amendment Nos. 96 and 97. I referred to section 36AD earlier also. As Mr. Binerjee pointed out, it infringes upon the rights of the employees. The entire banking industry will be affected if this section is not withdrawn. I therefore request the Minister to withdraw this section. The author of this section is not in power now, he has gone out. Because he introduced this section, every labourer in this country has crucified him. So, this should not happen to the others who are in power.

I have already said that we are living in 1970 A. D. and our labour policy should not go back to 36AD.

श्री रवि राय : मैं बनर्जी साहब की तरफ का जोरदार शब्दों में समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ और मेनन साहब की खिदमत में एक केस ला पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। गजेन्द्रगडकर साहब का फैसला है, मानिक लाल बर्सेस डा० प्रेम चन्द के केस में वे कहते हैं :

"In dealing with cases of bias attributed to members constitution tribunal, it is necessary to make a distinction between pecuniary interest and prejudice so attributed. It is obvious that pecuniary interest, however small it may be in a subject-matter of the proceedings, would wholly disqualify a member from acting as a judge. But where pecuniary interest is not attributed but instead a bias is suggested, it often becomes

necessary to consider whether there is a reasonable ground for assuming the possibility of a bias and whether it is likely to produce in the minds of the public at large a reasonable doubt about the fairness of the administration of justice."

"It would always be a question of fact to be decided in each case. 'The principle' says Hillyary, 'nemo debet esse iudex in causa propria sua precludes a justice, who is increased in the subject matter of a dispute, from acting as a justice therein. In our opinion, there is and can be no doubt about the validity of this principle and we are prepared to assume that this principle applies not only to the justices as mentioned by Hillyary but to all tribunals and bodies which are given jurisdiction to determine judicially the right of parties."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस फैसले को पढ़ने के बाद शायद मंत्री जी को कोई दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिए माननीय बनर्जी की तरफ का मानने में। दूसरी बात यह है कि 36 AD संविधान और मजदूरों के इंटरेस्ट के खिलाफ है। इस को जितनी जल्दी स्टेट्यूट बुक से हटा दिया जाय उतना ही अच्छा है।

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : The socialist pretensions of the Government are going to be tested by the question whether they are going to accept this amendment or not. My friend from the Swatantra Party said: what is wrong about this particular clause? Are there no normal provisions in the law of the country in the IPC, etc.? Why should you make a special provision for the bank employees? Why do you want to single out these people? I know that as far as this discrimination is concerned, the Supreme Court will say that it is very good; that is the type of Supreme Court you have got. When it comes to a question of the fundamental rights of the individual, what did it do?

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

When it was the question of A. K. Gopalan's incarceration, they held a different view. When it concerns the propertyed-class and big business, they hold a different view.

Therefore, I am not concerned with the Supreme Court here. Where does this Government which talks so much, day in out, about solicitude to the welfare of the employees and common men stand? Why does it want to keep this particular clause introduced by a gentleman whom they drove out of their cabinet? How are they in any way different from Mr. Morarji Desai as far as the employees are concerned? That is the question which you have to answer and on this will depend the attitude of the employees towards you.

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल (बड़ौदा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक सुप्रीम कोर्ट का सम्बन्ध है वह स्वयं इस सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार करता है कि सरकारी कर्मचारी दूसरे नौकरों से भिन्न नहीं हैं। इस कारण यह उनका एक बुनियादी अधिकार है कि वह अपने अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए प्रदर्शन कर सकते हैं, अपनी मांगों के लिए सब प्रकार का आन्दोलन कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि बैंक के कर्मचारियों को सरकारी कर्मचारियों से भी ऊपर रख कर इस प्रकार का कानून बनाना जो उनके रास्ते में बाधा डाले जिससे उनके ट्रेड यूनियन के अधिकार न चल सकें, यह उचित नहीं है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि जो संशोधन माननीय बनर्जी ने उपस्थित किया है उसे मंत्री जो स्वीकार करेंगे और मैं उनके संशोधन का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI S. KUNDU : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, when we were on the Select Committee on the Social Control Bill, we fought tooth and nail that this should not be in the Act. We failed and due to brute majority they had their way. We called this a black piece of legislation at the time. I am surprised to find that this indirectly and surreptitiously comes in the acquisition and requisitioning business also. It must be removed as it curtails the right of the wor-

kers to strike indirectly. Nothing should be done to curtail the most essential right of the workers to strike.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : While I fully share the solicitude of my hon. friend for the workers in banks, I have also a little solicitude for the thousands of persons, many times more than the number of workers, who use these banks. I think that you cannot give the workers a right over the general public... (Interruptions.)

SHRI UMANATH : We are asking for equal rights with all the other sections of the people.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I may inform my friends that the railway workers may not strike in the premises. There is a provision under the law. (Interruptions.)

SHRI RAJARAM : He is always thinking of the employees belonging to the Communist party. That is not the truth.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : No Member of the Swatantra Party is a worker : I grant it.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am sorry that some friends are so disturbed when I telling them the truth. This shows how limited their loyalty is. Their loyalty is to a very small section of the population. My loyalty is to the workers of the whole country and to the country as a whole.

There is another point. Bank nationalisation is to retain the confidence of the public. If it is to become the battle-ground for union workers, if banking work is to be interrupted, and the people come out to streets.

SHRI UMANATH : You cannot run the banks. Why do you separate the workers from the banks?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : You will destroy the very structure of banking. You will destroy the very purpose of nationalisation if you give licence to these workers. (Interruption)

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : One point of information. The big business people have been undermining the confidence of the public in banking. Why don't you ask for an amendment that they should also be penalised ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Mr. Lobo Prabhu has conveniently forgotten that senior Members of this House belonging to certain parties had pasted big posters asking the depositors to withdraw their money. What action has been taken against this ? Will you taken action ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Sir this is a general principle of law: that the interested parties will not be their own judge. This is the law of the land, and the Constitution also embodies it. So, my humble plea is this. If any honourable judge of the Supreme Court or of any high court is interested in a specific matter in the dispute, he should not be the presiding judge in that case. He should not participate in the deliberations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Government are extremely gratified to note that whereas there had been certain vested interests who opposed the bank nationalisation, the bank employees as a community welcomed bank nationalisation, and it is with the support of the general masses of our country in which are included the bank employees, that any progressive, socialist policy can be achieved in this country. I remember the fierce controversy which took place in this House when section 36AD was incorporated in the Banking Regulations Act. Nothing the feelings of the House and of the bank, employees, and seeing also that genuine activities trade union should not in anyway be disturbed, we will recommend an amendment of the Banking Regulations Act so as to delete section 36AB.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Recommend to whom ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : That will be done. Why I put it this way is, there was a petition to Parliament with respect to this matter and the recommendation of the Petitions Committee was as follows :

"The Committee would, however, like to emphasise that while applying these provisions it should be ensured that genuine trade union activities do not receive any setback and also the bank employees are not harassed in any manner."

I am informed that this recommendation has been accepted by Government and the Reserve Bank has already written to the various banks to delete section 36AD. is some technical difficulty in effecting the deletion by this Bill. It has to be done by a separate amending Bill to amend the Banking Companies (Regulation) Act.

There was some reference by some members regarding judges sitting in judgement over certain matters in which they have interest. It is one of the well-known rules of law and equity that where interest and duty come into conflict, bias will be presumed to exist. Therefore, nothing need be introduced in this Bill about it, I am sure the great judges of our country will bear in mind this wholesome rule.

SHRI NAMBIAR : You mean the future great judges. Most of the present judges are not great.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : We value article 32 of our Constitution to be one of the most important articles, because it gives us a fundamental rights to go to the judges of the Supreme Court in order to get our fundamental rights enforced. One of the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court has said that article 32 itself is a fundamental right. Therefore, I referred to the judges of the Supreme Court as great people to whom we have to take recourse to whenever our rights are affected. But I am sure the sentiments expressed in this House will not go unheeded.

I do not think much more needs to be said about the amendments to this clause,

[Shri Govinda Menon]

I am satisfied that the House as a whole is in favour of this Bill and they want to make it more and more progressive. I hope these two clauses will be approved by the House.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : In view of the assurance given by the hon. Minister I do not press my amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have to put the amendments to vote. I will put all the amendments to clause 20 to the House.

*Amendments Nos. 57, 96 and 97 were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 20 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 20 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put amendment No. 126 to clause 21 to vote.

*Amendment No 126 was put and negatived*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 21 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 21 was added to the Bill.*

*The Third Schedule was added to the Bill*

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 5,—

after "Banking Companies" insert—  
"nationalisation" (25)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move:

Page 1, line 9,—

for "19th day of July, 1969" substitute—

"14th day of February, 1970" (129)

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : क्लोज 1 की सब क्लोज में जहाँ पर यह है ।

"the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970"

वहाँ में बैंकिंग कम्पनीज के बाद शब्द नेशनलाइजेशन रखना चाहता हूँ। सरकार चौदह बैंकों का नेशनलाइजेशन करने जा रही है। फिर वह इस शब्द का प्रयोग यहाँ करने से डरती क्यों है? इस वास्ते इस एक्ट का नाम होना चाहिए बैंकिंग कम्पनीज नेशनलाइजेशन एक्ट 1970। इससे मामला साफ हो जाएगा, इसकी सफाई हो जाएगी और पता चल जाएगा कि हकीकत में सरकार क्या कर रही है और आने वाले दिनों में क्या करना चाहती है। राष्ट्रीयकरण समाज का तकाजा है। इस वास्ते इस कदम को उठाया गया है। इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस शब्द को इसमें जोड़ दिया जाये। डरने की या इसको छिपाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। इसका हैम होना चाहिए बैंकिंग कम्पनीज नेशनलाइजेशन एक्ट 1970।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : My leader, Shri Masani, has already spoken about making this Act effective from the 14th February 1970 because the earlier legislation under which the banks changed their character has been struck down. Now the reply of the Minister was that Government is always competent to give retrospective effect to any legislation. There is no doubt about that. But has he considered as to what is going to happen to actions taken under the old Act and the actions which are not possible under the new Act? There is a conflict between the two Acts. All that was done under the old Act could not be done under the new Act.

SHRI NAMIBAR : What happens to the gap?

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** There is no gap. We have said that after the 14th February 1970 this Act may come into force. I would like the learned Law Minister, who knows law, to resolve this question of conflict between what was done under the old Act and what should be done under this Act.

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** Regarding the retrospective effect of the law I have said earlier today that it is within the legislative competence of Parliament to give retrospectivity to any piece of legislation. This has been done before and this retrospective action or retrospectiveness of Bills had come up for discussion before the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court, and they have upheld it. We have absolutely no doubt that it is within the legislative competence of Parliament to give retrospective effect, and that is necessary because from the 19th July 1969 the government had taken over these banks and we cannot leave a gap of time when the banks were nowhere, the directors were not there and only the government was there because the Bill was struck down. Therefore, retrospectivity in such matters is highly necessary.

Shri Jha referred to the need for the use of the word 'nationalisation'. Now, 'nationalisation' is not a term which is used in our Constitution, but it is provided for in article 19(6) in the following words:

"the carrying on by the State or by a corporation owned or controlled by the State, of any trade, business, industry or service, whether to the exclusion, complete or partial, of citizens or otherwise"

Although the word 'nationalisation' is not used in clause (6) of article 19, it has been understood to be a measure which enables us to nationalise either partially or in full any trade undertaking.

What has been attempted in this Bill is to have partial nationalisation of the banking industry in our country. There is nothing gained by using the word "nationalisation" in this particular clause. I hope, he will withdraw the amendment.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I shall put both amendments No. 25 and 129 to the vote of the House together.

*Amendments Nos. 25 and 129 were put and negatived.*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The question is :

"That clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1 was added to the Bill.*

*The Enacting Formula was added to the Bill.*

*The Title*

**SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :** Sir, I move :

Page 1,—

in the Long Title—

*for "certain" substitute "all" (22)*

Page 1,—

in the Long Title—

*after "to control the" insert—  
"commanding" (23)*

Page 1,—

in the Long Title—

*for "national policy" substitute—  
"national and socialist policy" (24)*

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** Sir, I move :

Page 1,— in the Long Title,—

*omit "and to meet progressively, and serve better, the needs of development of the economy in conformity with national policy and objectives" (155)*



SHRI S. KUNDU : Sir, I move :

Page 1,—

in the long Title—

omit "certain" (200)

Page 1,—

in the Long Title—

omit "having regard to their size, resources, coverage and organisation" (201)

श्री शिव चंद्र झा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लॉंग टाइटल में "सरटेन बैंकिंग कम्पनीज़" का जो उल्लेख किया गया है, मैं अपने संशोधन संख्या 22 के द्वारा यह चाहता हूँ कि उस में "सरटेन" के स्थान पर "बाल" रख दिया जाये। लेकिन चूँकि इस बिल में केवल 14 बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की व्यवस्था की गई है और यह उसी रूप में पास हो गया है, इसलिए मैं अपने उस एमेंडमेंट को प्रेंस नहीं करना चाहता हूँ।

लॉंग टाइटल में ही इस बिल का एक लक्ष्य यह बताया गया है : "टु कंट्रोल दि हाइट्स आफ दि इकनोमी।" मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा सफाई लाने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि "हाइट्स" की जगह पर "कमांडिंग हाइट्स" शब्दों को रख दिया जाये। प्रधान मंत्री ने भी इन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है। मेरे इस संशोधन को स्वीकार कर लेने से इस बिल का लक्ष्य अधिक स्पष्ट हो जायेगा। यदि हम अपने कार्यों और नीतियों को सही और स्पष्ट नाम दें, तो उन का अधिक प्रभाव होगा। मंत्री महोदय का नामकरण "पी० गोविन्द मेनन" कर दिया गया और वह उसी नाम से जाने और पहचाने जाते हैं और इस बारे में किसी शंका या सन्देह की गुंजायश नहीं होती है। इसलिये मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे संशोधन संख्या 23 को स्वीकार कर लेंगे।

लॉंग टाइटल में "इन कन्फर्मिटी विद नेशनल पालिसी" हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था के विकास की बात कही गई है। मैं अपने संशोधन संख्या 24 के द्वारा चाहता हूँ कि "नेशनल" शब्द के बाद "एंड सोशललिस्ट" शब्द जोड़ दिये जाएं। केवल नेशनल पालिसी कहने से हमारी बात स्पष्ट नहीं होती है, क्योंकि नेशनल पालिसी के बारे में भिन्न-भिन्न मत और इंटरप्रेटेशन हैं। श्री बलराज मधोक का नेशनल पालिसी और नेशनलिज्म के बारे में जो मत है, क्या सरकार का भी वही मत है? अगर उस में फर्क है, तो उस की सफाई होनी चाहिए। अगर "नेशनल" के साथ "सोशललिस्ट" भी जोड़ दिया जायेगा, तो पता चल जायेगा कि सरकार किस नीति पर और किस दिशा की ओर चल रही है।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Sir, I have moved an amendment to delete the words "and to meet progressively, and serve better, the needs of development of the economy in conformity with national policy and objectives" from the Long Title. I can speak on this subject very much but I confine myself to certain findings of the very people who support the Bill.

First I refer to Shri Panigrahi's statement that unless Rs. 600 are paid you cannot obtain a loan of Rs. 5,000. I would like to ask this House and the Minister whether it is the national policy to make it so difficult and expensive to obtain a loan from a bank.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : We want to give it to the poor.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am glad that there is somebody who is willing to take bribes from the poor people. That is not what we want. It is a statement not by us but by Shri Panigrahi, namely, that since you nationalised banks this amount of money has to be paid.

Now I come to the statement of another great protagonist of nationalisation, Shri

Madhu Limaye. Mr. Madhu Limaye has said that this has become a taccavi loan which you cannot get unless you pay 25% thereon.

Lastly, I come to my very good friend here who has made such a show of this that the Congress obtained a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs for political purposes from one of the nationalised banks.

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** When ?

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** It was a statement made.

**SHRI UMANATH :** From a business bank, not from a nationalised bank.

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** I stand corrected in this respect that they obtained this before nationalisation.

I would like to say this also that after nationalisation they probably might have obtained Rs. 20 lakhs, if not more because now it is your own Banks. (*Interruptions*). The point I want to make is that you are not serving the interests of the development by this Bill. You are serving the political interests—call them socialist, call them nationalist, but they are not the interests of the people.

**SHRI NAMBIAR :** That means that he is opposing the whole scheme.

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thought that since we are going through the final stages of the Bill, Mr. Lobo Prabhu at least on this occasion would have sounded a better note than what he did. (*Interruptions*)

There is well-known sloka in Sanskrit where it is said that when a mosquito goes to the udder of a cow, it does not go there in search of milk but it goes there in search of blood. Similarly, here is a very great Bill before the House and when we are discussing that Bill, Shri Lobo Prabhu wants to see whether there is some blood which can be extracted out of it and not milk. Any how, experienced as he is with

respect to administration, I can inform him...

**SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :** He does not know that a bullock has no udder.

**SHRI RANDHIR SINGH :** Bullock has its hump.

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** It is the intention of the Government to institute a Vigilance Cell in each one of these fourteen nationalised banks and if there is anything wrong going on there, the Vigilance Cell which will be independent of the managing administration of the banks will certainly look into the matter. (*Interruptions*)

Regarding the use of the word 'socialist' and the other amendment which Mr. Jha has moved, I think it cannot be accepted because we have already decided that we are not taking over all the banks in previous votings. Therefore, now in this long title we cannot drop the word 'certain'...

**SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :** That I am not pressing.

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** ...and include all.

Regarding the use of the word 'socialist', after all what is there in a name? We stand for socialism. That is why we have brought this Bill and even if that word is not used, every one will take it that this is an attempt on the part of the present Government to nationalise the banking industry at least in so far as the commanding heights are concerned.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I will put amendments 22, 23, 24, 155, 200 and 201 to the Title to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 22 to 24, 155, 200 and 201 were put and negatived.*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Now the question is :

"That the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Title was added to the Bill.*

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Sir, I move ;

people and it is a historic day for persons like Mr. Kothari, who represent the vested interests.

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : No. We had one historic day last year and this is the second historic day.

I want to remind every one of the Members of the House present here, and those who have left thinking that we will look after the matter properly—that this is a historic day in the annals of this Lok Sabha. Because, a set of determined representatives of the people of India . . . (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed"

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Second historic day. (Interruption)

22.32 hrs.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : ...sat through the late hours of the night today to have the Bill passed. It is a historic day for the progressive representatives of the

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Wednesday, March 25, 1970/Chaitra 4, 1892 (Saka).*